

Tilda®

*The Vintage Nursery*

Flowerfield Pillow  
Large



# Large Flowerfield Pillow

Tilda Basics collections are designed to be great companions to our other collections and a new Tilda concept is Vintage Nursery, which uses Poppyseed and Brie Basics with fabrics from the Creating Memories range for a collection of charming pillow designs. The mix of fabrics gives a scrappy, vintage look that is very attractive. The pillow designs use appliqué for flower and animal motifs and if you enjoy creating your own projects, the rabbits, dogs, cats and elephants can be interchanged for different looks. A page of appliqué designs is included showing these animals. This large Flowerfield Pillow uses a charcoal-coloured background with pretty flowers surrounding a cute rabbit and puppy. The daisy flowers use buttons for their centres. There is also a smaller Flowerfield Pillow featuring a rabbit and dog. The appliqué uses a turned-edge method and full size patterns are supplied for the design. Nearly all of the appliqué shapes only need small amounts of fabric and a useful way to acquire the fabrics you need is to use Tilda charm packs. These packs of 5in squares are available for each of the fabric collections. For the other pillow designs, see [www.tildasworld.com](http://www.tildasworld.com)

Difficulty rating \*\*

## Materials

- Fabric 1: ½yd (50cm) – Poppyseed Basics charcoal (130182) (background)
- Fabric 2: ⅓yd (15cm) (not a fat eighth) – Poppyseed olive (130177)
- Fabric 3: about 5in (13cm) square – Stripe yellow (160062)
- Fabric 4: about 5in (13cm) square – Harper yellow (130122)
- Fabric 5: about 5in (13cm) square – Poppyseed dusty rose (130184)
- Fabric 6: about 5in (13cm) square – Brie pink (130194)
- Fabric 7: about 5in (13cm) square – Brie mustard (130196)
- Fabric 8: about 5in (13cm) square – Poppyseed honey (130176)
- Fabric 9: about 5in (13cm) square – Evie dove white (130125)
- Fabric 10: about 5in (13cm) square – Tiny Dot pink (160061)
- Fabric 11: about 5in (13cm) square – Gingham yellow (160065)
- Fabric 12: ⅓yd (15cm) (not a fat eighth) – Poppyseed mist (130179)
- Fabric 13: about 5in (13cm) square – Brie teal (130191)
- Fabric 14: about 5in (13cm) square – Frida lime (130119)
- Fabric 15: about 5in (13cm) square – Brie green (130121)
- Fabric 16: about 5in (13cm) square – Poppyseed duck egg (130178)
- Fabric 17: about 5in (13cm) square – Plaid pea green (160066)
- Fabric 18: about 5in (13cm) square – Stripe green (160082)
- Fabric 19: about 5in (13cm) square – Frida pearl (130124)
- Fabric 20: about 5in (13cm) square – Tiny Stripe pink (160063)
- Fabric 21: about 5in (13cm) square – Polka Dot yellow (160064)
- Fabric 22: about 5in (13cm) square – Lulu yellow (130123)
- Fabric 23: about 9in (23cm) square – Poppyseed putty (130173)
- Fabric 24: about 5in (13cm) square – Gracie yellow (130117)
- Fabric 25: about 9in (23cm) square – Poppyseed tea (130175)
- Fabric 26: about 5in (13cm) square – Carla pink (130118)
- Fabric 27: about 5in (13cm) square – Seamstripe teal (160060)
- Wadding (batting): 27in x 19in (68.5cm x 48cm)
- Lining fabric (optional): 27in x 19in (68.5cm x 48cm)
- Fabric for back of pillow: ⅓yd (60cm) – Brie grey (130187)

- Binding fabric: ¼yd (25cm) – Carla pink (130118)
- Piecing and quilting threads
- Stranded cotton for embroidery: black for eyes, pink for rabbit nose, brown for dog nose, orange for bird beak and off-white for garland string
- Quilter’s ruler, rotary cutter and mat
- Buttons for decoration: pack of Brie Basics (400079) and pack of Poppyseed Basics buttons (400078) \*
- Four buttons for pillow fastening: use buttons remaining from the Brie Basics or Poppyseed Basics packs
- Pillow pad to fit cover

***For the appliqué:***

- Freezer paper
- Tracing paper
- Spray starch and a small paintbrush *or* fabric glue pen
- Temporary or removable marker
- Pointed tool, such as a cuticle stick (optional)
- Tweezers (optional)
- Hand sewing threads to match appliqué fabrics

**Finished Size**

24½in x 16½in (62.2cm x 42cm)

**Fabric Notes**

Nearly all of the appliqué shapes need less than a 5in (13cm) square of fabric. Tilda charm packs are very useful as for this.

\* If the pillow is for a very young child you might prefer to omit the buttons for safety.

**General Notes**

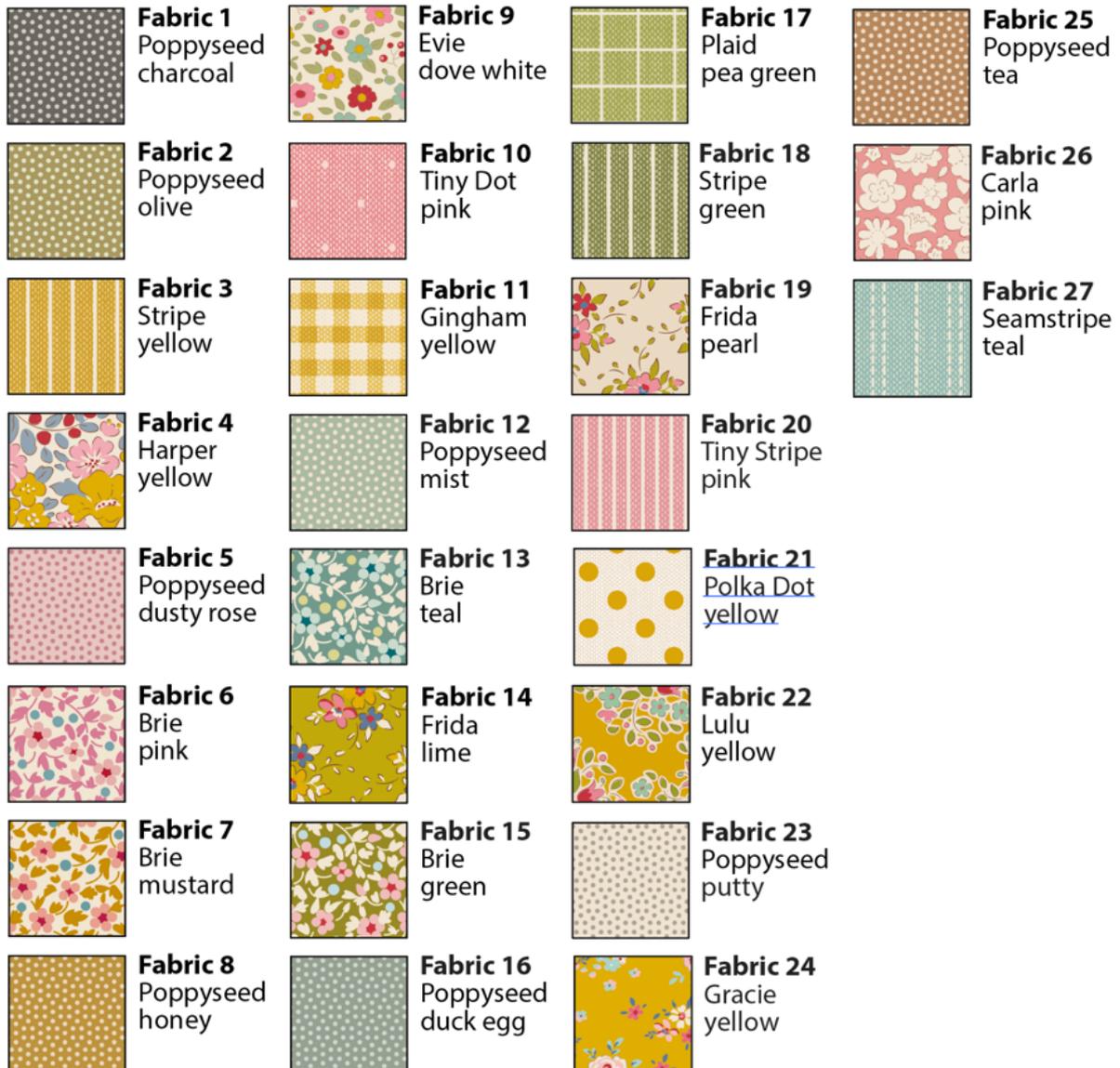
- Fabric quantities are based on a usable width of 42in (107cm), unless otherwise stated.
- Measurements are in imperial inches with metric conversions in brackets – use only *one* system throughout (preferably inches). Width measurements are generally given first.
- Press fabric before cutting and trim as needed to square up the fabric pattern/weave, using a quilting ruler to cut the top raw edge at 90 degrees to the selvages.
- Use ¼in (6mm) seams unless otherwise instructed.
- Read all the instructions through before you start.
- Abbreviations: RS = right side; WS = wrong side.
- Check that any patterns being used are printed at full size (100%).

