Jubilee

Tilda

Bounting Quilt
Dove White

Bunting Quilt
(Dove white colourway)

Tilda is twenty-five years old and to celebrate this milestone anniversary we have created a special Jubilee collection of fabrics using brightly coloured designs from times past. Bunting often forms part of a celebration, so we have designed this Bunting Quilt, which uses blocks with curved seams to create the decorative flags. A tilted look is created by piecing the rows of bunting with long triangles, so the flags appear to be moving in the breeze. There is another version of the quilt using a lovely cornflower blue background and also two fun lollipop pillows that complement the quilts or would be great to make on their own – see tildasworld.com.

Difficulty Rating ***

Materials
- Fabric 1: 3¾yds (3.5m) – Solid dove white (120001)
- Fabric 2: ¼yd (25cm) – Solid country red (120014) (*not* a fat quarter)
- Fabric 3: ¼yd (25cm) – Solid cornflower blue (120024) (*not* a fat quarter)
- Fabric 4: ¼yd (25cm) – Solid mustard (120040) (*not* a fat quarter)
- Fabric 5: a fat eighth – Anemone red (100541) (see Fabric Notes)
- Fabric 6: a fat eighth – Wildgarden red (100542)
- Fabric 7: a fat eighth – Circus Life Jubilee red (100543)
- Fabric 8: a fat eighth – Bird Tree red (100544)
- Fabric 9: a fat eighth – Duck Nest red (100545)
- Fabric 10: a fat eighth – Teardrop pink (100546)
- Fabric 11: a fat eighth – Autumn Bouquet mustard (100548)
- Fabric 12: a fat eighth – Sue mustard (100549)
- Fabric 13: a fat eighth – Elodie mustard (100550)
- Fabric 14: a fat eighth – Anemone blue (100551)
- Fabric 15: a fat eighth – Wildgarden blue (100552)
- Fabric 16: a fat eighth – Circus Life Jubilee blue (100553)
- Fabric 17: a fat eighth – Bird Tree blue (100554)
- Fabric 18: a fat eighth – Duck Nest blue (100555)
- Fabric 19: a fat eighth – Teardrop teal (100556)
- Fabric 20: a fat eighth – Autumn Bouquet teal (100558)
- Fabric 21: a fat eighth – Sue teal (100559)
- Fabric 22: a fat eighth – Elodie blue (100560)
- Fabric 23: a fat eighth – Farm Flowers red (110096)
- Fabric 24: a fat eighth – Farm Flowers pink (110097)
- Fabric 25: a fat eighth – Farm Flowers mustard (110098)
- Fabric 26: a fat eighth – Farm Flowers light blue (110100)
- Fabric 27: a fat eighth – Farm Flowers blue (110101)
- Fabric 28: a fat eighth – Farm Flowers teal (110103)
- Wadding (batting): 69in x 82in (175cm x 208cm)
- Backing fabric: 4½yds (4.2m) – Bird Tree cream (100557)
- Binding fabric: ½yd (50cm) – Farm Flowers green (110102)
- Threads for piecing and quilting

- Quilter's ruler, rotary cutter and mat
- A quilter's ruler 24in long is helpful (optional)

Fabric Notes

For the print fabrics, a 10in (25cm) square of fabric is just enough to cut four of Pattern A, but a fat eighth is suggested, to give some ease and margin of error. (A long ⅛yd will not be deep enough to cut the pattern.) One fat eighth is assumed to be approximately 10½in x 18in (26.7cm x 45.7cm).
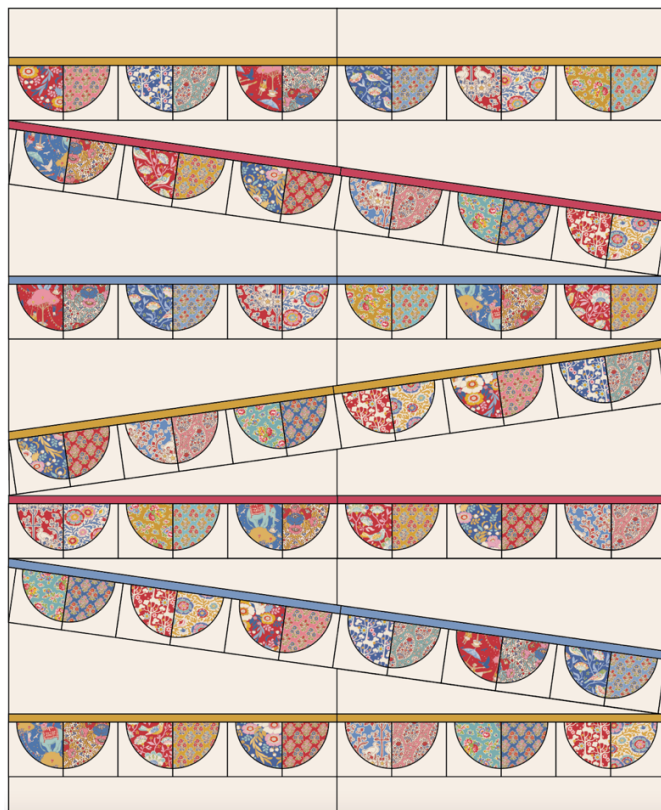
Finished Size

60½in x 73¾in (154cm x 187cm)

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.
- Check that all patterns being used are printed at full size (100%).

Quilt Layout

1 The quilt has rows made up of curved blocks for the bunting, some of which are tilted to create movement in the design. Triangular units are used to create this tilted look. Borders in two different widths are used at the top and bottom of the quilt. Two full size patterns are provided for the curved block and include ¼in (6mm) seam allowances (Pattern A and Pattern B). The patterns are also provided in reverse (Pattern A Reversed and Pattern B Reversed) for the blocks that face the opposite way. See **Fig A** for the fabrics used and **Fig B** for the quilt layout.

Fig A Fabric swatches (dove white quilt)

Fabric 1 Solid dove white	**Fabric 8** Bird Tree red	**Fabric 15** Wildgarden blue	**Fabric 22** Elodie blue
Fabric 2 Solid country red	**Fabric 9** Duck Nest red	**Fabric 16** Circus Life Jubilee blue	**Fabric 23** Farm Flowers red
Fabric 3 Solid cornflower blue	**Fabric 10** Teardrop pink	**Fabric 17** Bird Tree blue	**Fabric 24** Farm Flowers pink
Fabric 4 Solid mustard	**Fabric 11** Autumn Bouquet mustard	**Fabric 18** Duck Nest blue	**Fabric 25** Farm Flowers mustard
Fabric 5 Anemone red	**Fabric 12** Sue mustard	**Fabric 19** Teardrop teal	**Fabric 26** Farm Flowers light blue
Fabric 6 Wildgarden red	**Fabric 13** Elodie mustard	**Fabric 20** Autumn Bouquet teal	**Fabric 27** Farm Flowers blue
Fabric 7 Circus Life Jubilee red	**Fabric 14** Anemone blue	**Fabric 21** Sue teal	**Fabric 28** Farm Flowers teal

Fig B Quilt layout (dove white quilt)

