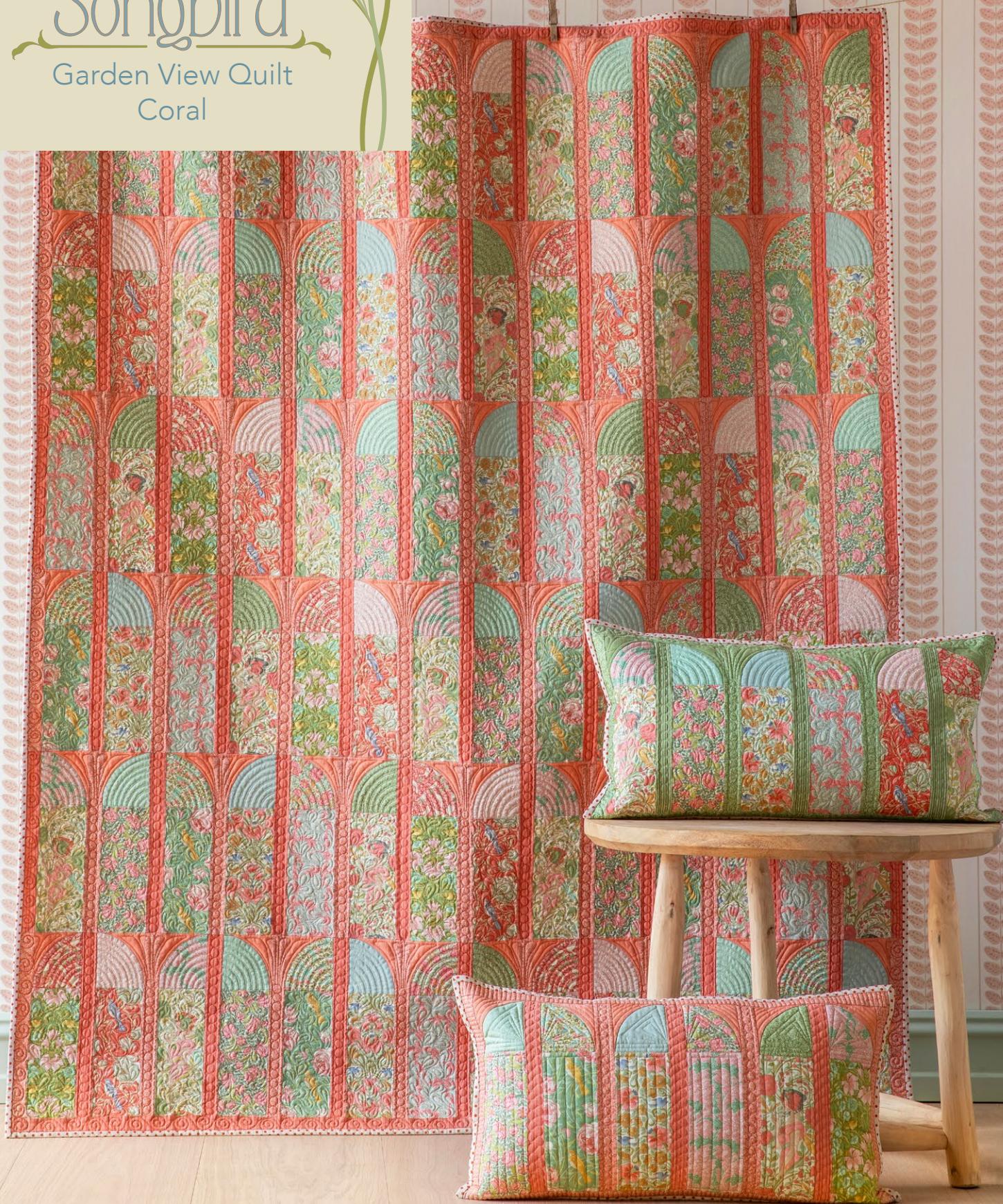


Tilda®

Songbird

Garden View Quilt
Coral



Garden View Quilt

(Coral colourway)

The design for this quilt is simple but effective, evoking images of columned archways revealing a delightful garden beyond. The Songbird fabric collection is used for the garden areas and showcases the Art Nouveau-inspired style of the collection. The techniques used are quite simple, apart from the curved seams needed to create the archways. This quilt uses lovely greens contrasted with coral archways, but the quilt pattern is also available in warm yellows with blues for the archways. Four pillows have been designed to match the quilts, each with a different coloured background – coral, green, blue and mustard. See tildasworld.com for the other quilt and pillow instructions.