**Pillow Layout**

**1** The pillow consists of an appliqué design on a single piece of background fabric. The appliqué is achieved with a turned-edge method, assisted by freezer paper. Full size patterns are provided. Refer to **Fig A** for the fabrics used, **Fig B** for the pillow layout and **Fig C** for the positions of each fabric.

**Fig A** Fabric swatches (Large Flowerfield Pillow)

Fabric collections: Poppyseed Basics, Brie Basics and Creating Memories



**Fig B** Pillow layout



### **Cutting Out**

**2** The background fabric is initially cut a little larger than needed to allow for any frayed edges to be trimmed off once all the appliqué is finished. Cut it 25½in x 17½in (65cm x 44.5cm). It will be trimmed down to 24½in x 16½in (62.2cm x 42cm) later.

**3** Cut the fabric for the pillow back into two pieces, each 25½in x 11in (65cm x 28cm).

**4** Cut the binding fabric into three 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.

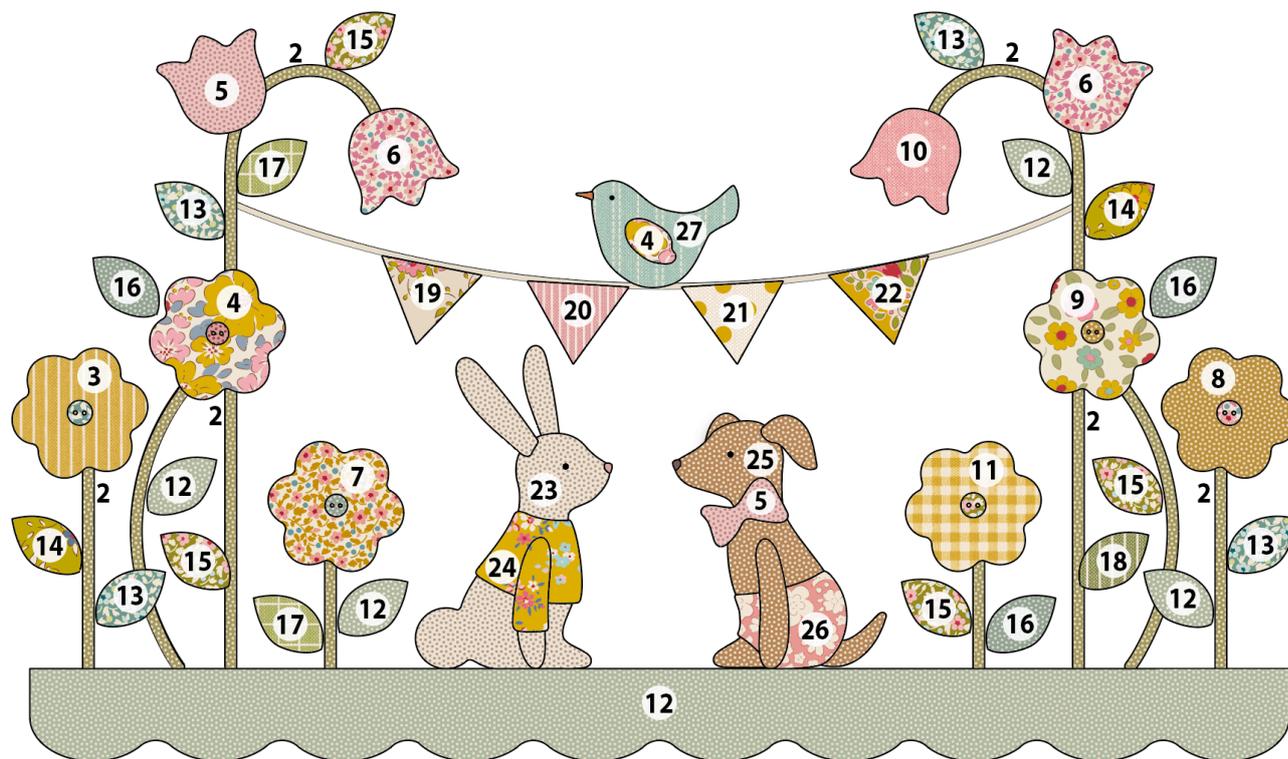
**5** The Materials list gives estimates of the total amounts needed for the appliqué motifs. The sizes needed are those shown in the full-size patterns, *plus* you will need to add a seam allowance. We suggest an allowance of approximately ¼in (6mm) all round, though you may need less. For the appliqués, some fabrics only require one shape to be cut, while others have multiple shapes. Refer to **Fig C** for the fabric positions. Before cutting, refer below to the information on the appliqué method below. Begin by preparing the appliqué patterns.

### Fig C Fabric positions

Numbers in bold indicate fabrics (see Fig A)

Background (not shown) is Fabric 1

The eyes, bird beak, noses and garland string are embroidered



### Preparing the Appliqué Patterns

**6** An appliqué design may use many individual parts to create the design. Tilda patterns are normally supplied full size, so make sure when printing them that you select 'do not scale' on your printer, so your printer does not reduce them. Full size patterns are provided for the appliqué shapes used in this pillow. No seam allowances are included because seams are allowed for *after* the freezer paper patterns have been fused to the fabrics. A black dashed line on a pattern indicates where that appliqué shape fits under another, so mark these too. Print the pattern pages (shown reduced in **Fig D**) and cut them out along the blue dashed lines. Create a master copy of the *whole* pattern by taping the patterns together along these blue lines, taking care to match up where the motifs meet (shown in lower diagram of **Fig D**).