Cutting Out

2 For solid Fabric 1, cut the border pieces, end pieces and spacer shapes first, as follows (and shown in **Fig C**).
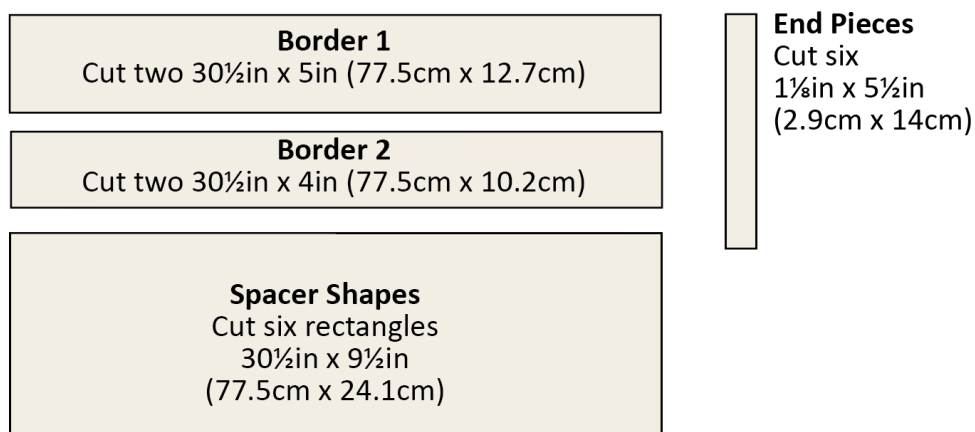
- For the top border cut two pieces 30½in x 5in (77.5cm x 12.7cm). Sew together with a ¼in (6mm) seam and press the seam open. The strip should measure 60½in (153.7cm) long.
- For the bottom border cut two pieces 30½in x 4in (77.5cm x 10.2cm). Sew together with a ¼in (6mm) seam and press the seam open. The strip should measure 60½in (153.7cm) long.
- For the end pieces used on the tilted rows, cut six pieces 1⅛in x 5½in (2.9cm x 14cm).
- For the spacer shapes (which will eventually be long triangles) cut six rectangles 30½in x 9½in (77.5cm x 24.1cm). Cut these rectangles as shown in **Fig D**, paying close attention to the measurements. Cut two rectangles one way (A) and four the other way (B).

3 For the 'ribbon' strip at the top of each bunting row, cut Fabrics 2, 3 and 4 as follows.

- From solid Fabric 2, cut four strips 32in x 1¼in (81.3cm x 3.2cm) (**Fig C**). Join them together into two pairs, so each of the two long strips is 63½in (161.3cm) long. These will be trimmed slightly later.
- From solid Fabric 3, cut four strips 32in x 1¼in (81.3cm x 3.2cm). Join them together into two pairs, so each of the two long strips is 63½in (161.3cm) long. These will be trimmed slightly later.
- From solid Fabric 4, cut six strips 32in x 1¼in (81.3cm x 3.2cm). Join them together into three pairs, so each of the three long strips is 63½in (161.3cm) long. These will be trimmed slightly later.

Fig C Cut measurements
Sizes include ¼in (6mm) seam allowances)

Border 1
Cut two 30½in x 5in (77.5cm x 12.7cm)

Border 2
Cut two 30½in x 4in (77.5cm x 10.2cm)

Spacer Shapes
Cut six rectangles
30½in x 9½in
(77.5cm x 24.1cm)

End Pieces
Cut six
1⅛in x 5½in
(2.9cm x 14cm)

Strips for top of bunting ('ribbons')
32in x 1¼in (81.3cm x 3.2cm)

Cut four from Fabric 2
Cut four from Fabric 3
Cut six from Fabric 4
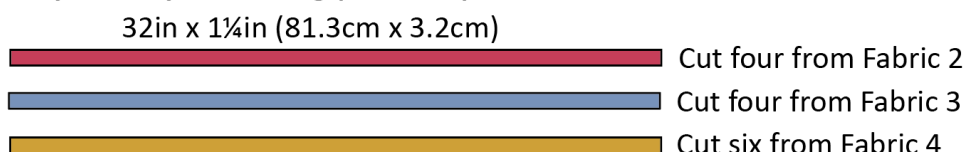
Fig D Cutting the spacer rectangles

Cut two rectangles this way

4¾in (12cm) | 4¼in (10.8cm) | **Spacer Shape A2**

4¾in (12cm) | 4¼in (10.8cm) | **Spacer Shape A1**

30½in x 9½in (77.5cm x 24.1cm)

Cut four rectangles this way

Spacer Shape B2 | 4¼in (10.8cm) | 4¾in (12cm)

Spacer Shape B1 | 4¼in (10.8cm) | 4¾in (12cm)

30½in x 9½in (77.5cm x 24.1cm)
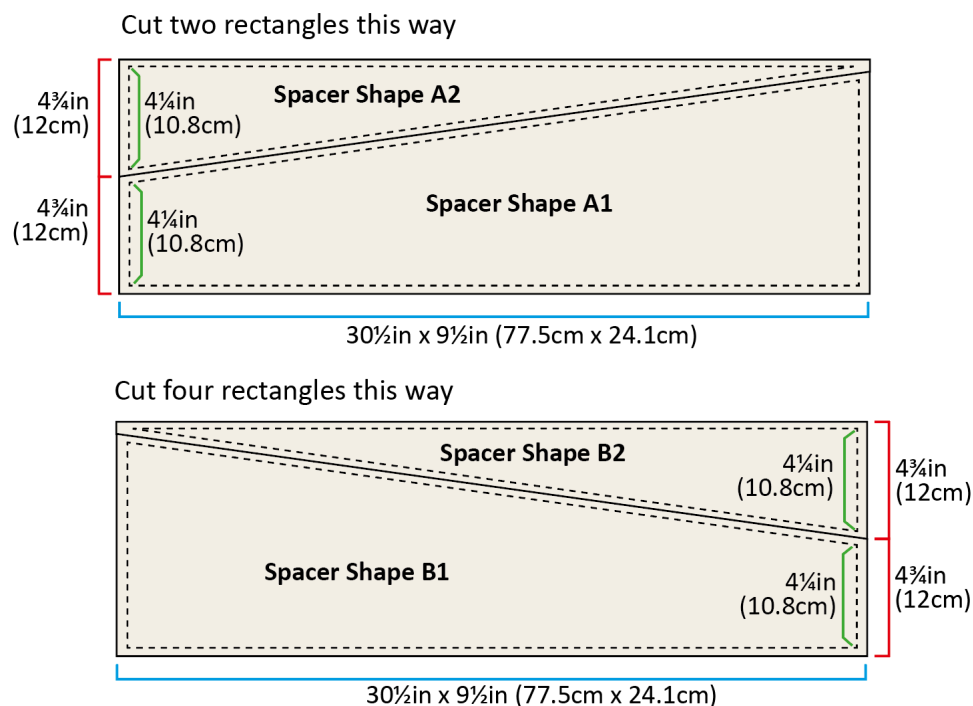
4 To cut the Pattern B shapes for the blocks, using the remainder of Fabric 1. You will need forty-two of Pattern B and forty-two of Pattern B Reversed – see **Fig E** for economical cutting. You should be able to cut eleven or twelve across the fabric width. (Note: Tilda solid fabric looks the same on both sides, so you could use Pattern B and cut eighty-four, flipping forty-two of the fabric shapes over for a reversed shape when you are ready to use them.)

5 To cut the Pattern A shapes for the blocks, use Pattern A and Pattern A reversed. You will need either three or four shapes from each print fabric – see list of the fabrics and number of shapes to cut below, with **Fig E** showing how these shapes could be cut. **Fig F** shows where each fabric is used in the rows of the quilt.

