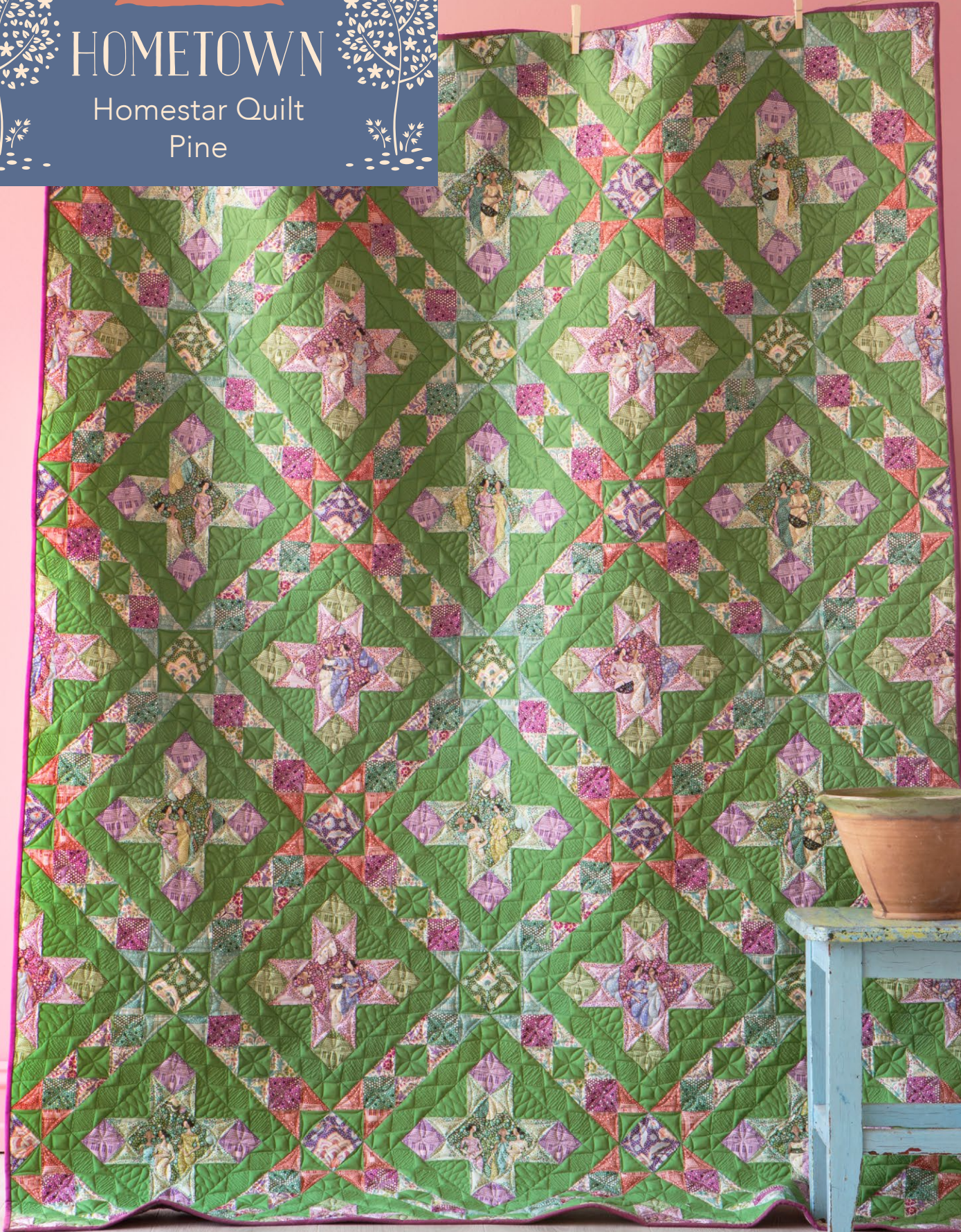


Tilda®

HOMETOWN

Homestar Quilt
Pine



Homestar Quilt

(Pine colourway)

This beautiful quilt is so elegant and welcoming, inspired by tiles used to create decorative Victorian floors. The quilt uses an eight-point star block in two colourways as the focus, surrounded by sashing made up of squares and triangles on point. The Solid pine colour works perfectly with the pretty print fabrics of the Hometown range and contrasts beautifully with the plum colours. The layout is rather complicated, but the block is quite easy to make, and the sashing instructions have plenty of diagrams to help you succeed. The fabric quantities given for the Friendly Gathering fabrics are generous, to allow for fussy cutting. There is another version of the quilt in warm country red shades – see tildasworld.com.