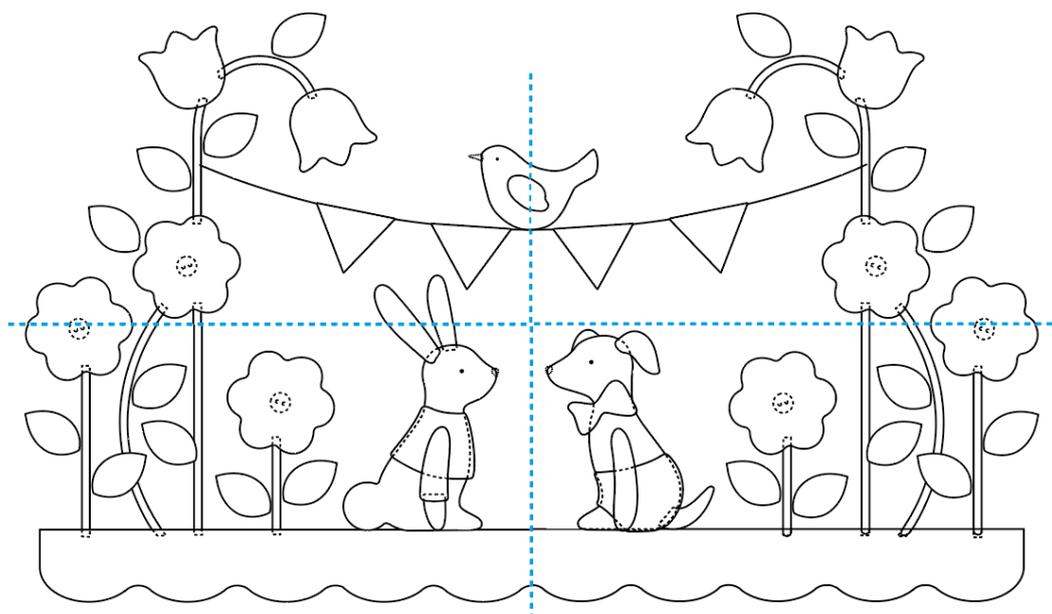
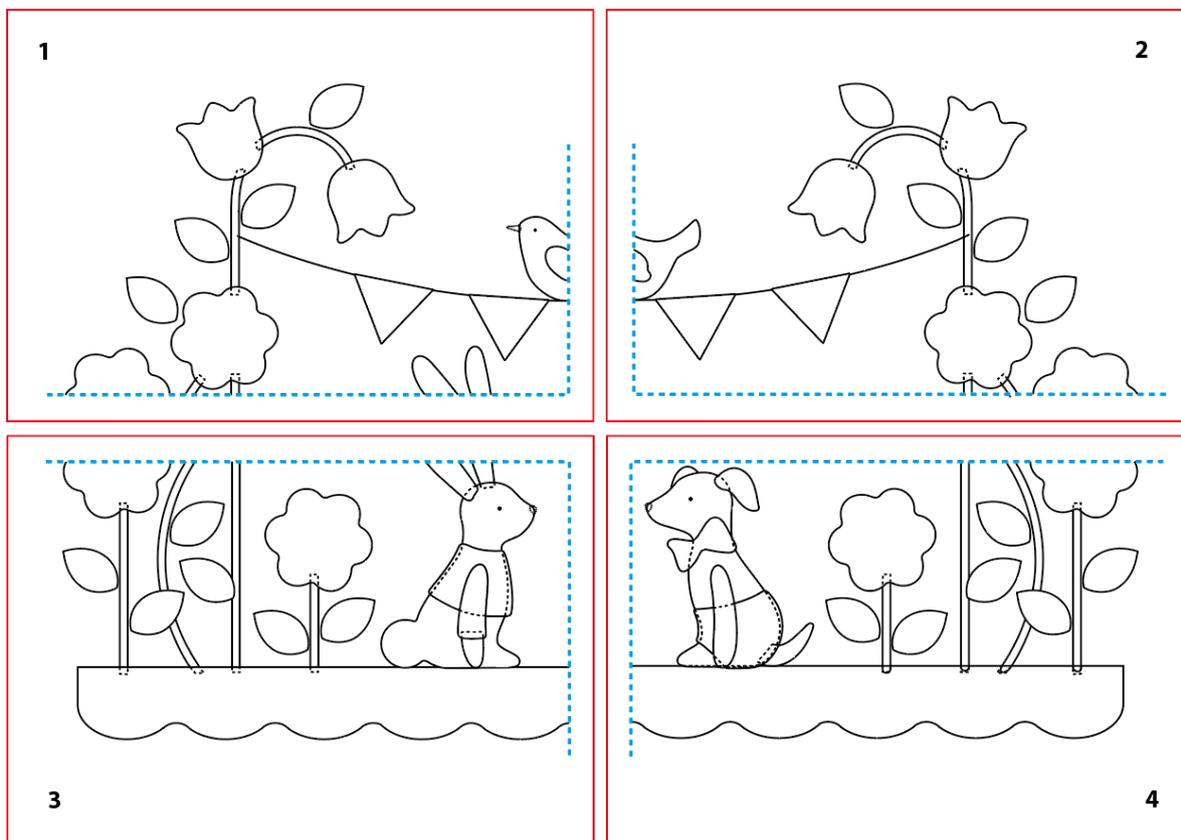
### Fig D Appliqué patterns

Reduced to show how the patterns fit together (buttons not shown)

Red boxes show how a part will fit on an A4 sheet of paper

Blue dashed lines show where the patterns fit together

Pattern 1 = top left; Pattern 2 = top right; Pattern 3 = bottom left; Pattern 4 = Bottom right



7 To prepare for cutting out the fabrics, individual shapes first need to be created from freezer paper. To do this, copy the individual shapes onto the dull side of freezer paper but **reversing** (flipping) each pattern before you copy. (Note: all the leaves are one shape, all the bluebell flowers are one shape, all the daisy flowers are one shape and the flags are one shape.) Cut out all the freezer paper shapes needed.

**8** Working on one fabric at a time, if only *one* appliqué shape is needed, place the freezer paper shape on the wrong side of the fabric, shiny side down and fuse in place with a hot iron. Cut out the fabric shape by eye with about a ¼in (6mm) seam allowance all round. If a fabric needs *many* appliqué shapes cut from it, place all of the relevant freezer paper shapes on the fabric, allowing enough space between each of them for seam allowances. Press the freezer paper shapes in place and then cut out all the fabric shapes with a seam allowance around each of them. Repeat this process with all the appliqué fabrics.

**9** For the flower stems cut two strips of Fabric 2 each ⅝in x 42in (1.5cm x 106.5cm). Shorter lengths will be cut from this strip later after it is prepared.