Print fabric shapes to cut using Pattern A and Pattern A Reversed
Pattern A

- Fabric 5 – cut 3
- Fabric 6 – cut 4
- Fabric 7 – cut 3
- Fabric 8 – cut 4

- Fabric 9 – cut 3
- Fabric 12 – cut 3
- Fabric 14 – cut 4
- Fabric 15 – cut 3

- Fabric 16 – cut 4
- Fabric 17 – cut 3
- Fabric 18 – cut 4
- Fabric 21 – cut 4

Pattern A Reversed

- Fabric 10 – cut 4
- Fabric 11 – cut 4
- Fabric 13 – cut 4
- Fabric 19 – cut 3

- Fabric 20 – cut 3
- Fabric 22 – cut 3
- Fabric 23 – cut 4
- Fabric 24 – cut 3

- Fabric 25 – cut 4
- Fabric 26 – cut 3
- Fabric 27 – cut 4
- Fabric 28 – cut 3

6 Remove the selvedges from the backing fabric. Cut the fabric into two pieces each 35in (89cm) wide x 82in (208cm) long. Sew them together along the long side and press the seam open to make a piece about 69in x 82in (175cm x 208cm).

7 Cut the binding fabric into seven 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.
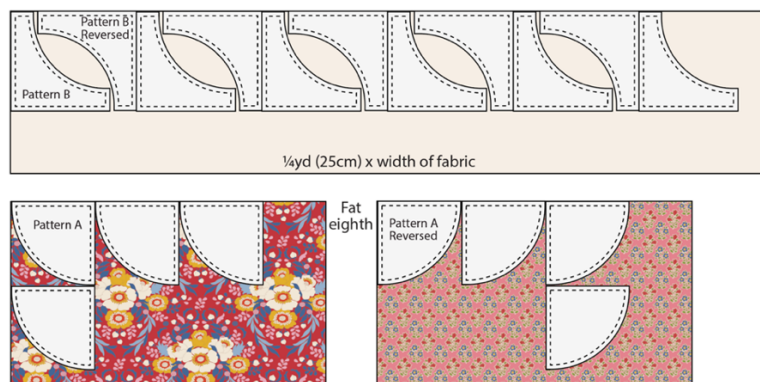
Fig E Cutting the curved shapes

Fig F Fabrics used and positions
Numbers indicate the fabrics to use (see Fig A). All background is Fabric 1

Making the Curved Blocks

8 There are eighty-four curved blocks in the quilt. A block uses one print fabric from Pattern A (or A Reversed) and a solid Fabric 1 background using Pattern B (or B Reversed). The blocks are all made the same way but in twenty-four different colour combinations. These twenty-four blocks are sewn into twelve pairs, which are repeated throughout the quilt. Detailed instructions are given below for sewing a curved seam. It is wise to practise this technique with some scrap fabric to ensure you can sew a smooth curve and that the block measures 5½in (14cm) square once sewn.

9 The sequence in **Fig G** shows the basic process of sewing a curved seam, with the A and B pattern shapes identified in **Fig G 1**. The blocks using Pattern A Reversed and B Reversed are made using the same process, but facing the opposite way. Use the patterns to cut the fabric shapes.

10 Take the Pattern A and Pattern B fabric shapes and mark or crease the centre and quarter points on the curves of both shapes. The easiest way to do this is to fold each piece into quarters and use an iron to press little creases, which can be seen from the right and wrong side (**Fig G 2** shows how this is done on the A shape).

11 Place the A and B shapes right sides together, aligning the centre marks, and pin (**Fig G 3**). Align the outer edges and the quarter marks and pin (**Fig G 4**). Check that the short straight edges of piece B are aligned with the straight edges of piece A, pinning at these places too. Ease the remaining areas of curved edges together and pin, adding as many pins as needed to ensure that the curves match well (**Fig G 5**). You may need to pull slightly to ease the fabric edges into place. Check that there are no pleats formed on the back of the work.
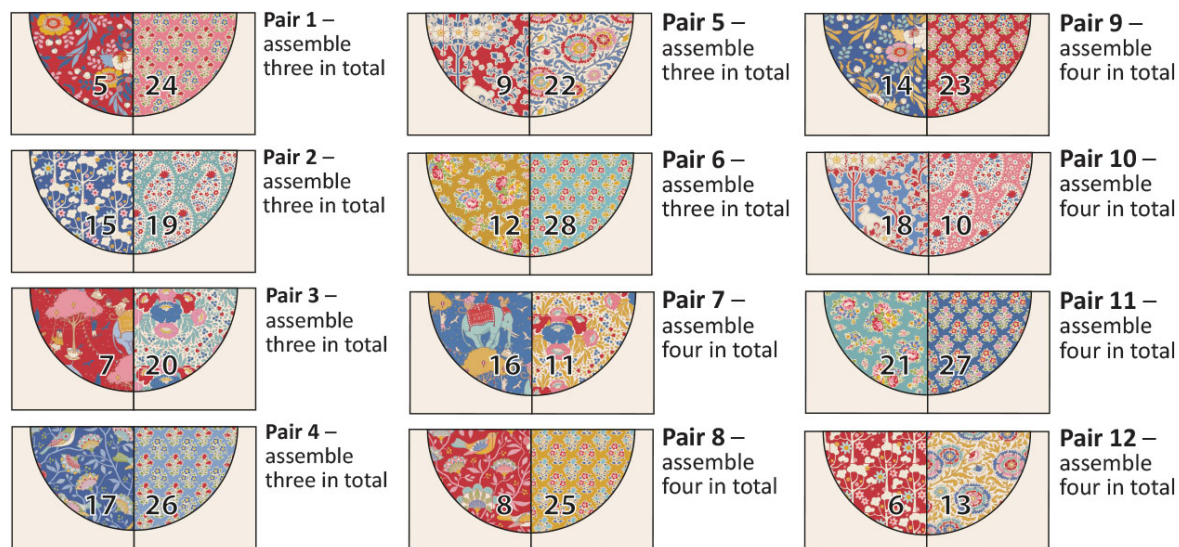
12 Now sew the seam using a *scant* ¼in (5mm) seam – a scant seam is one or two needle's width narrower than a normal seam. If you have placed the pins as shown, you should be able to sew over them, leaving them in place until the seam is sewn (**Fig G 6**). Remove the pins and snip into the seam allowance at intervals using sharp-pointed scissors, with cuts about ⅛in (3mm) long (**Fig G 7**). Take care not to snip the seam stitching. Press the seam outwards, using the nose of the iron to make sure the seam is pressed fully and smooth (**Fig G 8**). Take care not to distort the edges of the unit. Check the unfinished size of the unit is 5½in (14cm) square.