Difficulty rating ***

Materials

- Fabric 1: $\frac{1}{8}$ yd (15cm) – Ava coral (100644)
- Fabric 2: $\frac{3}{8}$ yd (40cm) – Songbird coral (100645) *
- Fabric 3: $\frac{5}{8}$ yd (60cm) – Aubrey coral (100643) **
- Fabric 4: $\frac{1}{4}$ yd (25cm) – Flora sage (100648)
- Fabric 5: $\frac{3}{8}$ yd (40cm) – Cora coral (100642) *
- Fabric 6: $\frac{5}{8}$ yd (60cm) – Aubrey green (100646) **
- Fabric 7: $\frac{3}{8}$ yd (40cm) – Cora sage (100647) *
- Fabric 8: $\frac{1}{8}$ yd (15cm) – Ava green (100650)
- Fabric 9: $\frac{3}{8}$ yd (40cm) – Songbird green (100649) *
- Fabric 10: $\frac{1}{8}$ yd (15cm) – Flora coral (100641)
- Fabric 11: $\frac{1}{8}$ yd (15cm) – Lila sage mist (110153)
- Fabric 12: $\frac{1}{8}$ yd (15cm) – Stella sage (110154)
- Fabric 13: $\frac{7}{8}$ yd (80cm) – Lila coral (110152)
- Fabric 14: $\frac{1}{8}$ yd (15cm) – Lila peach (110150)
- Fabric 15: $\frac{1}{4}$ yd (25cm) – Stella coral (110151)
- Fabric 16: $\frac{1}{8}$ yd (15cm) – Lila green (110155)
- Fabric 17: $\frac{7}{8}$ yd (80cm) – Seamstripe ginger (160074)
- Fabric 18: $\frac{1}{8}$ yd (15cm) – Chambray sage (160011)
- Fabric 19: $\frac{7}{8}$ yd (80cm) – Chambray ginger (160041)
- Wadding (batting): $65\frac{1}{2}$ in x $79\frac{1}{2}$ in (166.4cm x 202cm)
- Backing fabric: $4\frac{1}{2}$ yd (4.25m) – Aubrey green (100646)
- Binding fabric: $\frac{1}{2}$ yd (50cm) – Polka Dot ginger (160078)
- Piecing and quilting threads
- Quilter's ruler, rotary cutter and mat

Fabric Notes

Where $\frac{1}{8}$ yd is given in the Materials list, a fat eighth is not suitable.

* A little more fabric has been allowed for Fabrics 2, 5, 7 and 9, to allow for some choice in motif selection (such as a flower or bird).

** More fabric has been allowed for Fabric 3 and Fabric 6, to allow for fussy cutting the rectangle to show a lady motif. If you don't want to fussy cut at all, then $\frac{3}{8}$ yd (40cm) of each would suffice.

Finished Size

$57\frac{1}{2}$ in x $71\frac{1}{2}$ in (146cm x 181.5cm)

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 $\frac{1}{4}$ in (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.
- Abbreviations: RS = right side; WS = wrong side; HST = half-square triangle.
- Check that any patterns being used are printed at full size (100%).

Quilt Layout

1 The quilt layout consists of eighty-four Window blocks, half with the archway on the right and half with the archway on the left. The blocks are separated by vertical sashing strips. A border is added at the top and bottom of the quilt. Refer to **Fig A** for the fabrics used and **Fig B** for the quilt layout.

Fig A Fabric swatches (Garden View quilt – coral)