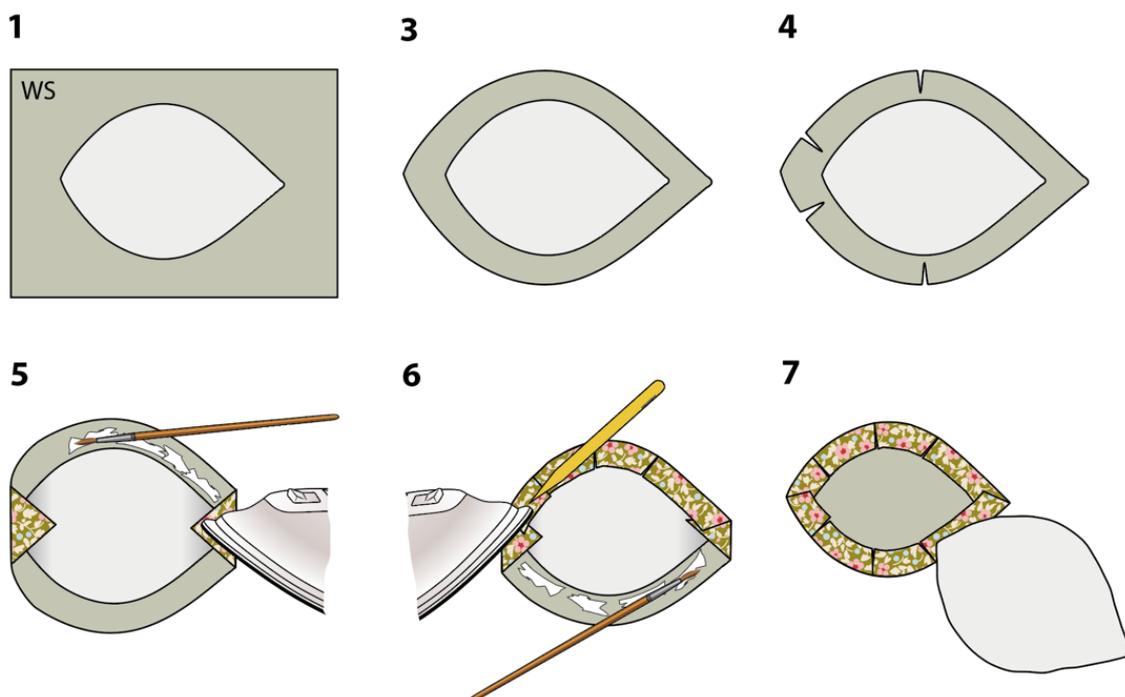
## Appliqué Method

### Turning the seam over

**10** We used turned-edge appliqué using freezer paper, which is described in full in the instructions. (There are other ways to turn the seam over and you could use your own method if you prefer.) In a freezer paper appliqué method, cutting the paper to the same shape as the finished appliqué is very useful as the fabric is easily turned over the paper to create a smooth edge. When turning the seam allowance over the edge of the freezer paper, you could use one of two methods, as follows.

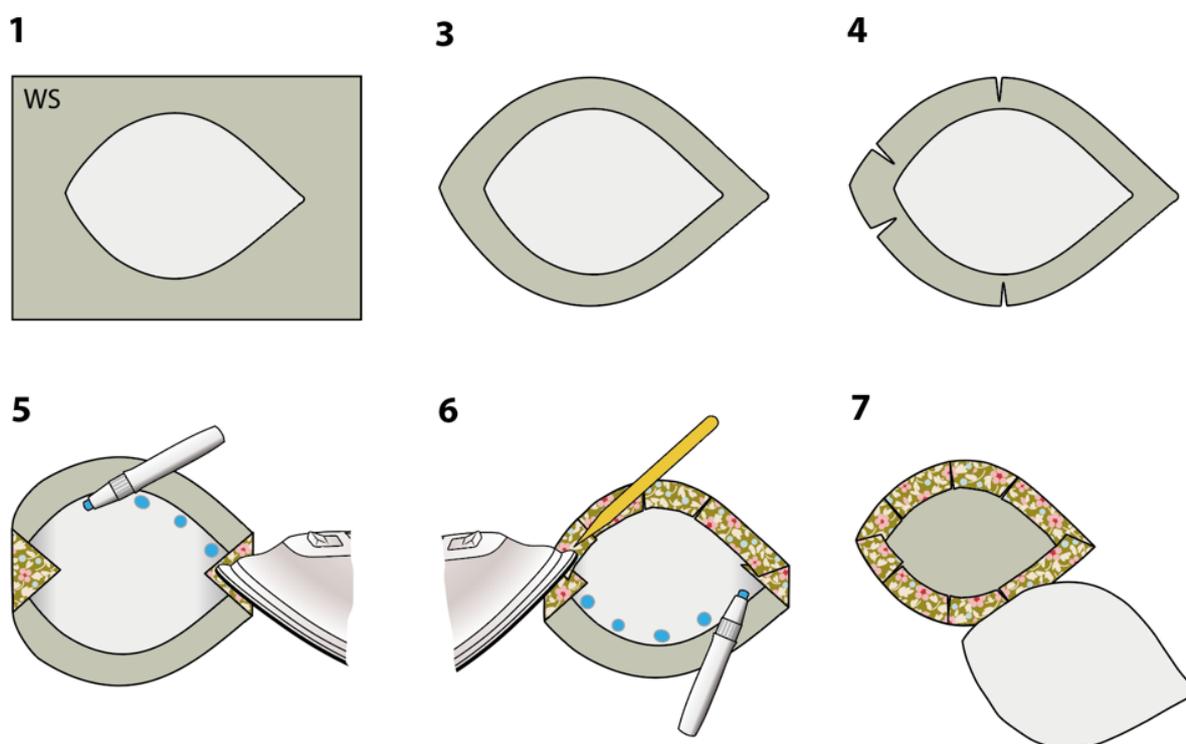
**11 Method 1 – using spray starch:** This is a very easy method (see **Fig E**). Iron the freezer paper shape on to the back of the fabric (as described before). To help turn curves smoothly, cut small snips into any tight curves on the fabric shape, no more than ⅛in (3mm) deep. Spray a little puddle of starch into the lid of the can and use a small brush to paint liquid starch on the fabric's seam allowance. Damping it like this will not only make it easier to turn the seam over smoothly but the starch will form a nice crisp edge when pressed. A pointed tool of some sort can help when turning the seam over, holding it in place as you press the seam. This method also makes removing the paper much easier, still leaving a firm edge that is easy to sew later.

**Fig E** Using a freezer paper pattern and starch to turn a seam over



**12 Method 2 – using glue:** Another method you could use is to iron the freezer paper shape to the back of the fabric (as described before) and then use a glue pen to dot glue on the edges of the freezer paper shape (shown in blue on **Fig F**). To help turn curves smoothly, cut small snips into any tight curves on the fabric shape, no more than 1/8in (3mm) deep before beginning to turn the seam over. Due to the glue, the fabric will stick to the paper when it is turned over. Don't use too much glue or the paper will be difficult to remove later. A pointed tool of some sort can help when turning the seam over. When the appliqué is prepared and you are ready to sew the appliqué in place, remove the paper, using tweezers if needed to pull it away from the fabric. Press the motif again before sewing to ensure it is flat.

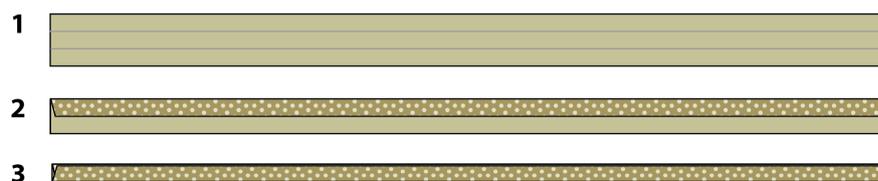
**Fig F** Using a freezer paper pattern and glue to turn a seam over



**13** Use one of the seam-turning methods described above to prepare all of the appliqués (or use your own method). There are various shapes needed for the pillow. **Fig E** and **Fig F** above show how a leaf shape can be prepared, so follow the same principle for the other shapes. Any areas on an appliqué shape that have dashed lines on the patterns indicate that these areas can be left unturned as they will be hidden under other appliqués. (If the hidden area is quite small, you can still turn over the seam if you prefer.)

**14** To prepare the flower stems, take one of the 5/8in x 42in (1.5cm x 106.5cm) strips of stem fabric cut earlier. Following **Fig G**, fold one long edge in by about 3/16in (5mm) and press. Do the same on the other long side. This can be a bit fiddly, so you could use some spray starch to make the fabric a bit floppy before folding. Alternatively, use a glue pen on the wrong side of the strip before folding over and pressing. The final strip width should be about 1/8in (3mm) wide. Prepare the second strip in the same way. Shorter lengths will need to be cut from these folded strips later (you will have more than you need). The ends of these shorter sections can remain raw as they will be tucked under the flowers and grass.