Difficulty Rating ***

Materials

- Fabric 1: 4 $\frac{3}{8}$ yd (4m) – Solid pine (120041)
- Fabric 2: $\frac{1}{4}$ yd (25cm) or fat quarter – Eden moss (100476)
- Fabric 3: $\frac{3}{4}$ yd (75cm) – Berrytangle plum (100472)
- Fabric 4: $\frac{3}{4}$ yd (75cm) fussy cut – Friendly Gathering plum (100475)
- Fabric 5: $\frac{3}{8}$ yd (40cm) – Elanora grape (100474)
- Fabric 6: $\frac{3}{8}$ yd (40cm) – Applegarden plum (100471)
- Fabric 7: $\frac{1}{2}$ yd (50cm) fussy cut – Friendly Gathering fern (100478)
- Fabric 8: $\frac{3}{8}$ yd (40cm) – Elanora teal (100477)
- Fabric 9: $\frac{3}{8}$ yd (40cm) – Applegarden pine (100480)
- Fabric 10: $\frac{1}{2}$ yd (50cm) – Berrytangle sage (100479)
- Fabric 11: $\frac{1}{4}$ yd (25cm) or fat quarter – Eden grape (100473)
- Fabric 12: $\frac{3}{8}$ yd (40cm) – My Neighbourhood moss (110063)
- Fabric 13: $\frac{1}{4}$ yd (25cm) or fat quarter – My Neighbourhood lilac (110062)
- Fabric 14: $\frac{3}{8}$ yd (40cm) – My Neighbourhood rust (110059)
- Fabric 15: $\frac{3}{8}$ yd (40cm) – My Neighbourhood teal (110061)
- Wadding (batting): 69in x 89in (175.3cm x 226cm)
- Backing fabric: 5yds (4.6m) – Berrytangle plum (100472)
- Binding fabric: $\frac{5}{8}$ yd (60cm) – Solid plum (120048)
- Piecing and quilting threads
- Quilter's ruler, rotary cutter and mat

Fabric Notes

Where a long quarter of a yard is given in the Materials list you could use a fat quarter instead, which is assumed to be approximately 21in x 18in (53.3cm x 45.7cm).

Finished Size

60 $\frac{1}{2}$ in x 80 $\frac{1}{2}$ in (153.7cm x 204.5cm)

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 all fabrics before cutting.
- 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.

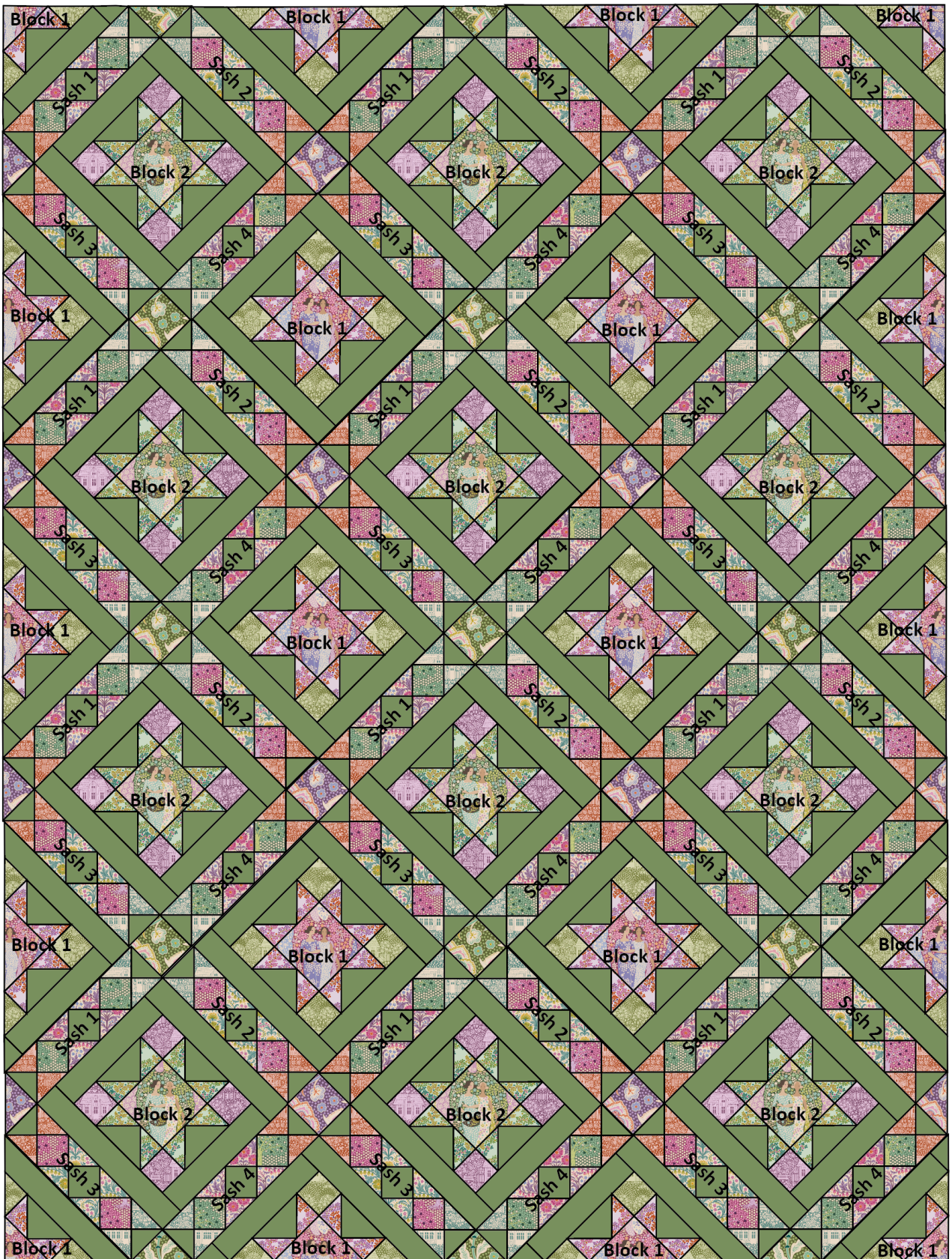
Quilt Layout

1 The quilt uses an eight-point star block in two different colourways. The blocks are arranged on point in a diagonal layout, with pieced sashing between the blocks. See **Fig A** for the fabrics used. **Fig B** shows the quilt layout. It is wise to make one whole eight-point star block first, as a test block, to check your measuring, cutting and sewing accuracy.