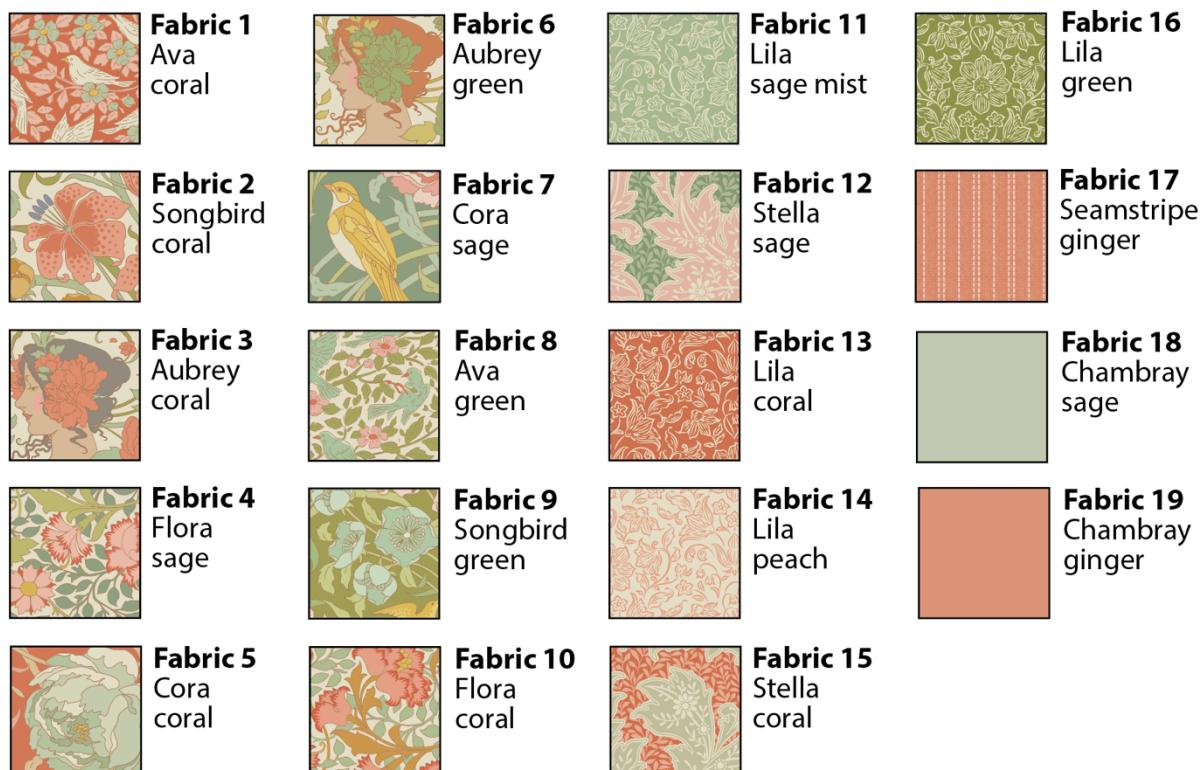
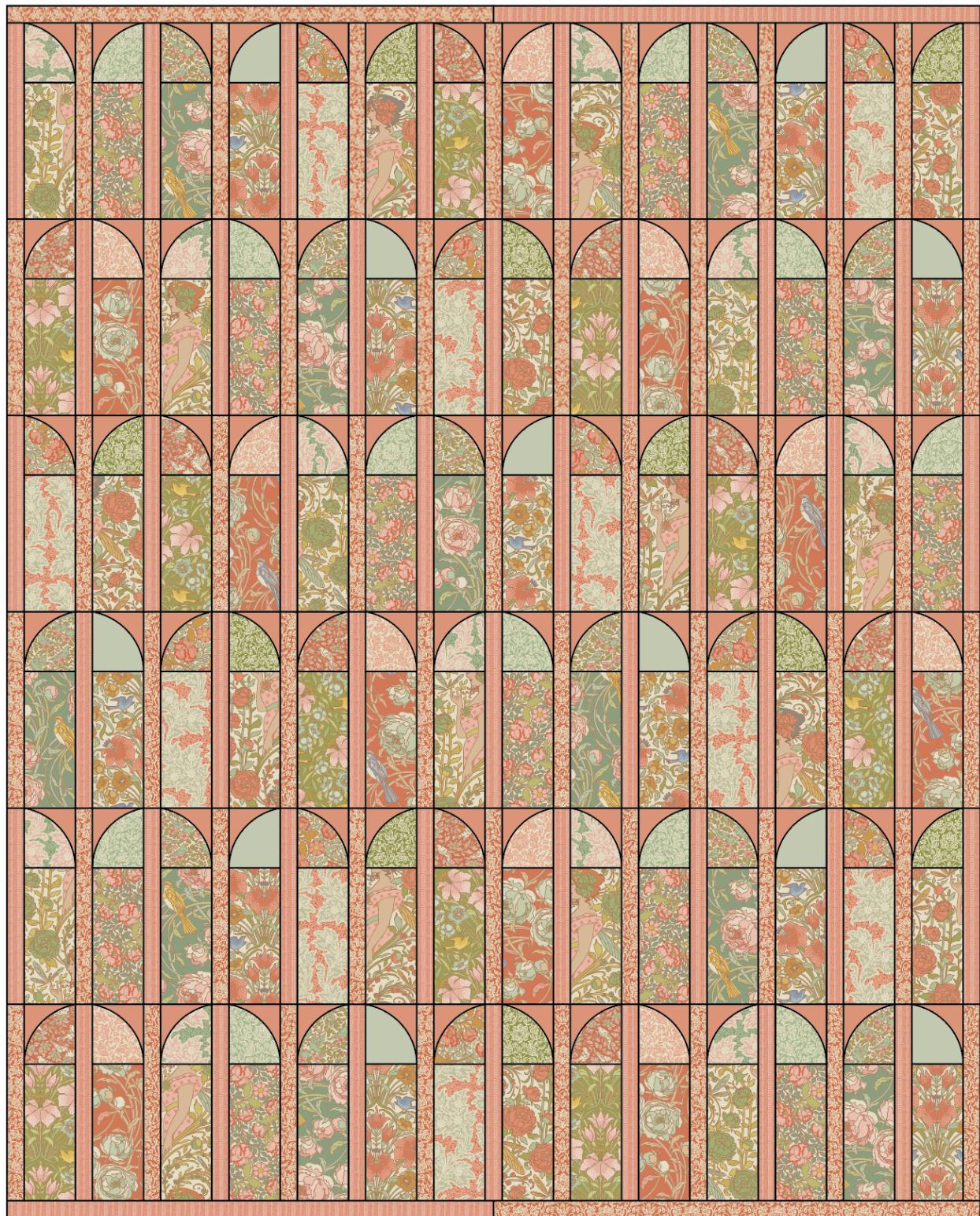


Fig B Quilt layout



Cutting Out

2 Begin by cutting the vertical sashing strips, cutting forty-five $1\frac{1}{2}\text{in} \times 12\text{in}$ (3.8cm x 30.5cm) strips from Fabric 13 and forty-five from Fabric 17. See **Fig C**.

3 For the top and bottom borders, cut two strips $29\text{in} \times 1\frac{1}{2}\text{in}$ (73.7cm x 3.8cm) from Fabric 13 and two from Fabric 17. Using a $\frac{1}{4}\text{in}$ (6mm) seam, take one strip of Fabric 13 and one of

Fabric 17 and join them together into a strip $57\frac{1}{2}$ in (146cm) long. Repeat with the other two strips, but this time begin with the Fabric 17 strip.

4 For the Window blocks, cut the fabrics following the sizes given in **Fig C**. Note that the curved sections (**a** and **b**) need to be cut with Pattern A and Pattern B (or Pattern A Reversed and Pattern B Reversed). Follow **Fig D** carefully for the actual fabrics needed.