Fig G Sewing a curved seam for one block

1

B

A

2

Creasing centre
points on a
curve

Fold in
quarters
and press
creases on
the curve

3

Pin together
at the centre
points

Wrong
side

4

Pin together at
the sides and
quarter marks

5

Add more pins
to align the
curves

5

Sew a
scant ¼in
seam

6

Snip into
the curved
seam

7

Wrong side

5½in (14cm) unfinished

5½in (14cm) unfinished
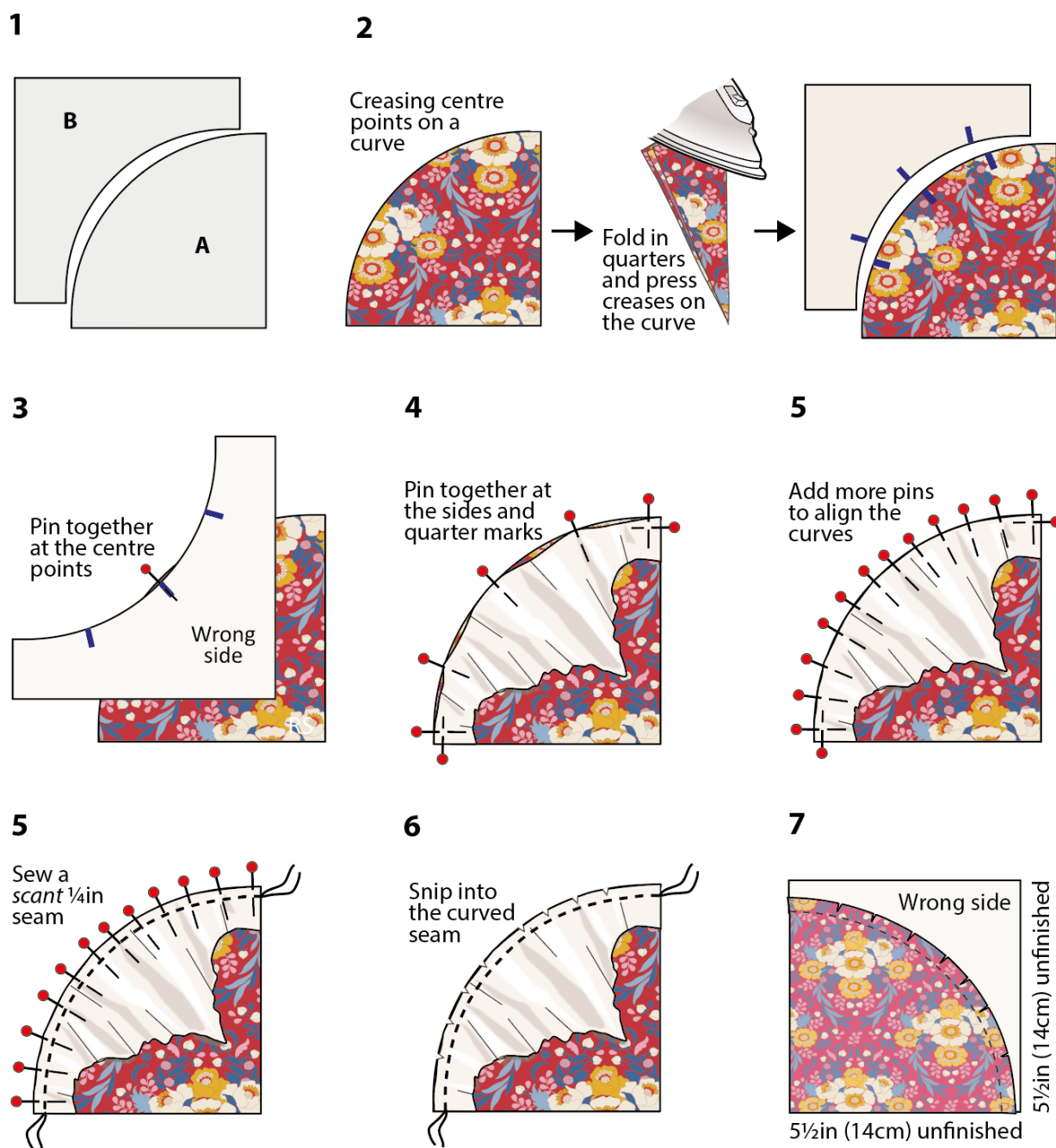
13 Make the rest of the blocks using the same process, following **Fig F** for the fabrics to use. When all eighty-four blocks have been made (forty-two facing one way and forty-two facing the opposite way), use a ¼in (6mm) seam to sew the blocks together into the pairs shown in **Fig H**, making the number of pairs noted in the diagram. Press seams open or to one side. Label the pairs so you can identify them easily later.
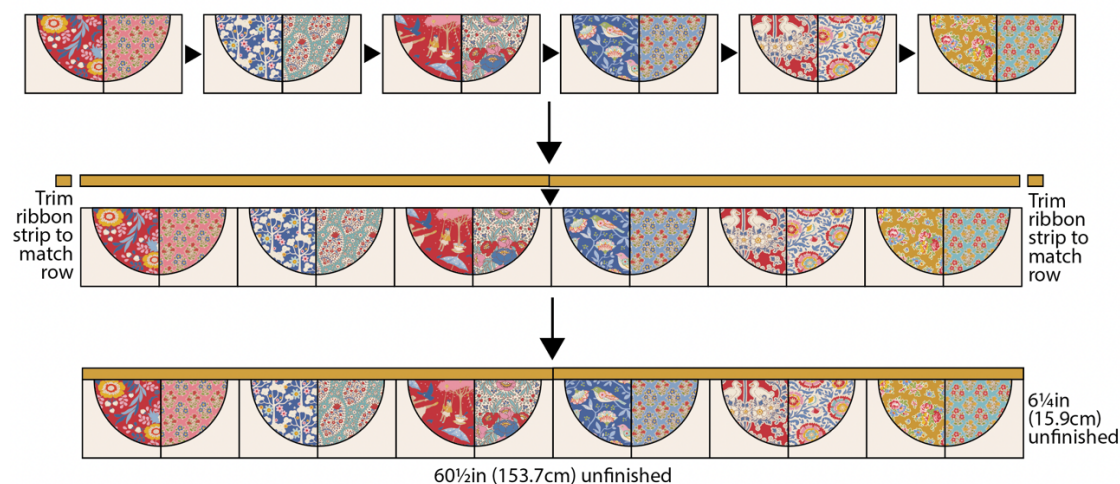
Fig H Sewing the twelve paired units
Each pair = 10½in x 5½in (26.7cm x 14cm) unfinished

Pair 1 – assemble three in total

Pair 2 – assemble three in total

Pair 3 – assemble three in total

Pair 4 – assemble three in total

Pair 5 – assemble three in total

Pair 6 – assemble three in total

Pair 7 – assemble four in total

Pair 8 – assemble four in total

Pair 9 – assemble four in total

Pair 10 – assemble four in total

Pair 11 – assemble four in total

Pair 12 – assemble four in total

Assembling the Quilt Rows

14 There are seven bunting rows in the quilt – four of these appear straight (Rows 1, 3, 5 and 7) and, eventually once the long triangles are added, three rows will appear tilted (Rows 2, 4 and 6).

To assemble a straight row, follow **Fig I**, sewing six pairs of blocks together as shown, matching up the curves neatly. Press seams open or to one side. Check the sewn length is 60½in (153.7cm). Now sew the narrow 'ribbon' strip of solid fabric to the top of the block row and press. Trim the ribbon strip edges to match the block row. Make the other straight bunting rows in the same way, following **Fig K** for the positions of the block pairs.

Fig I Assembling a straight bunting row

Trim ribbon strip to match row

Trim ribbon strip to match row

6¼in (15.9cm) unfinished

60½in (153.7cm) unfinished

15 To assemble a tilted row, follow **Fig J**, sewing six pairs of blocks together as shown. Press seams open or to one side. Check the sewn length is 60½in (153.7cm). Add an end piece 1⅛in x 5½in (2.9cm x 14cm) to each side of the row and press. (These extra pieces are needed to make the row a little longer, which allows it to be tilted.) Check the sewn length is now 61¾in (156.8cm) unfinished. Now sew the narrow 'ribbon' strip of solid fabric to the top

of the block row and press. Trim the strip edges to match the block row. Make the other tilted bunting rows in the same way, following **Fig K** for the positions of the block pairs.