Fig A Fabric swatches (Homestar Quilt – pine colourway)



Fig B Quilt layout (Homestar Quilt – pine colourway)



Cutting Out

2 The measurements of the cut pieces needed for a block are given in **Fig C**, so follow the measurements carefully as you cut the fabric pieces. Sizes include seam allowances. Note that for piece **a** (the centre of the block), the fabric needs to be fussy cut to include a motif of the friends. There are several of these motifs to choose from, so mix up your choices to show different women. Extra fabric has been allowed for this in the Materials list. Remember to cut the pieces *on-point*, as shown in **Fig C**, so the motif will be vertical in the finished quilt.

3 The measurements of the cut pieces needed for the sashing sections and cornerstones are given in **Fig D**. Cutting the triangles from a larger square, as shown, will create a more stable quilt, because the long edges of the triangles will be on the straight grain and so reduce any fabric stretching that might otherwise occur.

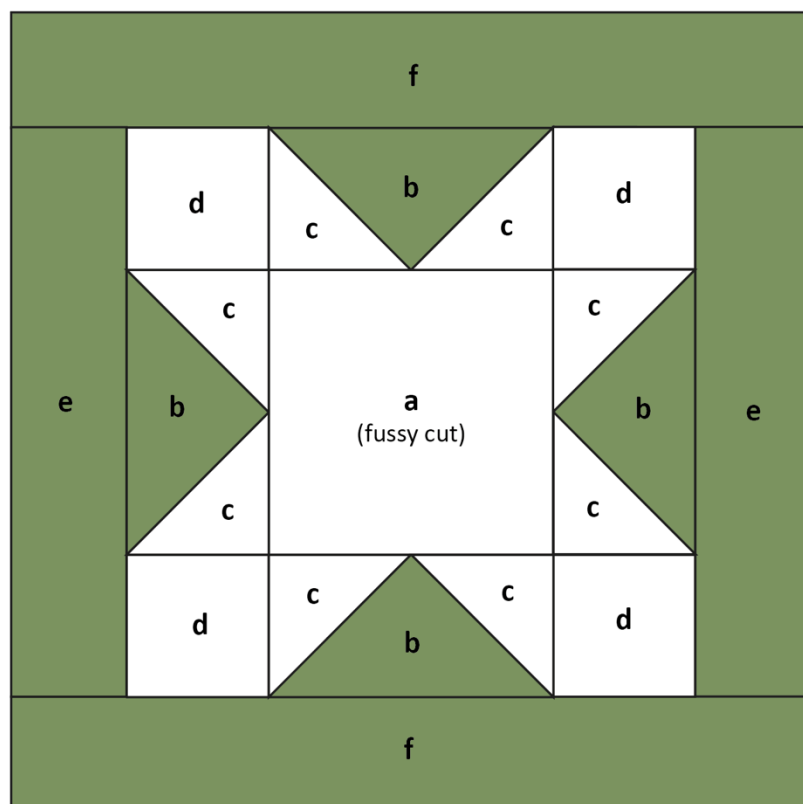
4 Remove the selvages from the backing fabric. Cut the fabric into two pieces each 34½in (86.7cm) wide x 88½in (224.8cm) long. Sew them together along the long side and press the seam open to make a piece about 68½in x 88½in (174cm x 224.8cm).

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 Layout and cutting for a block

Sizes include seam allowances

All pieces to be cut initially as squares or rectangles



a 4½in (11.4cm) square – this centre square is fussy cut to show a friends motif. The motif should appear vertical in the centre of the on-point block, so the pieces need to be cut as shown in the example below

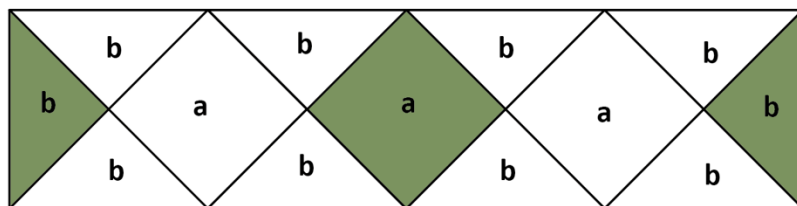
- b** 4½in x 2½in (11.4cm x 6.4cm)
- c** 2½in (6.4cm) square
- d** 2½in (6.4cm) square
- e** 2½in x 8½in (5.4cm x 21.6cm)
- f** 11½in x 2½in (30cm x 5.4cm)



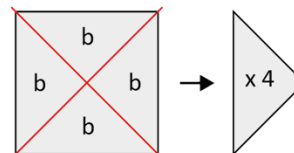
Fig D Layout and cutting for the sashing sections

Sizes include seam allowances

All pieces to be cut initially as squares or rectangles



- a 2½in (6.4cm) square
 b 4in (10.2cm) square – cut this square along the diagonal twice to make four triangles from each square (see diagram below)



Cutting the squares this way gives a straight edge along the long side, which makes the quilt more stable



- c ¾in (8.3cm) square for sashing cornerstones
 – cut fifteen from Fabric 2
 – cut sixteen from Fabric 11