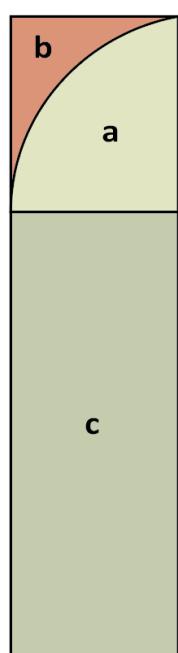
A list is given here if you wish to use it as a checklist.

Fussy cutting is suggested for Fabrics 3 and 6, to show a lady motif (see example in **Fig E**).

- Fabric 1 – cut four shapes (**a**) using Pattern A. Cut six shapes using Pattern A Reversed.
- Fabric 8 – cut five shapes (**a**) using Pattern A. Cut six shapes using Pattern A Reversed.
- Fabric 10 – cut six shapes (**a**) using Pattern A. Cut four shapes using Pattern A Reversed.
- Fabric 11 – cut six shapes (**a**) using Pattern A. Cut five shapes using Pattern A Reversed.
- Fabric 12 – cut six shapes (**a**) using Pattern A. Cut five shapes using Pattern A Reversed.
- Fabric 14 – cut four shapes (**a**) using Pattern A. Cut six shapes using Pattern A Reversed.
- Fabric 16 – cut six shapes (**a**) using Pattern A. Cut four shapes using Pattern A Reversed.
- Fabric 18 – cut five shapes (**a**) using Pattern A. Cut six shapes using Pattern A Reversed.
- Fabric 19 – cut forty-five shapes (**b**) using Pattern B.
- Fabric 19 – cut forty-five shapes (**b**) using Pattern B Reversed.
- Fabric 2 – cut eleven $3\frac{1}{2}$ in x $8\frac{1}{2}$ in (9cm x 21.6cm) (**c**), choosing pleasing motifs if desired.
- Fabric 3 – cut ten (**c**) rectangles, fussy cutting to show a lady motif.
- Fabric 4 – cut eleven (**c**) rectangles.
- Fabric 5 – cut ten (**c**) rectangles, choosing pleasing motifs.
- Fabric 6 – cut eleven (**c**) rectangles, fussy cutting to show a lady motif.
- Fabric 7 – cut eleven (**c**) rectangles, choosing pleasing motifs.
- Fabric 9 – cut ten (**c**) rectangles, choosing pleasing motifs.
- Fabric 15 – cut ten (**c**) rectangles.

Fig C Cut measurements for the Window blocks and vertical sashing

Sizes include $\frac{1}{4}$ in (6mm) seam allowances



- a** $3\frac{1}{2}$ in x 4in (9cm x 10.2cm) – use Pattern A (or Pattern A Reversed) to cut curved shape
- b** $3\frac{1}{2}$ in x 4in (9cm x 10.2cm) – use Pattern B (or Pattern B Reversed) to cut curved shape
- c** $3\frac{1}{2}$ in x $8\frac{1}{2}$ in (9cm x 21.6cm)
- d (sashing)** $1\frac{1}{2}$ in x 12in (3.8cm x 30.5cm)

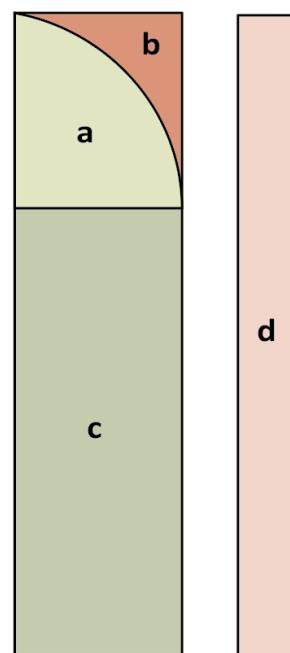


Fig D Colourways for the Window blocks

Bold numbers indicate the fabrics used (see Fig A). Make the number of blocks indicated