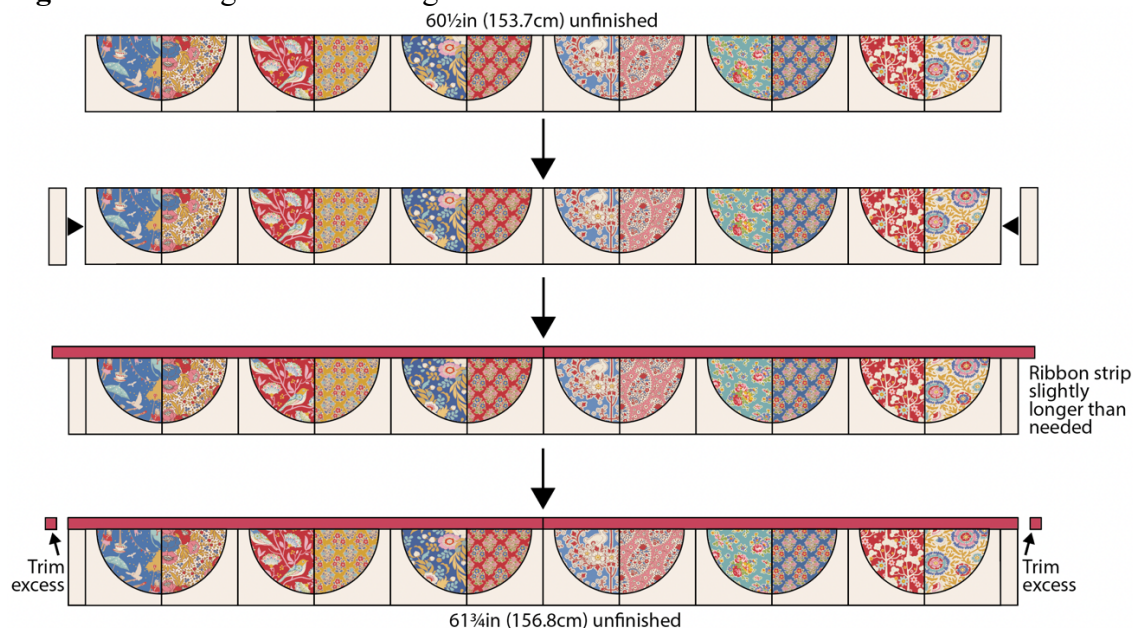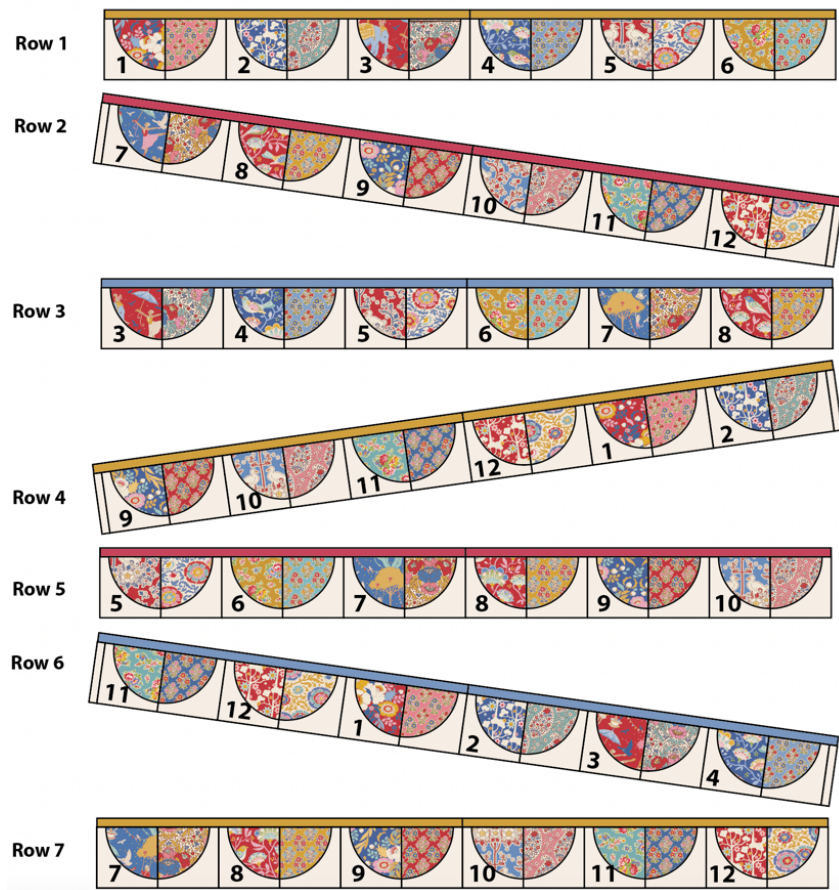**Fig J** Assembling a tilted bunting row

60½in (153.7cm) unfinished

Ribbon strip slightly longer than needed

Trim excess

Trim excess

61¾in (156.8cm) unfinished

Fig K Positions of the curved pairs in each row
Numbers indicate the pairs of curved units, as in Fig H

Row 1
Row 2
Row 3
Row 4
Row 5
Row 6
Row 7

Making the Long Triangles

16 Cutting the Fabric 1 rectangles was shown in **Fig D**. These shapes now need to be joined into long triangles. To do this, follow **Fig L**, taking the narrowest piece (Spacer Shape A2 shown in the diagram) and rotating it 180 degrees before sewing it to the deepest piece (Spacer Shape A1) using a ¼in (6mm) seam. Press the seam open. The resulting triangle should be 60½in (153.7cm) long x 9in (23cm) along the deepest side. Make two long triangles like this.

Repeat this triangle assembly with Spacer Shape B1 and B2, as shown in the second part of **Fig L**. These triangles face in the opposite direction. Make four long triangles like this. **Fig M** shows the triangles you should have. Some of the triangles will be rotated before being sewn to the quilt rows, so **Fig N** shows their eventual positions in the quilt – refer to this diagram later if needed.

Fig L Assembling the spacer shapes (long triangles)

Spacer Shape A1 + A2 – Make 2

Spacer Shape A2 (rotated 180°)

Spacer Shape A1

Spacer Shape B1 + B2 – Make 4

9in (23cm)

Spacer Shape B1

Spacer Shape B2 (rotated 180°)

60½in (153.7cm)
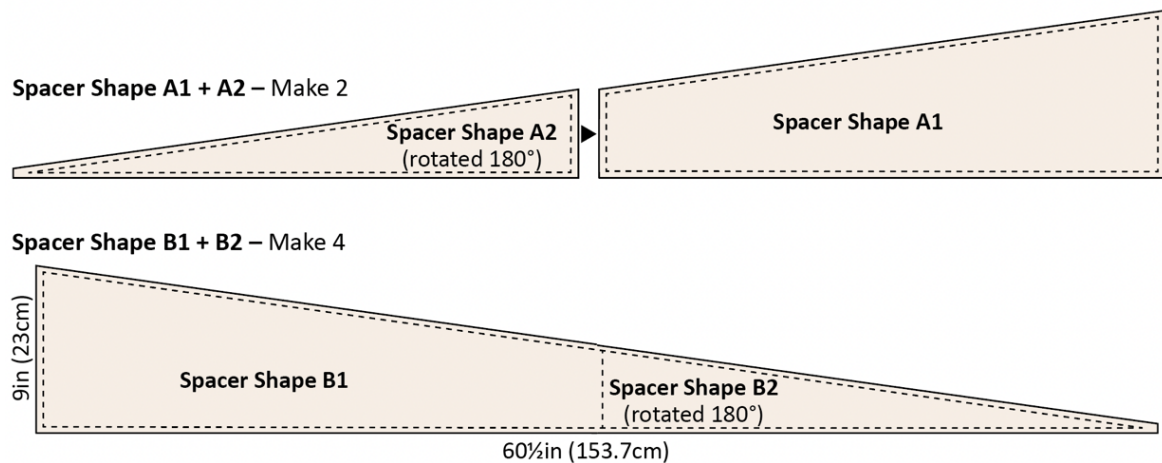
Fig M Long triangles needed for the quilt