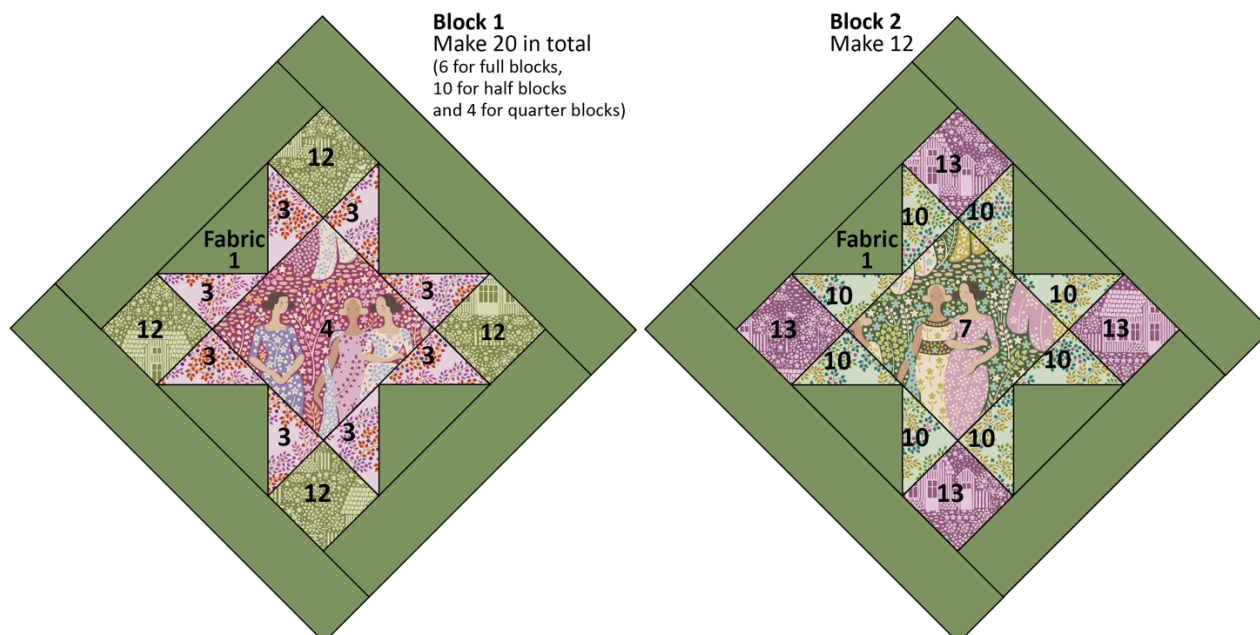
Patchwork Colourways

6 A single block is used in the quilt but in two different colourways – Block 1 and Block 2. Block 1 is used six times as a whole block within the quilt (see **Fig B**), but it is also used ten times as half blocks along the sides of the quilt and four times as quarter blocks in each corner of the quilt. These partial blocks need to be made as *whole* blocks and once the quilt is fully assembled they are trimmed down. There is some wastage this way, but the partial blocks cannot be cut exactly in halves or quarters because a seam allowance has to be preserved. Block 2 is used twelve times in the quilt, all as whole blocks. These instructions described in detail the making of Block 1. The colourways and number of blocks to make are shown in **Fig E**.

Fig E Block colourways

Numbers identify the fabrics used (see Fig A)

Make the numbers of blocks indicated



7 There are four colourways for the sashing sections and these are shown in **Fig F**. Notice that sections 1 and 4 are the same except for the positions of the Fabric 14 and Fabric 15 triangles, which are reversed. Similarly, sections 2 and 3 are the same, except for the Fabric 14 and Fabric 15 triangles, where the positions are reversed. The sashing cornerstones use only Fabric 2 and Fabric 11.

Fig F Sashing colourways

Numbers identify the fabrics used (see Fig A)

Make the numbers of sections indicated

Sashing 1 – make 12 in total



Sashing 2 – make 12 in total



Sashing 3 – make 12 in total



Sashing 4 – make 12 in total



Sashing cornerstones

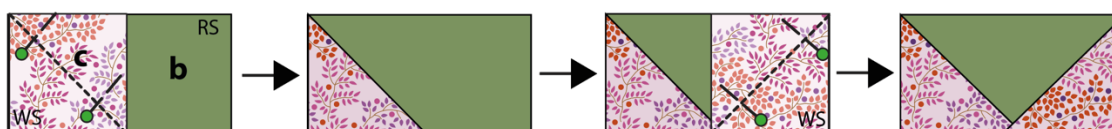
Fifteen from Fabric 2

Sixteen from Fabric 11

Making Block 1

8 Block 1 will be used to illustrate the block-making process. Start by making the four flying geese units. To make a single unit, take one solid colour rectangle (b) and place it right side up. Take two print fabric squares (c) and pencil mark one diagonal line on the wrong side of each square. Pin 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 G**. Sew along the marked line. Trim off excess fabric $\frac{1}{4}$ in (6mm) outside 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. Press the unit and check that it has an unfinished size of $4\frac{1}{2}$ in x $2\frac{1}{2}$ in (11.4cm x 6.4cm). Make three more units like this.