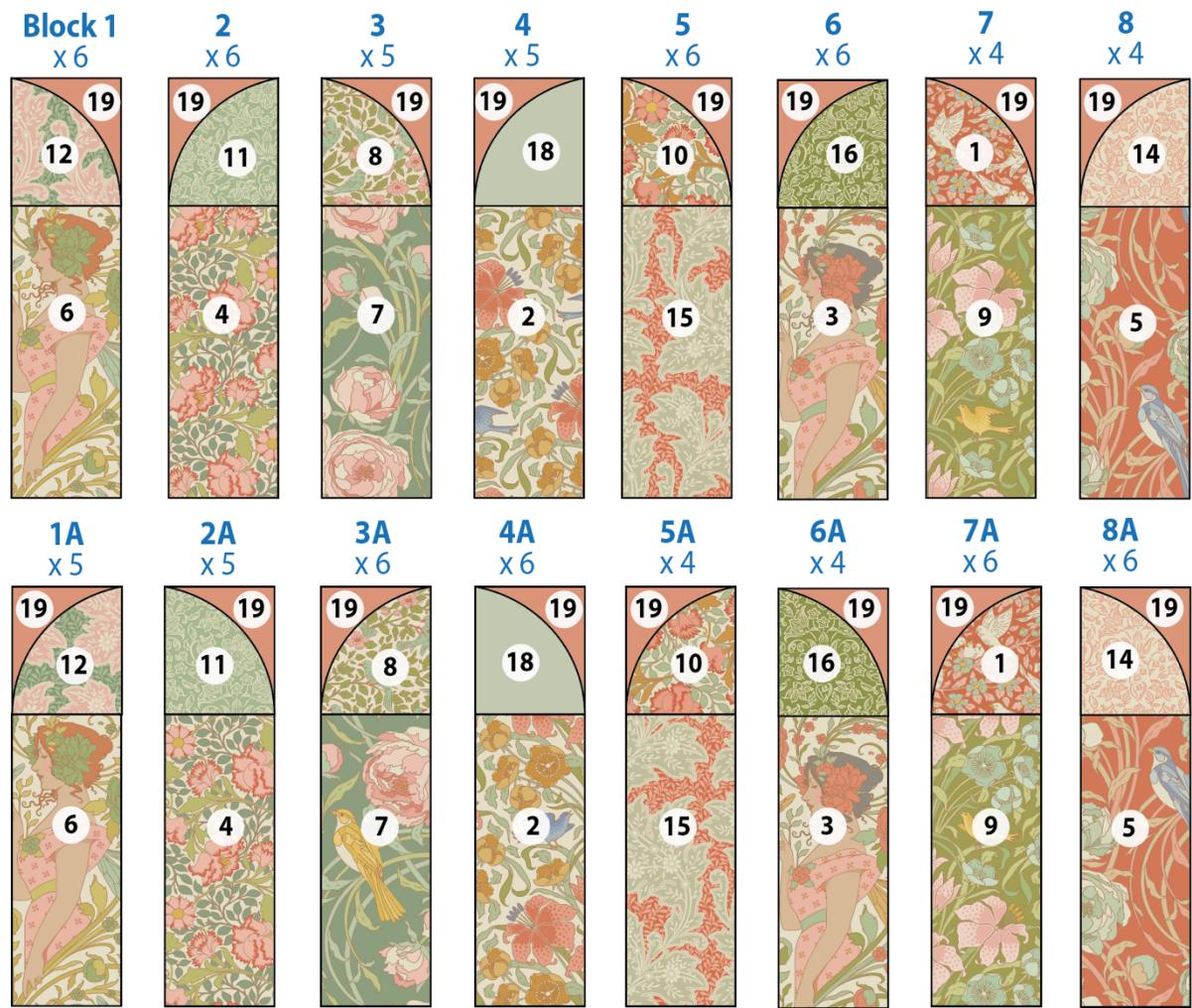
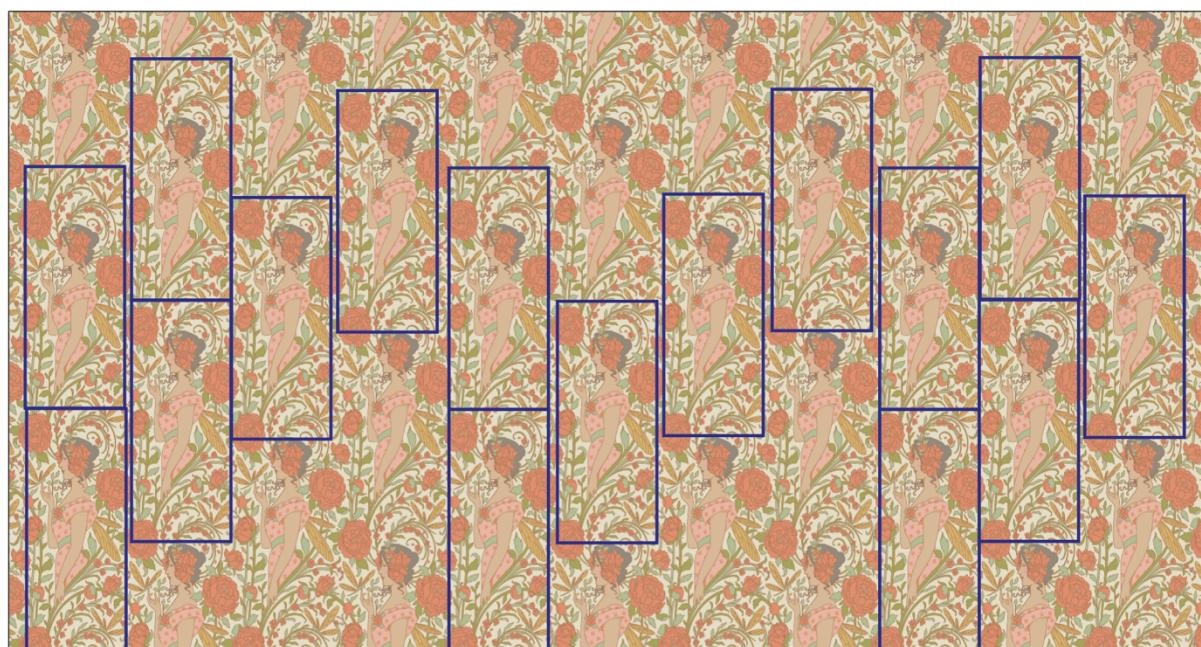


Fig E Fussy cutting

Choosing a lady motif from the Aubrey fabric



5 Cut the backing fabric across the width into two pieces. Sew together along the long side and press the seam open. Trim to a piece about 65½in x 79½in (166.4cm x 202cm). This is about 4in (10.2cm) larger all round than the quilt top, to allow for quilting and finishing.