B1 / B2

B1 / B2

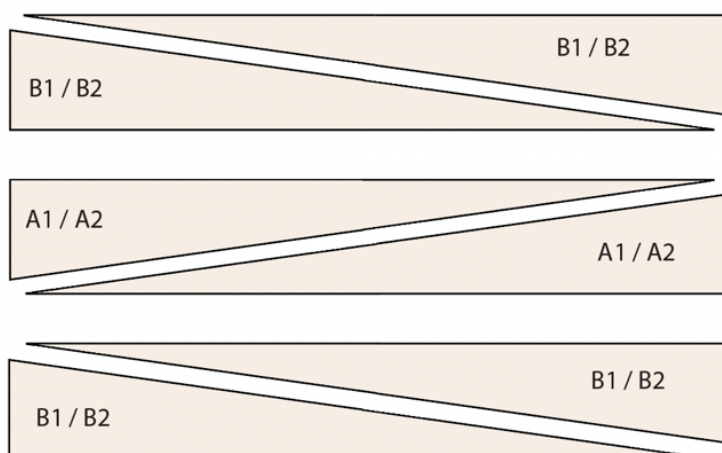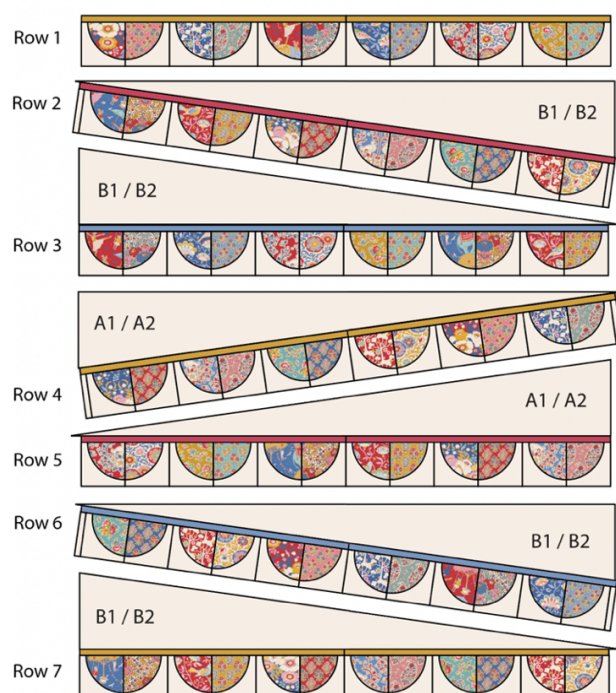A1 / A2

A1 / A2

B1 / B2

B1 / B2

Fig N Positions of the triangles in the quilt

Sewing the Triangles to the Bunting Rows

17 Sewing a long triangle to a straight bunting row is quite easy as the overall length of the shapes is the same and no offsetting is needed. Follow **Fig O** (which shows straight Row 3), pinning a long triangle (wrong side up) on the bunting row (right side up), aligning the straight edges and the ends, as shown. Sew the ¼in (6mm) seam and press the seam towards the triangle. Use this same method when sewing long triangles to straight Row 5 and Row 7.

Fig O Sewing a long triangle to a straight bunting row
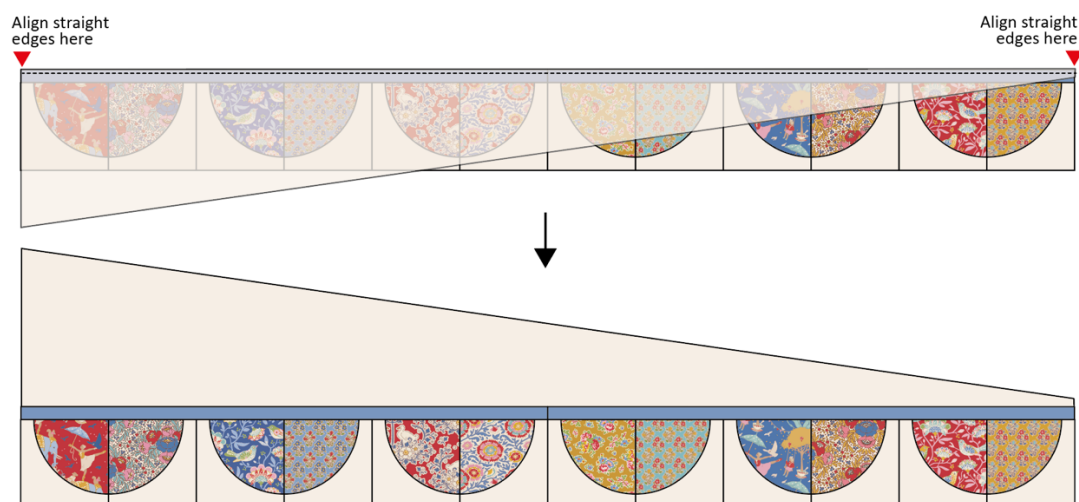
18 Sewing a long triangle to a tilted bunting row needs more care as the length of the shapes is not the same and some offsetting is needed to allow the row to be tilted later. Follow **Fig P** (which shows Row 2), placing a long triangle (wrong side up) on the bunting row (right side up), but this time offsetting the triangle as shown in the diagram, offsetting it by ¾in (2cm) at the wide end and projecting by ¼in (6mm) at the narrow end. Pin in place and then sew the

¼in (6mm) seam and press the seam towards the triangle. You will see that the wide end of the triangle will appear slanted at this stage – this is correct, as once the sides of the quilt are trimmed later this will create the tilt needed. Use this same method when sewing long triangles to tilted Row 4 and Row 6.

Fig Q shows how the quilt parts should look once the long triangles have been added. The positions of the pairs of curved blocks are also shown, as a reminder. Straight Row 1 can be added to Row 2 and its triangle at this stage, aligning the end of Row 1 with the wide straight end of the triangle.

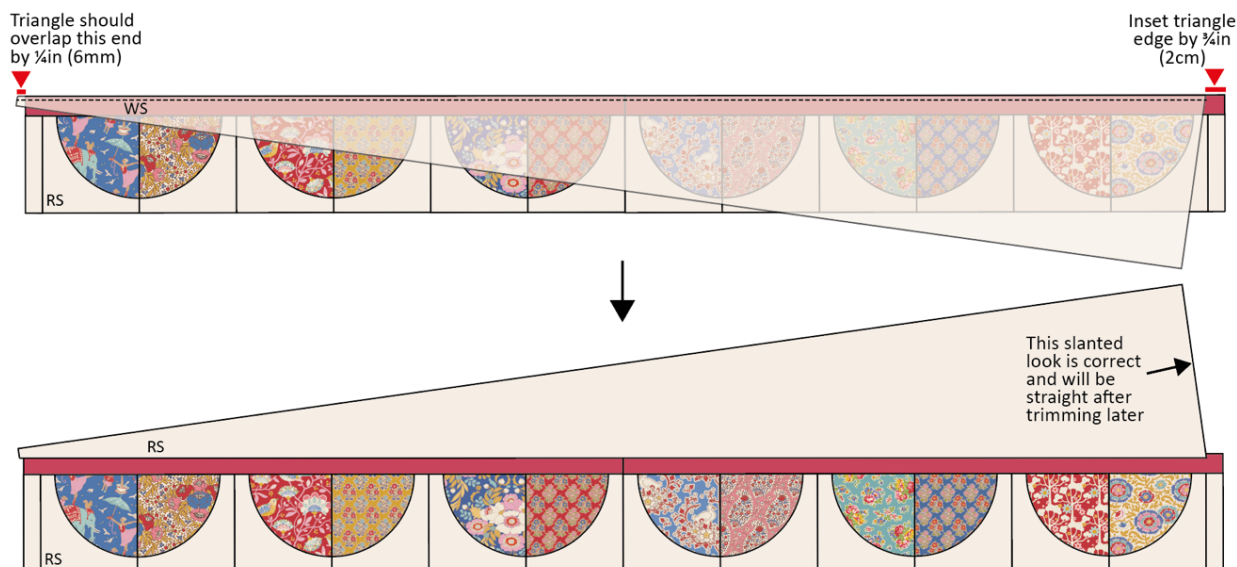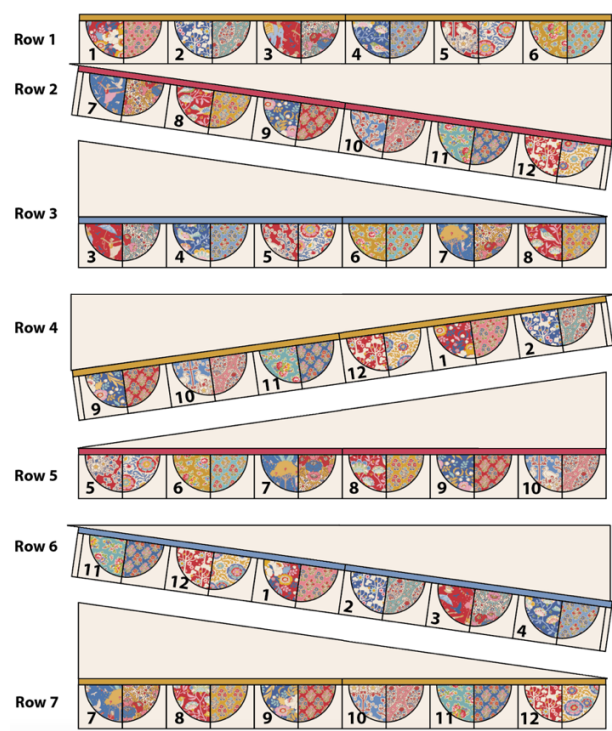**Fig P** Sewing a long triangle to a tilted bunting row