**Fig G** Preparing the appliqué flower stems



### Arranging the Appliqué Pattern on the Background

**15** When all of the appliqués have been prepared, they can be placed into position on the background fabric. An easy way to do this is to trace your master appliqué pattern (made earlier) onto tracing paper. The transparency of the tracing paper will allow you to place the various appliqué motifs onto the fabric, under the paper. When the design has been drawn on the tracing paper, trim the paper down to a rectangle that houses only the appliqué design (see **Fig H**). Press the background fabric and fold it into four to mark or crease the centre point. Mark the centre point of the tracing pattern too. Place the background on a flat surface. Centre the tracing paper pattern on top of the fabric, matching the centre points. Pin the tracing to the fabric at the top only (to allow the paper to be lifted up when needed).

**16** Begin placing the appliqués that appear behind other shapes. Starting with the flower stems can be helpful. Use the prepared folded strips of Fabric 2 and cut sections from them to fit the various flower stems. When cutting, remember to allow a little extra at each end so the raw ends can be covered by the flowers. Any slight curves needed can be made by pressing with an iron to persuade the strip into a slightly curved shape. Use small smears of glue from the glue pen to hold the pieces in position. They can also be pinned later. Add the flowers, leaves and grass next. Keep ensuring that the motifs are being positioned correctly by checking that they are matching up with the tracing sheet.

**17** For the animals it is helpful to pre-assemble them before placing them on the background fabric. Refer back to **Fig C** if needed, first placing the shapes that will be behind other shapes and then working forwards. Small smears of glue from the glue pen will help to keep the motifs together as you work. When all parts are in place, move the animal in position under the tracing paper, sitting it on top of the edge of the grass. Now add the flags and the bird.

**18** This pillow design doesn't use a letter, but you could add one if you wish.

**Fig H** Pinning the appliqué pattern tracing to the background fabric



**19** When all appliqués are in the correct position, remove the tracing and use some pins to further secure the appliqués ready for sewing. Sew the appliqués into place with hand sewing threads to match the fabric colours, working small stitches over the edges of each shape. Press when finished.

**20** Work the embroidery as follows. Eyes: six strands of black stranded cotton and French knots with thread wrapped twice around the needle. Garland string: six strands of off-white stranded cotton and back stitch. Bird's beak: two strands of orange stranded cotton and satin stitch. Rabbit's nose: two strands of pink stranded cotton and satin stitch. Dog's nose: two strands of brown stranded cotton and satin stitch. Don't sew the buttons in place until after quilting is finished.

### Quilting and Finishing

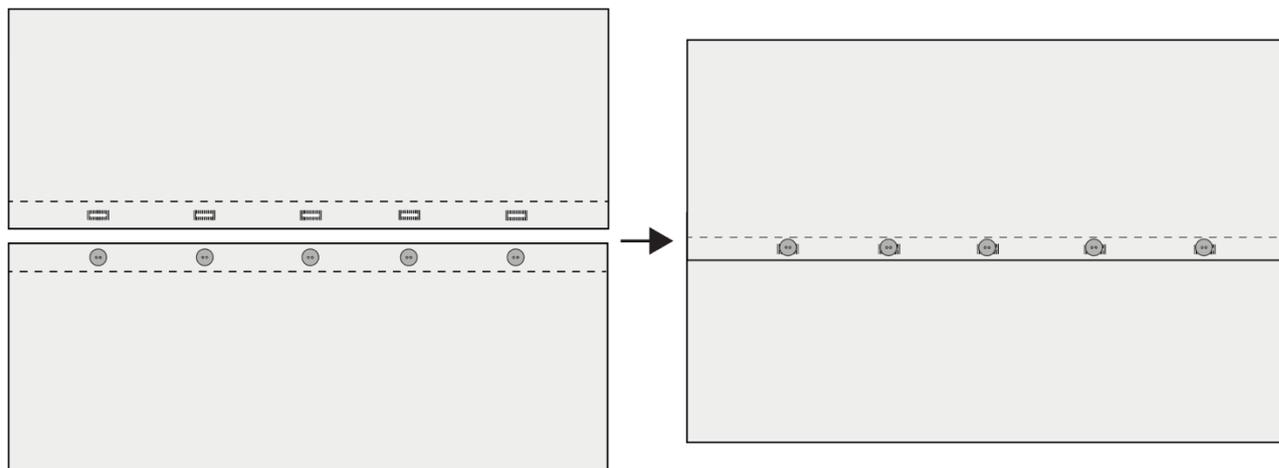
**21** Make a quilt sandwich of the patchwork, wadding (batting) and lining fabric (if using). Quilt as desired. Trim the work to 18½in x 16½in (47cm x 42cm). Sew the decorative buttons in place (if using them).

**22** To make up the pillow cover, take the two pieces of fabric for the pillow back and on one long edge of each piece, create a hem by turning the edge over by 1in (2.5cm), twice. Sew the seams with matching thread and press (**Fig I**). The diagram is shown in greys, so you can use the Tilda fabric and buttons suggested in the Materials list, or those of your choice.

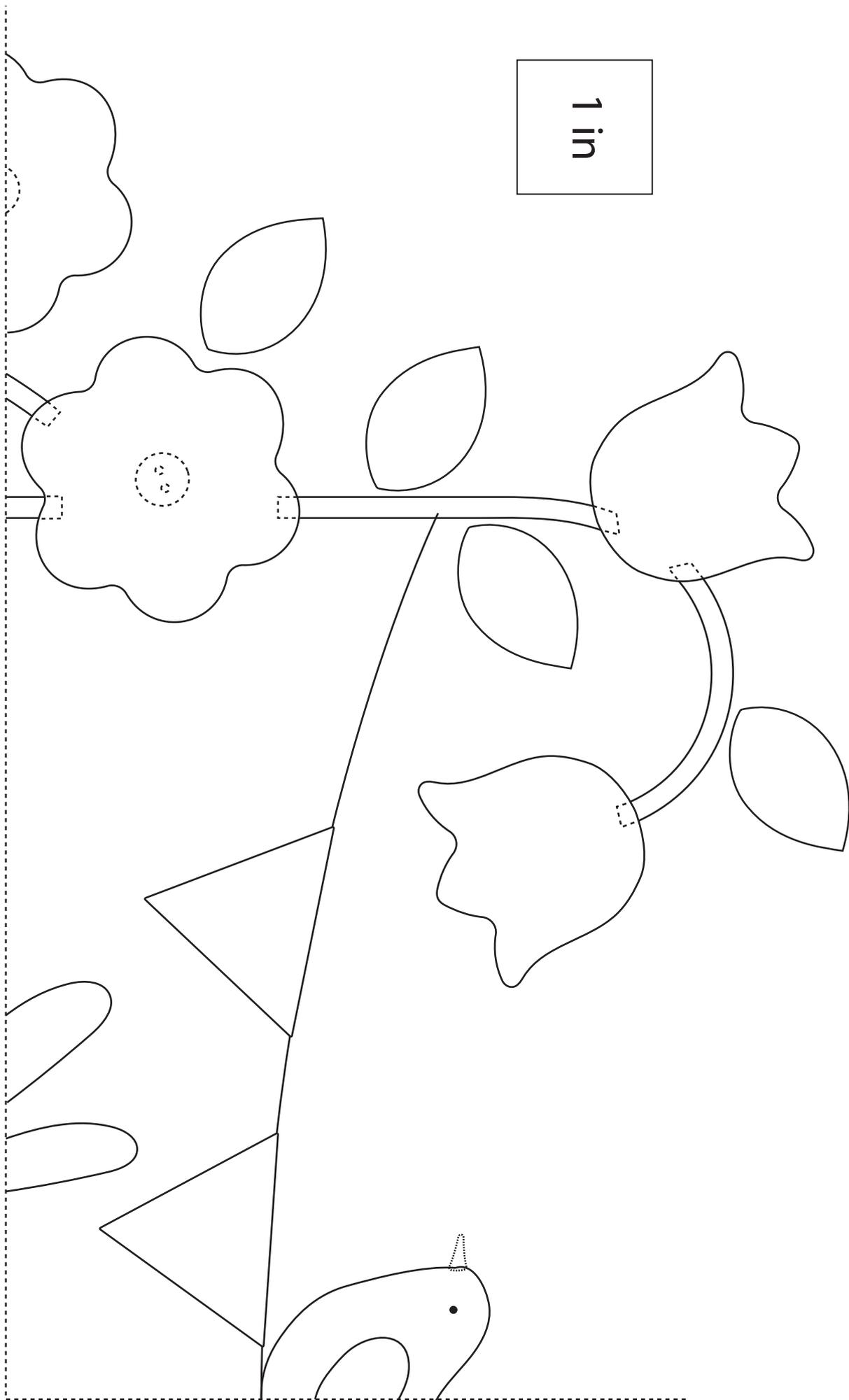
**23** For the fastening, using your sewing machine, create four equally spaced buttonholes within the hem of one of the pieces, choosing the length to match the size of the buttons you have chosen. Sew four buttons onto the other piece, matching their positions to the buttonholes. Note: Instead of making buttonholes, you could use a hook and loop fastening to fasten the cover and sew on the buttons as a decorative feature.