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

Making a Window Block

7 A Window block needs a curved seam to sew the two curved shapes together. The curved unit for Block 1 using Pattern A and Pattern B is described and illustrated in detail here. (The units with curves facing the opposite direction are made in the same way but using Pattern A Reversed and B Reversed.)

8 Start by taking the Pattern A and Pattern B fabric shapes and marking or creasing the centre points on the curves of both shapes. The easiest way is to fold each piece into half and use an iron to press little creases, which can be seen from the right and wrong side (**Fig F 1**).

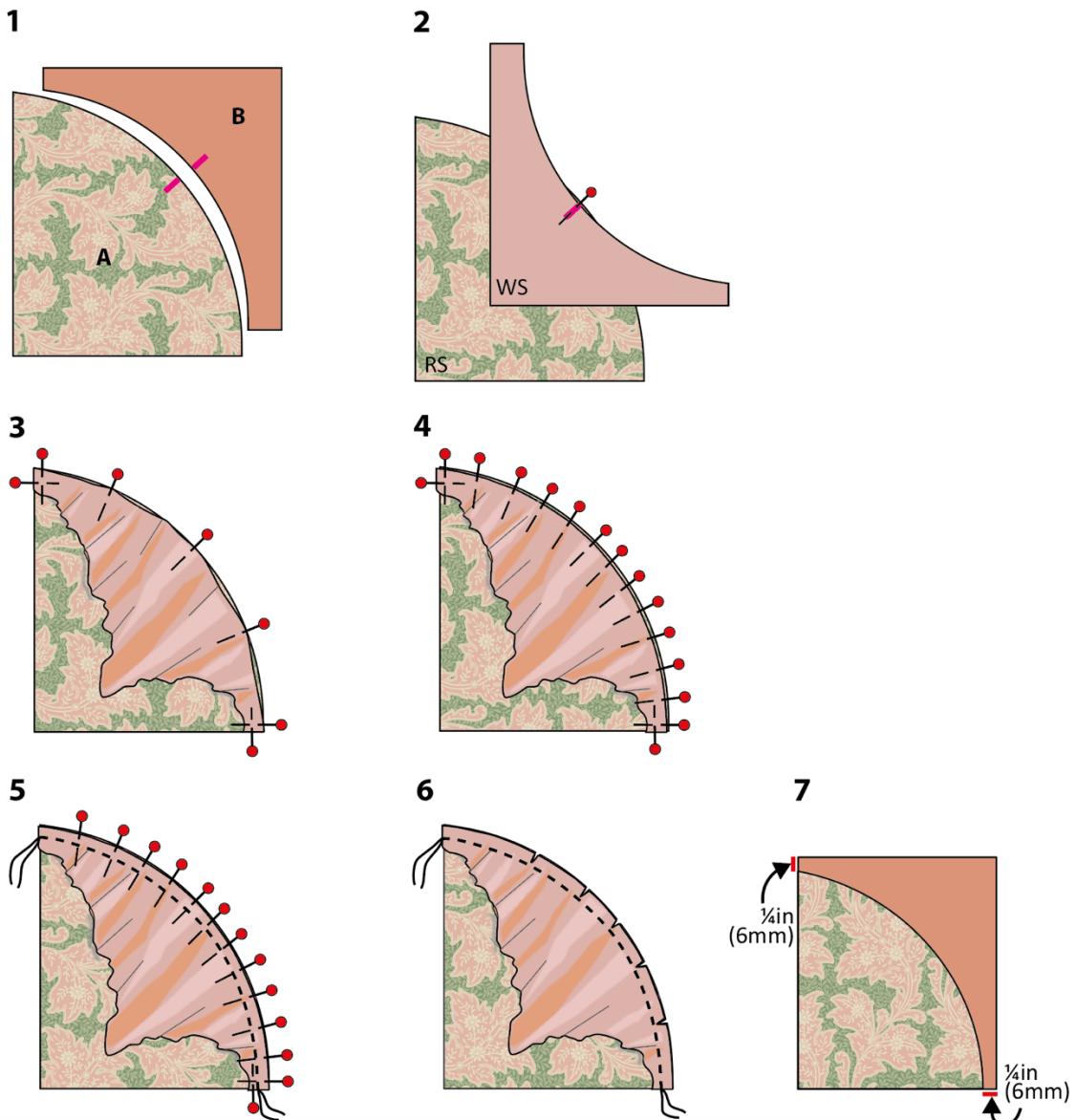
9 Place the pieces right sides (RS) together aligning centre marks and pin (**Fig F 2**). Align the outer edges and pin. Pin midway as well (**Fig F 3**). Check that the short straight edge of piece B is aligned with the straight edge of piece A, pinning at these places too.

10 Ease the remaining areas of curved edges together and pin, adding as many pins as needed to ensure that the curves match well (**Fig F 4**). You may need to pull slightly to ease the fabric edges into place. Once pinned, check that there are no pleats or tucks formed on the back of the work.

11 Now sew the seam using a *scant* ¼in (6mm) seam (**Fig F 5**). 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. Remove the pins and then snip into the seam allowance at intervals using sharp-pointed scissors, with cuts about ⅛in (3mm) long (**Fig F 6**). These little snips will allow the fabric to curve more easily.