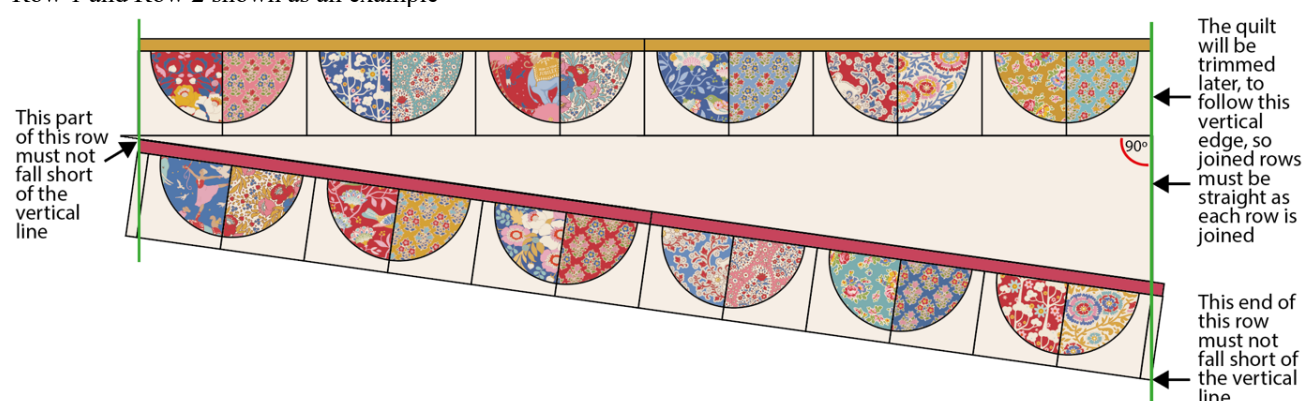**Fig Q** The long triangles sewn to the bunting rows
Numbers indicate the pairs of curved units (see also Fig H)

19 The sides of the rows can be marked ready for trimming now. (Marking at this stage is easier than working with a whole quilt.) The trimming stage is tricky because it is easy for the sides of the quilt to veer off course and end up slewed to one side or the other. **Fig R** shows the principle behind the trimming that is needed. The straight rows are the best guide, as the ends of these rows are (or should be) vertical and right-angled. The diagram shows that when the straight row *is* straight, a vertical line can be marked, showing where the tilted row needs to be cut (lines shown in green). Place the work on a cutting mat, with the top and one side of the straight row aligned with lines on the ruler, and then use a long quilting ruler to mark the vertical line down through the tilted row (see also **Fig T**). Just mark the line for the moment – *don't* cut yet. Do this for all rows that will be tilted, that is, Row 2, Row 4 and Row 6. This marked line should also allow for a ¼in (6mm) seam at the edge of the end blocks.

Fig R Detail of where trimming will take place
Row 1 and Row 2 shown as an example

The quilt will be trimmed later, to follow this vertical edge, so joined rows must be straight as each row is joined

This part of this row must not fall short of the vertical line

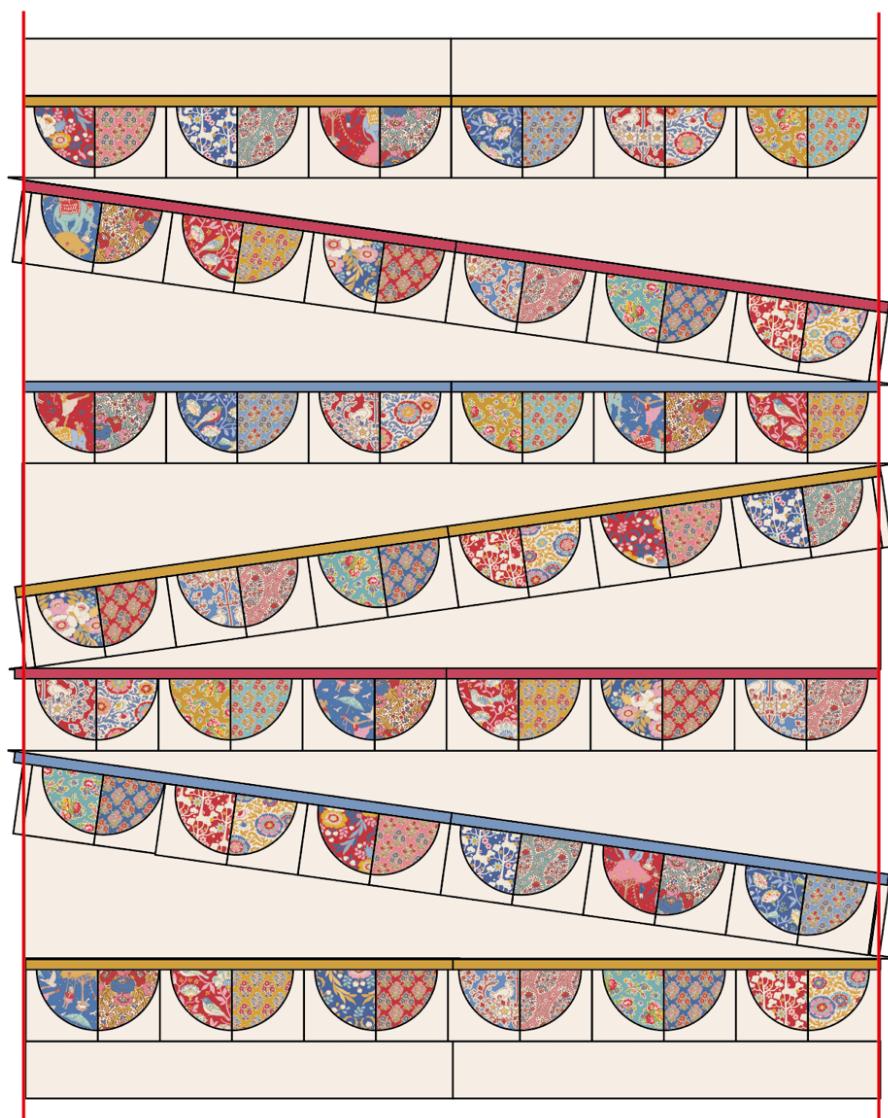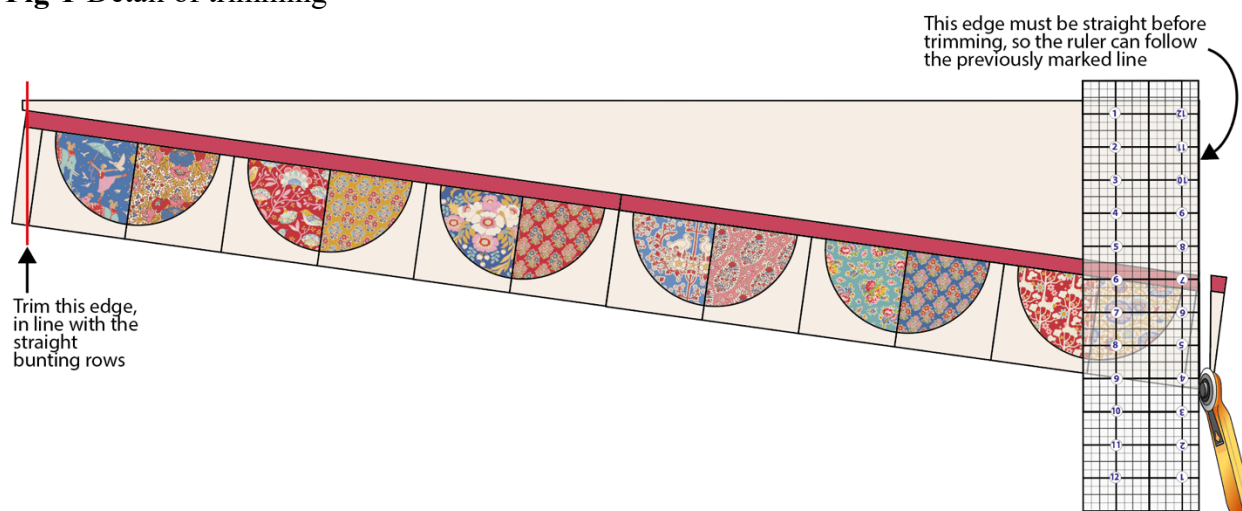This end of this row must not fall short of the vertical line