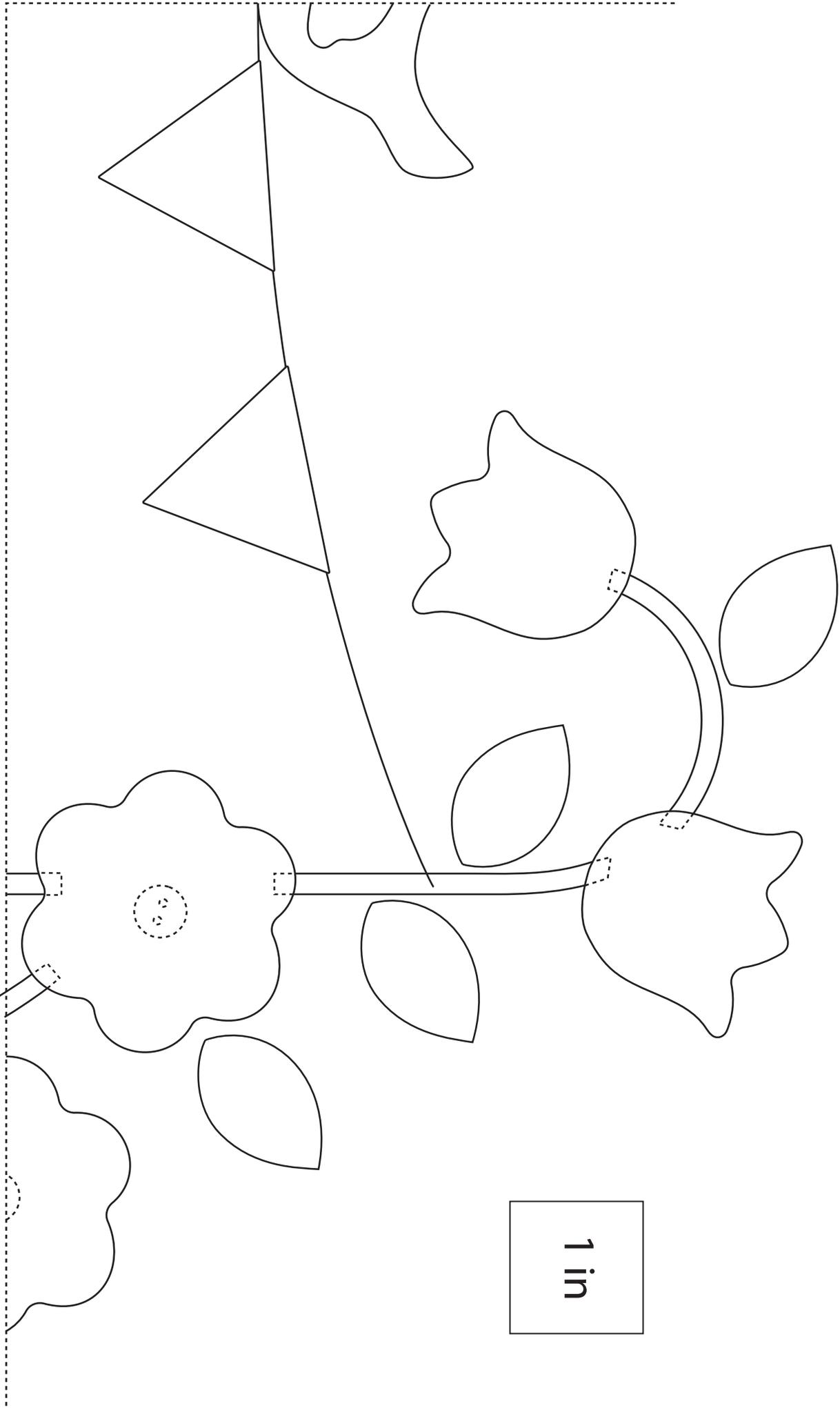
**24** The pillow has a bound edge, so the pieces are assembled with right sides out, as follows. On the backing, fasten the buttons into the buttonholes and place the whole piece right side down. Place the quilted patchwork on top, right side up. Make sure the outer edges of all pieces are aligned, trimming if need be. Pin or tack (baste) the layers together and then bind as normal. As you sew the binding in place it will fix the other layers together. Press the cover and insert a pillow pad to finish.