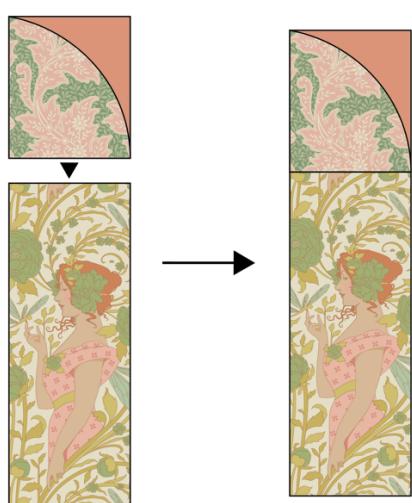
12 Press the seam outwards, using the nose of the iron to make sure the seam is pressed fully and smooth (**Fig F 7**). Take care not to distort the edges of the unit. Check the unfinished size of the unit is 3½in x 4in (9cm x 10.2cm). Check also that there is a ¼in (6mm) of piece **b** showing at each side, as indicated by the red marks on the diagram. This is an area that will be 'lost' in the seam allowance when the unit is sewn into the block later. If it is less than a ¼in then part of the curve may be lost when you sew the seam later.

Fig F Sewing a curved seam



13 To complete the block sew the curved unit to the rectangle (**Fig G**). Press the seam towards the rectangle or open. Check the block measures $3\frac{1}{2}$ in x 12in (9cm x 30.5cm).

Fig G Assembling the block



14 Make the rest of the blocks in the same way, following **Fig D** for the correct colours and directions of the curved units. It's a good idea to label the blocks, for easy identification later.

Assembling the Quilt

15 The quilt is assembled in rows. Each row has fourteen blocks and fifteen sashing pieces. The sashing strips alternate between Fabric 13 and Fabric 17, the first row starting with Fabric 17 (S1). The assembly of the first row is shown in **Fig H**. Lay out the blocks and sashing pieces and using $\frac{1}{4}$ in (6mm) seams, sew the row together. Press the seams to one side. The sewn row should measure $57\frac{1}{2}$ in (146cm) long.

16 Lay out the rest of the rows, as shown in **Fig I**, and then sew each row together. Press the seams of row 2 in the opposite direction to row 1. Alternate the seam pressing in this way for the rest of the rows. This will help the rows nest nicely together when they are sewn together in a while. Check all sewn rows are the same $57\frac{1}{2}$ in (146cm) length. Now sew the rows together, matching up seams carefully and pressing seams in the same direction (**Fig J**).