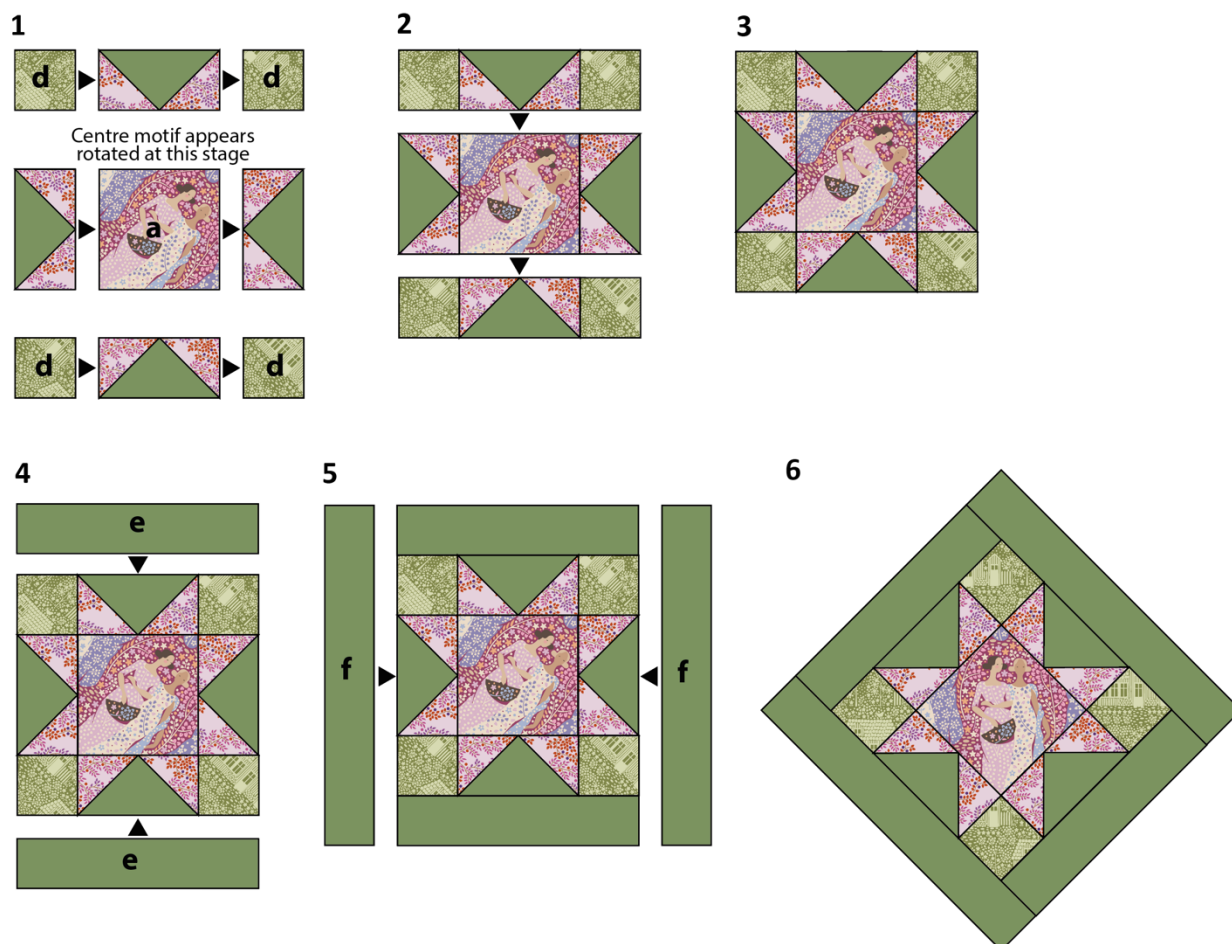
Fig G Making a flying geese unit



9 To assemble the block lay out the nine units as shown in **Fig H 1**. Note that at this stage the centre motif will appear tilted. Using $\frac{1}{4}$ in (6mm) seams, sew the units together in three rows. Press the seams of row 1 and row 3 in the same direction and the seams of row 2 in the opposite direction. Now sew the three rows together, matching seams neatly (**Fig H 2**), then

and press (**Fig H 3**). Take the two shorter **e** pieces of solid fabric and sew them to the top and bottom of the block (**Fig H 4**) and press outwards. Take the **f** pieces of solid fabric and sew them to the sides of the block (**Fig H 5**) and press outwards. Check that the block measures $11\frac{3}{4}$ in (30cm) square (unfinished). Once sewn into the quilt the block will look as **Fig H 6**. Repeat the block-making process to make nineteen more of Block 1.

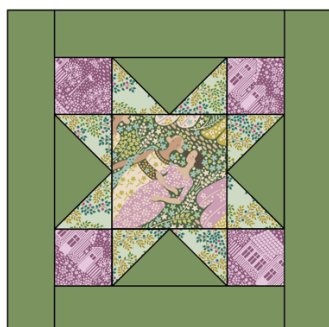
Fig H Assembling Block 1



Making Block 2

10 Repeat the block-making process to make Block 2, making twelve blocks in total and following **Fig E** for the fabrics used. Check that each block measures $11\frac{3}{4}$ in (30cm) square (unfinished) (**Fig I**).

Fig I Block 2 assembled



Making the Sashing

11 The sashing is made up of rectangular sections created with squares and triangles. There are four colourways, but the differences are quite subtle, so it's best to label them 1, 2, 3 and 4 as you made them, so you can identify them easily later. These instructions describe the making of Sashing 1 in detail.

12 Following **Fig J**, start by sewing one **b** triangle to an **a** square as shown. Note that the points of the triangle should project out from the square, as in **Fig J 1**. Sew the seam (**Fig J 2**) and then press gently (**Fig J 3**). Add the second triangle as in **Fig J 4** and press. You will see by **Fig J 5** that a straight line should be created between the square and triangle. Make all three sections using this method, shown in **Fig K**.