**Fig I** Making up the cover



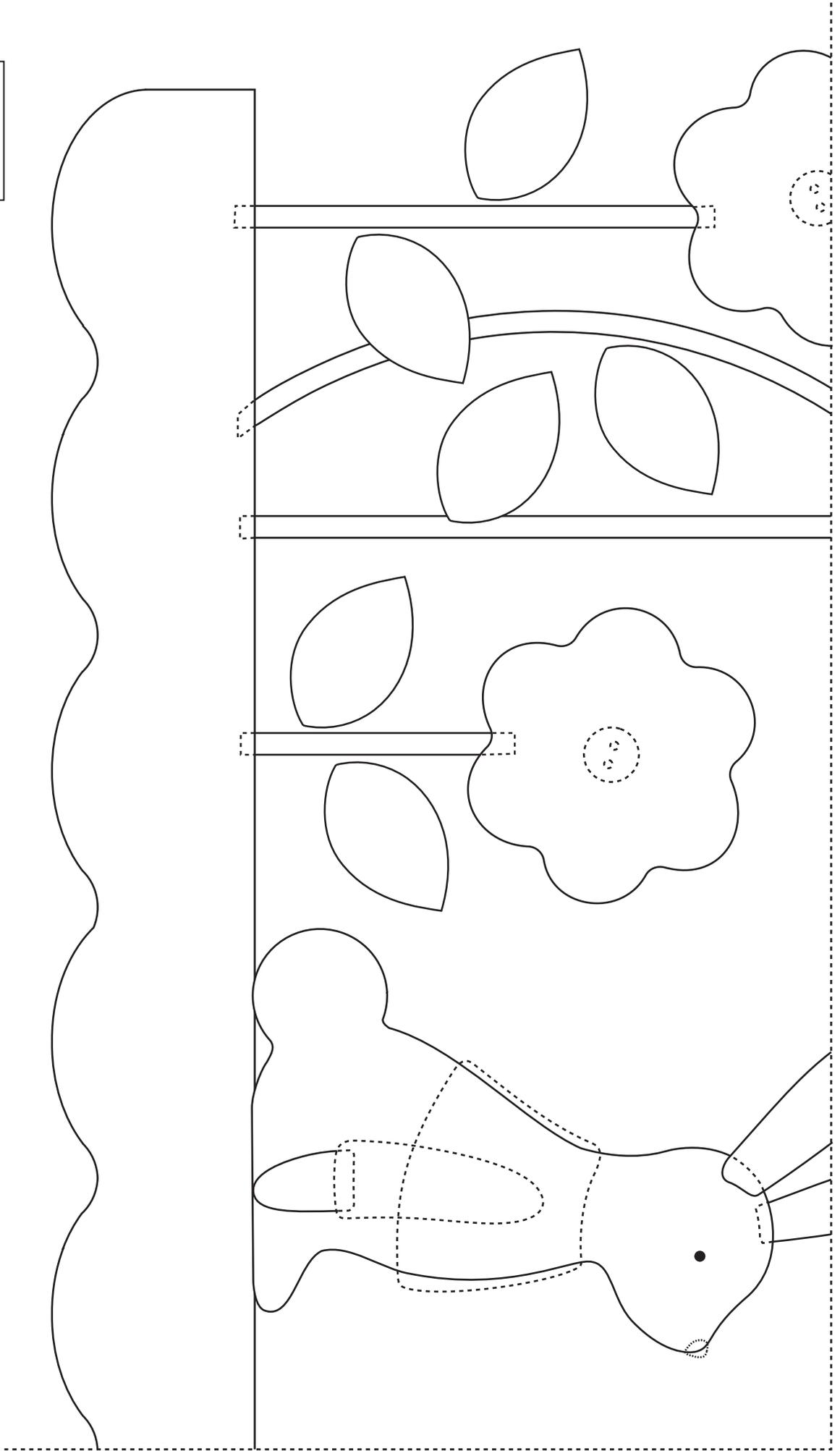
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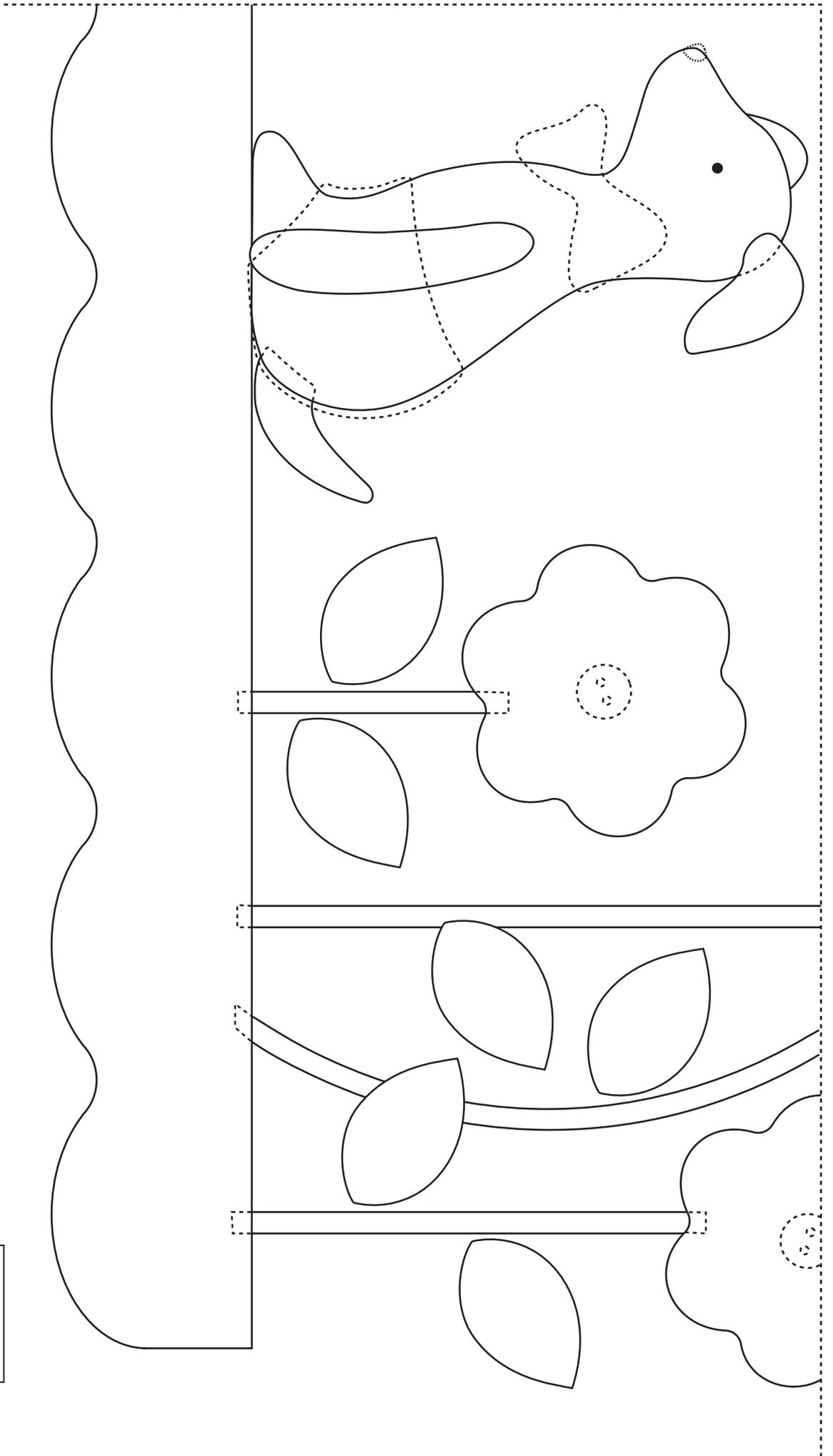