90°

Assembling the Quilt

20 When the trimming lines have been marked you can begin to sew the rows together, matching up the marked lines to ensure the sides of the quilt stay 'true'. Keep checking with the long quilting ruler, to make sure. Once the seams are sewn, press them towards the triangles. The sides of the quilt will still have some areas poking out at this stage.

21 Using the long quilting ruler you can now begin to trim the sides of the quilt, following your previously marked lines. **Fig S** shows the trim lines, with **Fig T** showing a detail of the process. When trimming is complete, check the quilt's width in various places, to check the measurements are the same across the width – in theory this should be 60½in (153.7cm), but don't worry if your quilt is a little wider or narrower than ours. This completes your quilt top.

Fig S Trimming the quilt sides
See also Fig T

Fig T Detail of trimming

This edge must be straight before
trimming, so the ruler can follow
the previously marked line

Trim this edge,
in line with the
straight
bunting rows

Quilting and Finishing

22 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.
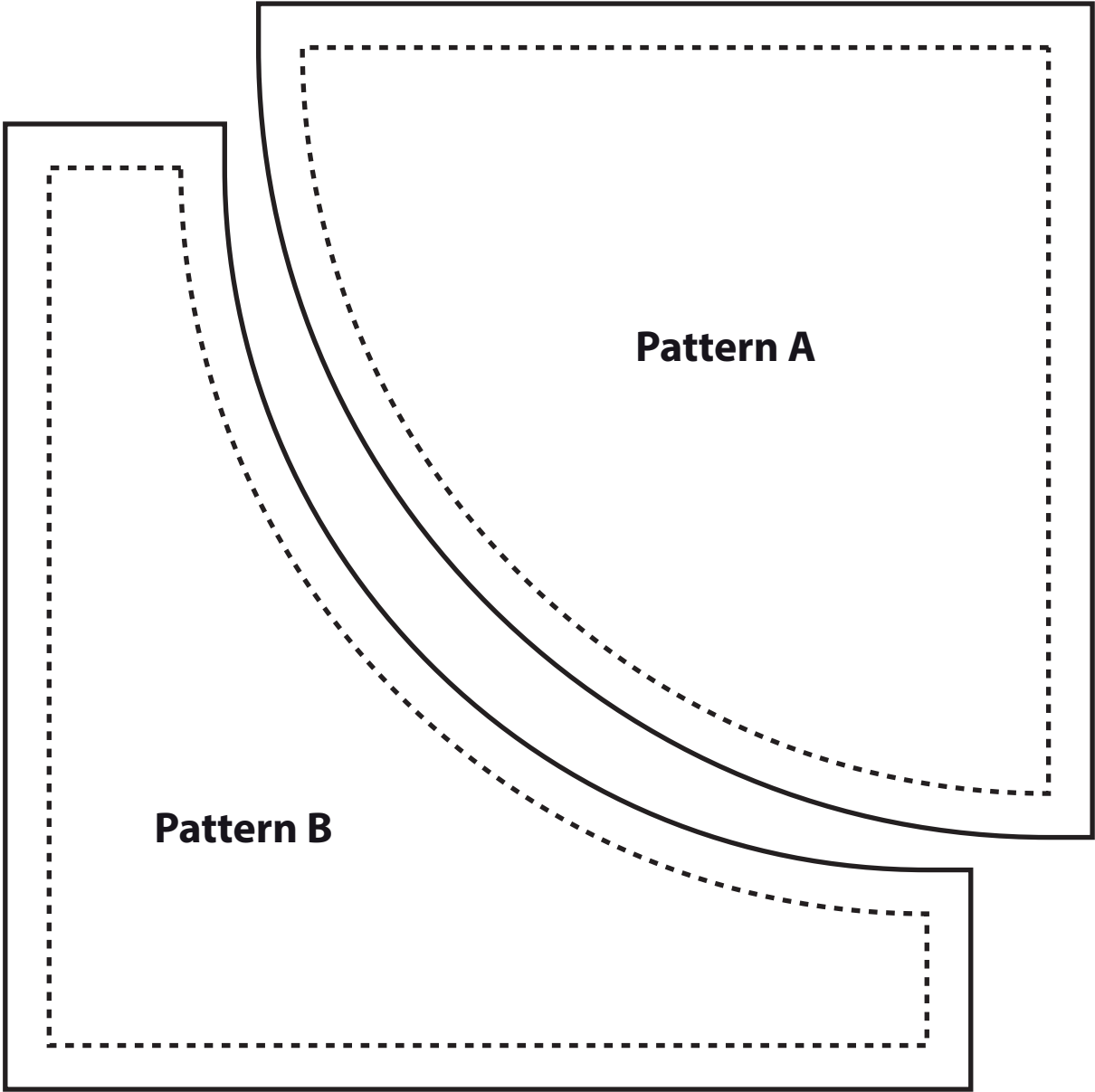
23 When all quilting is finished, square up the quilt ready for binding.

24 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.

25 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.

26 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 fun bunting quilt is finished.

Bunting Quilt Patterns

Pattern A

Pattern B

Bunting Quilt Patterns

**Pattern A
Reversed**

**Pattern B
Reversed**