Fig J Sewing triangles to a square

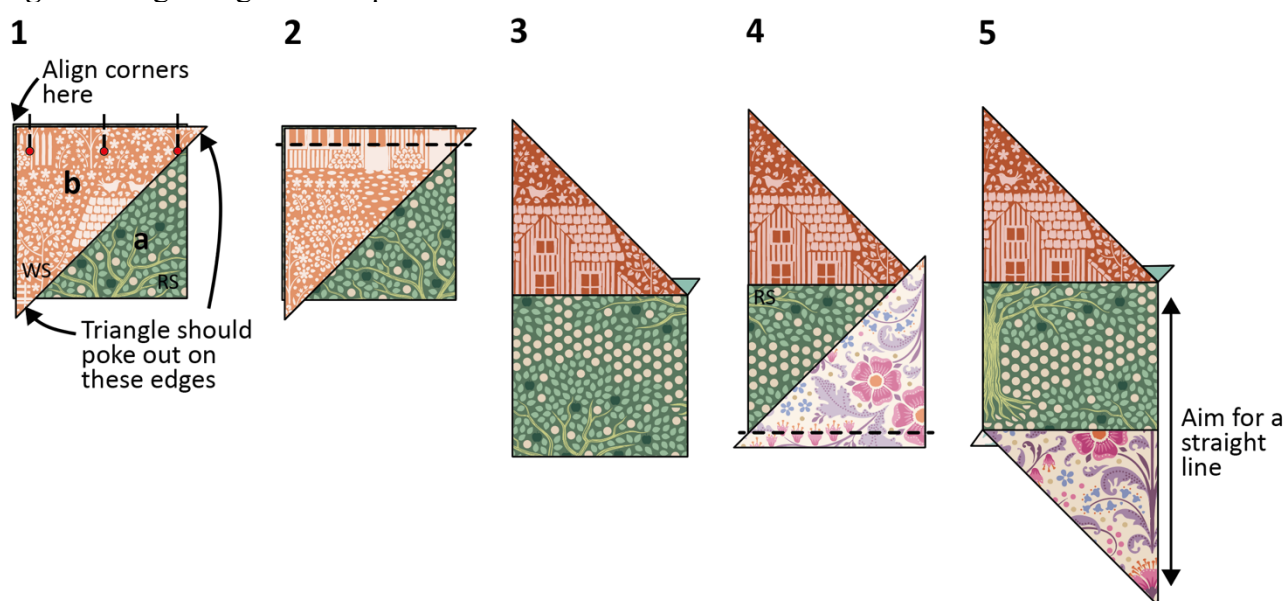
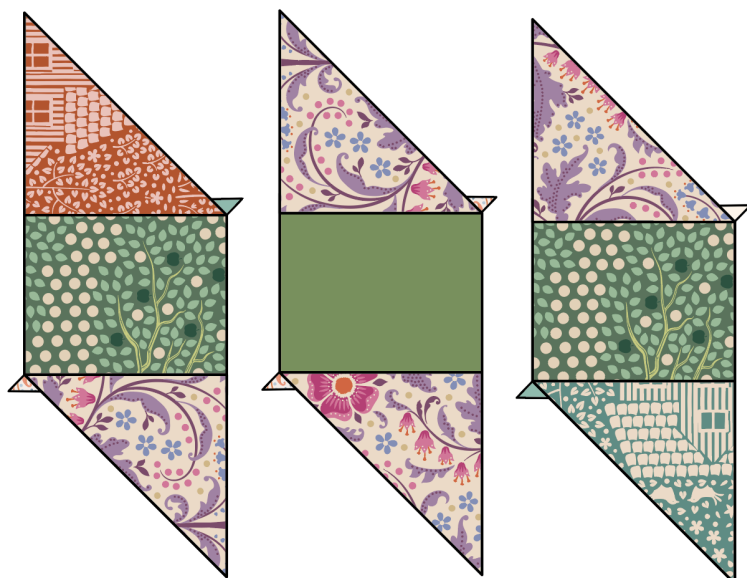
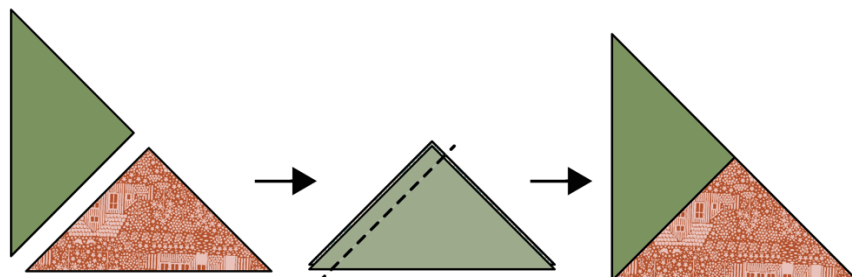