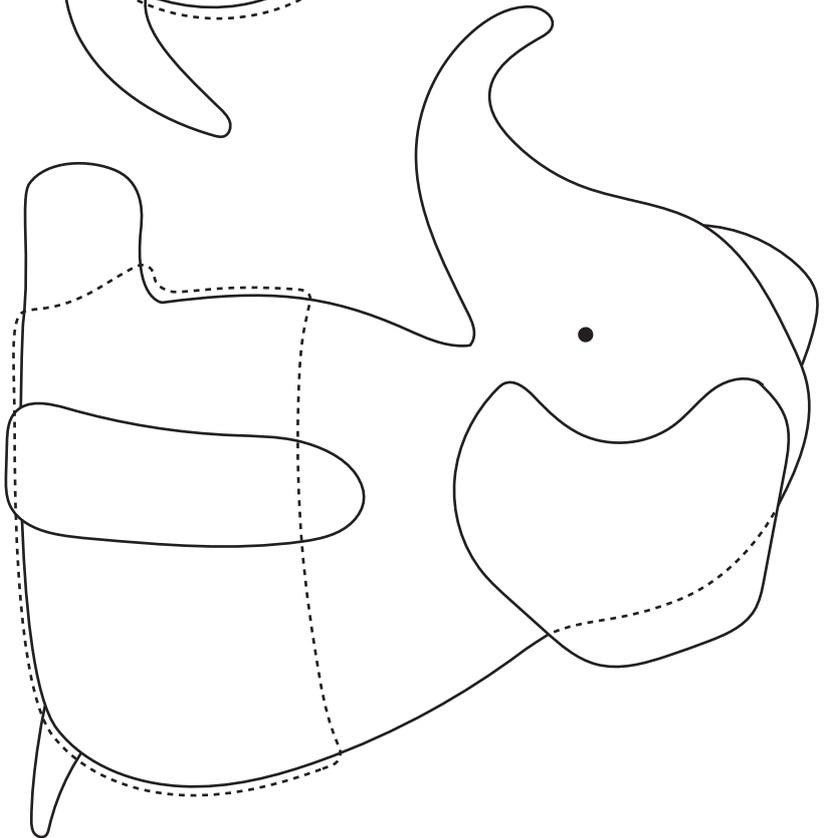
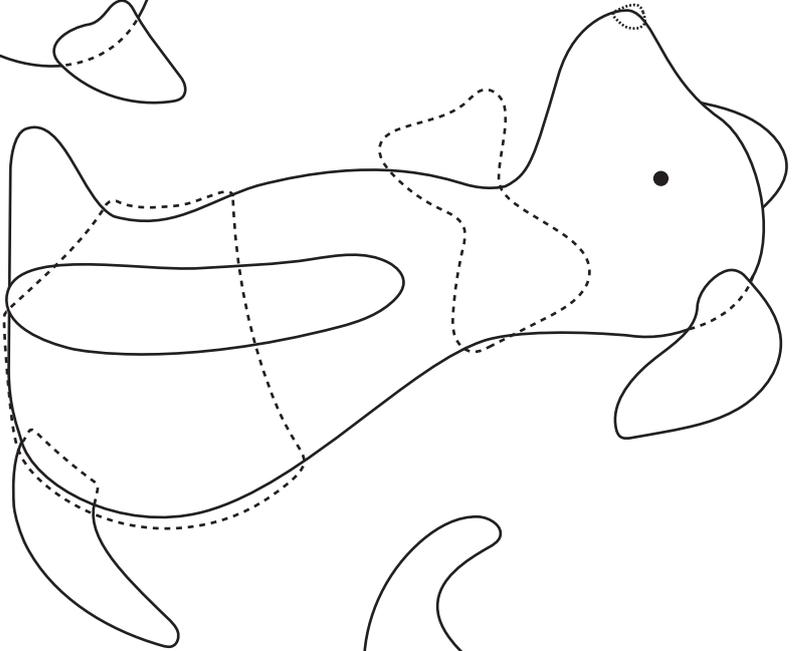
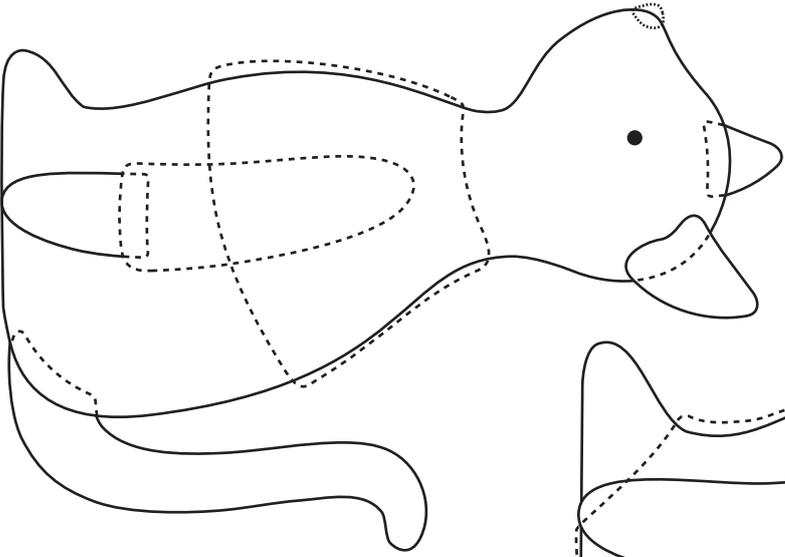
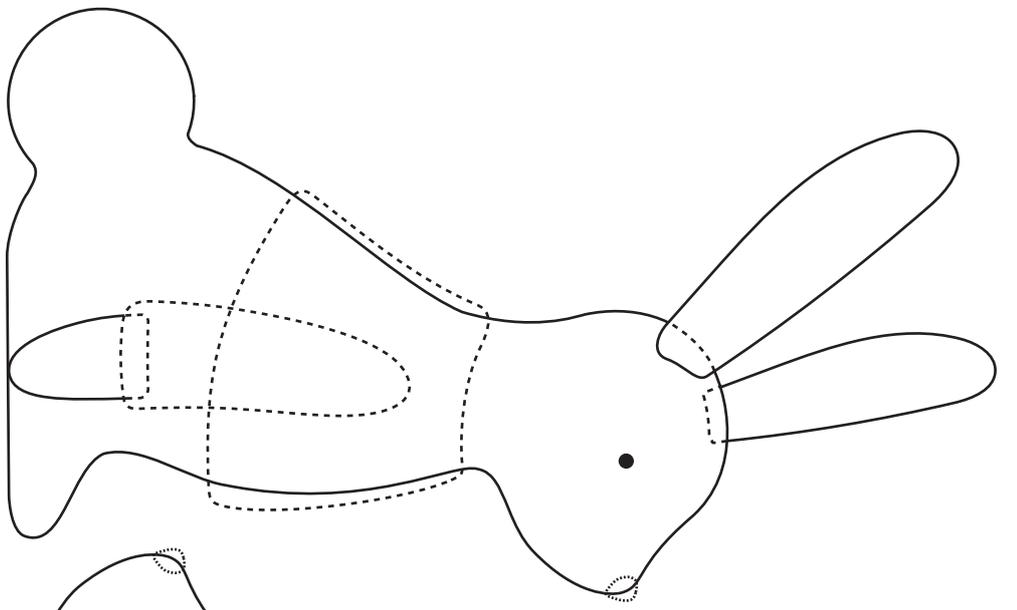
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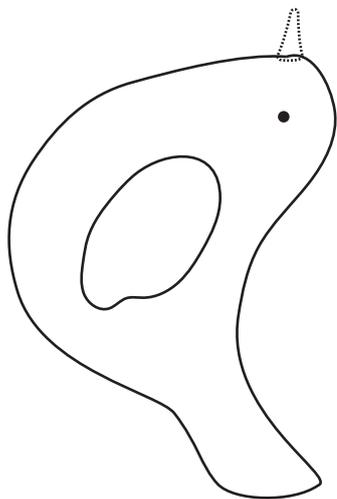
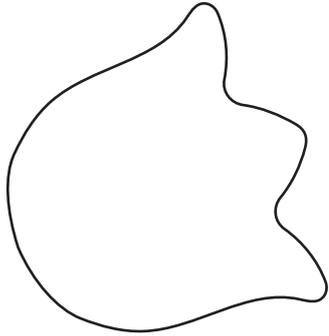
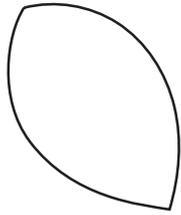
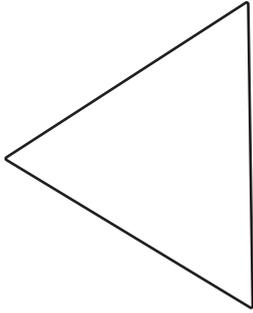
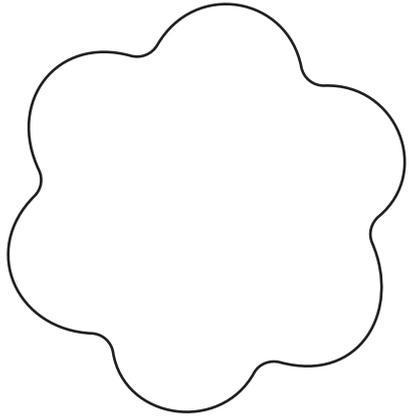




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