Fig H Sewing the top quilt row together

Blue numbers are the block numbers. Green numbers are the sashing

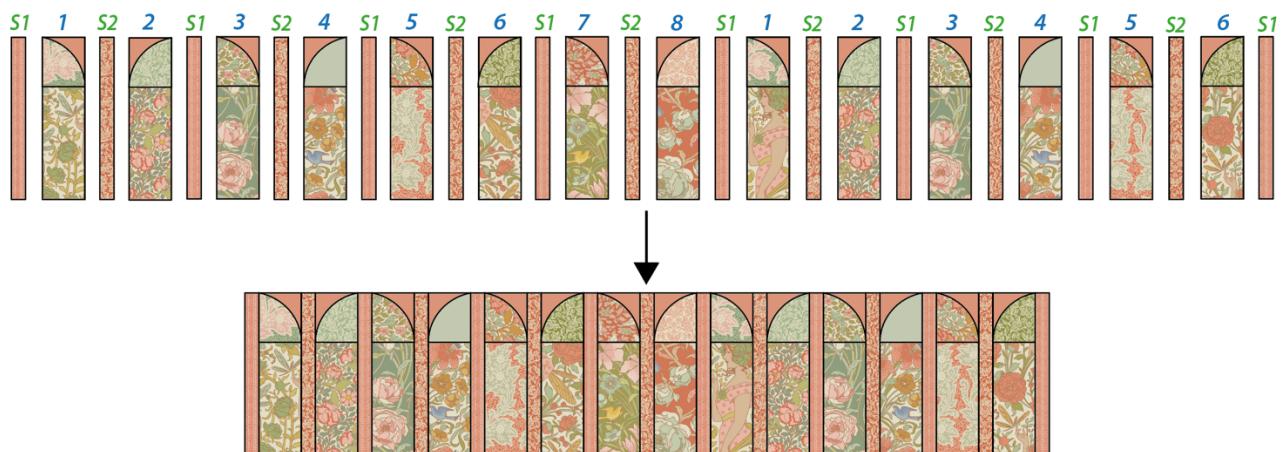
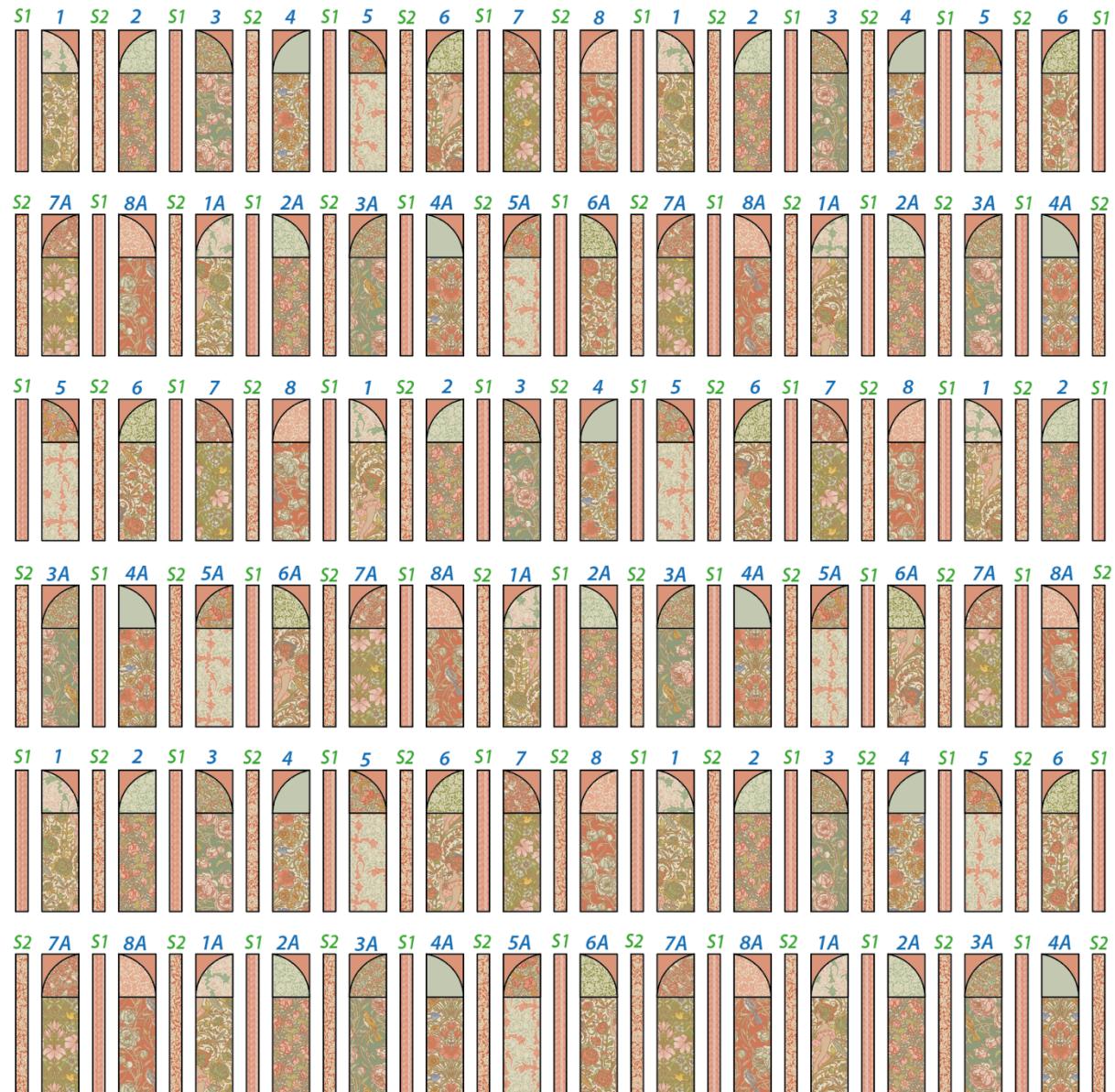


Fig I Laying out each row of the quilt ready for sewing

Positions of the units of the quilt – blue numbers are the block numbers and green numbers are sashing

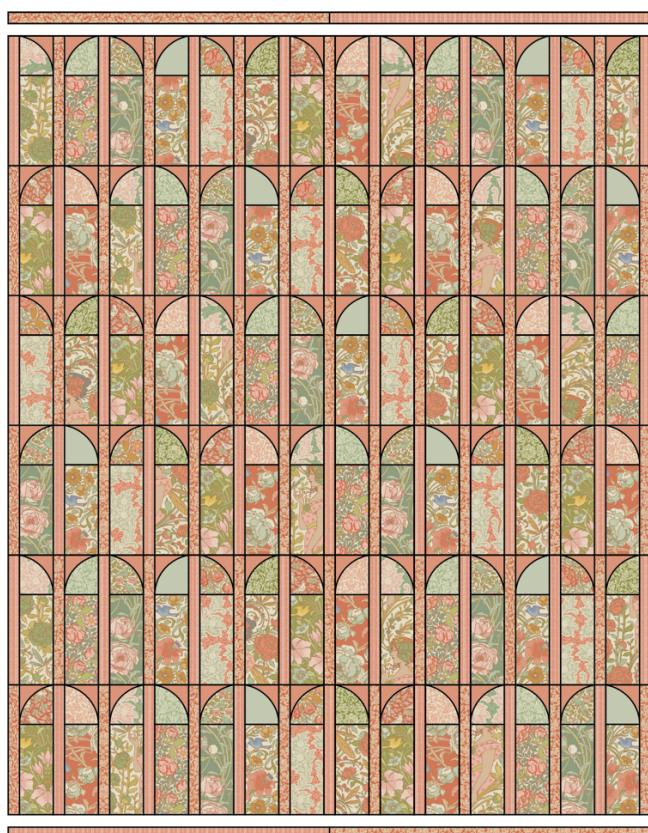


17 Finally, add the top and bottom borders and press the seams outwards (**Fig K**).

Fig J Sewing the quilt rows together



Fig K Adding the top and bottom borders



Quilting and Finishing

18 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 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 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.

19 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.

20 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.

21 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 lovely garden quilt is finished.

Garden View Patterns

Actual size

$\frac{1}{4}$ in (6mm) seam allowances included