Fig K The three sections prepared



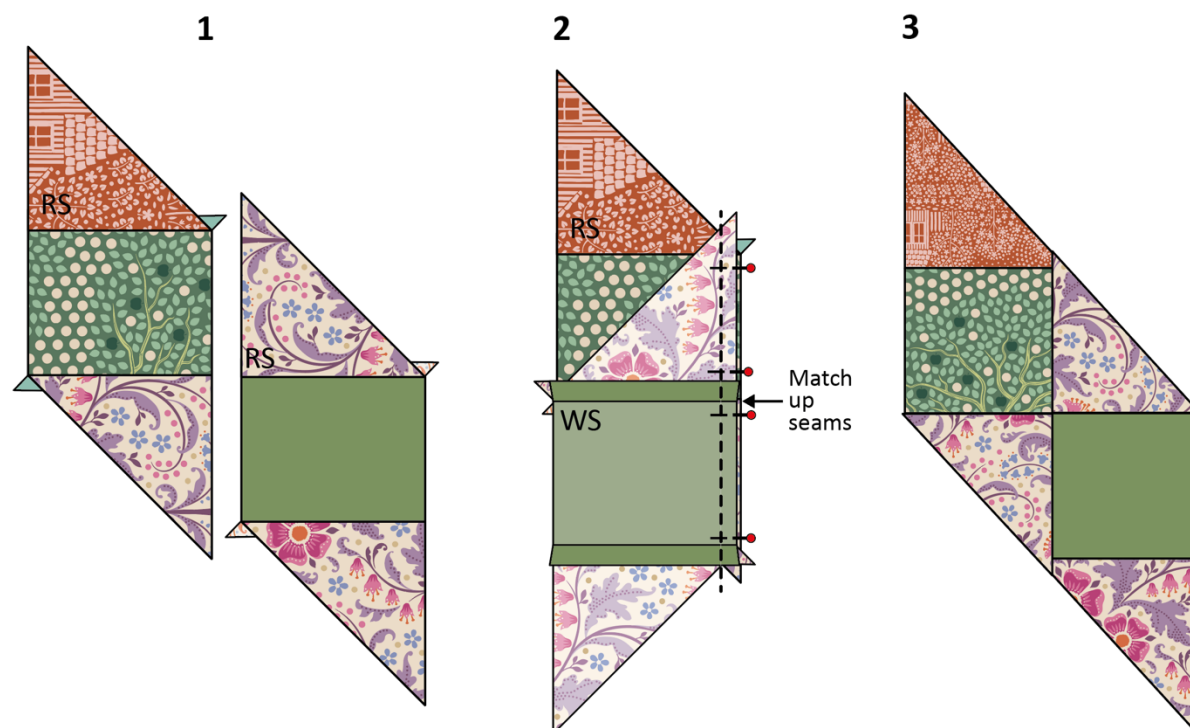
13 For the triangles that form the end sections of a sashing unit, take two triangles as shown in **Fig L** and, making sure they are the right way round, place them together, matching all points. Sew the seam and press open or to one side. Repeat with the other two triangles.

Fig L Sewing an end section

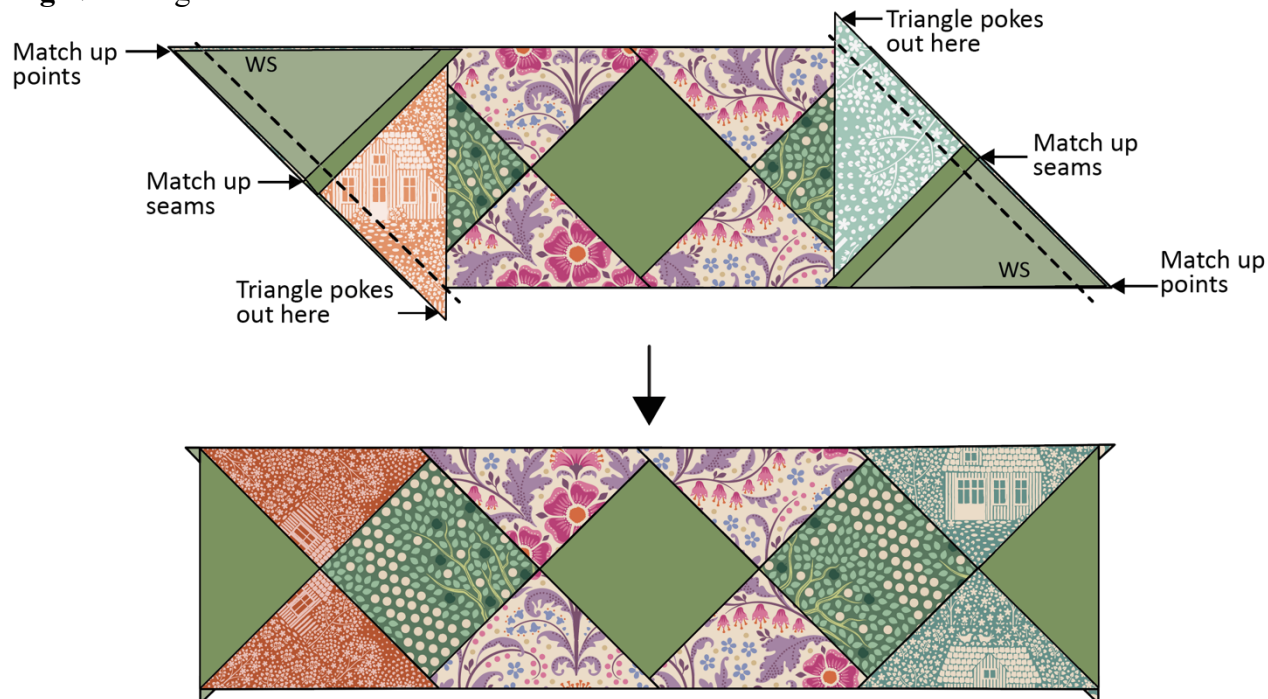


14 To join the sections of the sashing together, follow the stages of **Fig M** carefully (which shows two sections). Take care to match up the seams, pinning at this point first. Again, the aim is to create a straight line on the outer edges. Sew the seam and then press open or to one side.

Fig M Joining sections together



15 Finish the sashing unit by adding the end sections, as in **Fig N**. Refer to the diagram to see where the points must be matched and where they should project outwards. Matching seams as before, sew the seams and then press the work. Press carefully to avoid distorting the work. Check the sashing unit measures $11\frac{3}{4}$ in (30cm) long x $3\frac{1}{4}$ in (8.3cm) high (unfinished). Using the same process, make a total of twelve of Sashing 1.

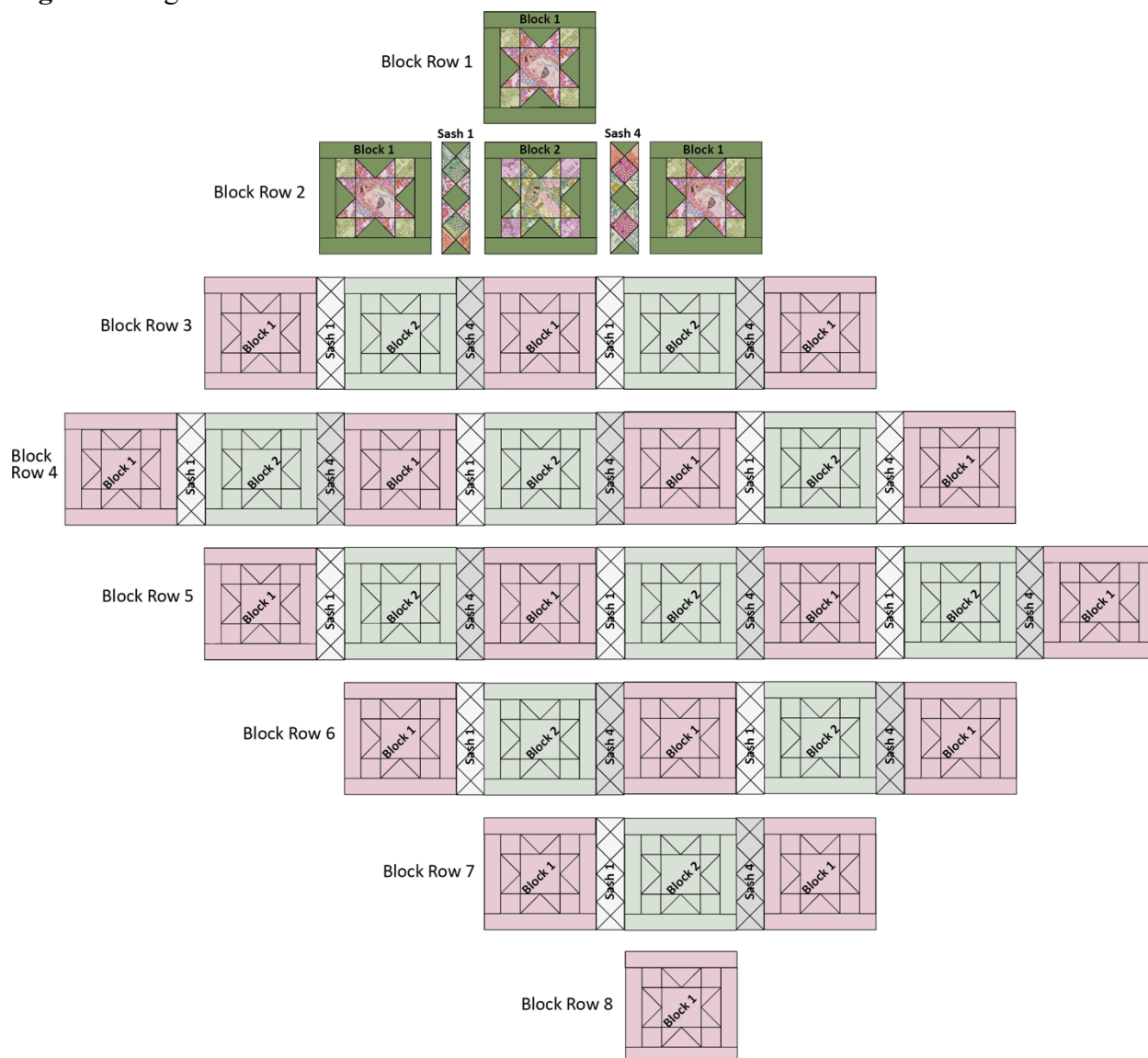
Fig N Adding the end sections

16 Using the same process and following the fabrics given in **Fig F**, make twelve of Sashing 2, twelve of Sashing 3 and twelve of Sashing 4. Label the four different sections for ease of identification later.

Assembling the Quilt

17 Once all the blocks and sashing sections are finished, you can begin to sew the quilt together. The layout for this quilt is an on-point one. Begin by laying out the block rows as shown in **Fig O**. For ease of description, this diagram is shown in horizontal rows, whereas **Fig B** shows the layout in its final on-point formation. At this stage you will see that only Sashing 1 and Sashing 4 are used. **Fig O** shows only some of the blocks and sashing in full colour, in order that the labels can be seen more clearly. Follow the diagram carefully to lay out the eight block rows. You will see that Row 1 and Row 8 have only a single block.

18 Check your layout is correct and then, following the diagram, begin sewing the individual rows together using $\frac{1}{4}$ in (6mm) seams. The sashing sections should fit neatly between the blocks. Press the seams open or towards the blocks.

Fig O Sewing the block rows

19 Lay out the sewn block rows and place the remaining sashing sections and cornerstones between them, as shown in **Fig P**. This time you will see that Sashing 2 and Sashing 3 are used for these horizontal rows. The two different cornerstones alternate along the rows (Fab 2 and Fab 11), so follow **Fig P** carefully to ensure all the pieces are in the correct places. Sew the seven sashing rows together one at a time and press the seams towards the cornerstones.

20 Now sew all the rows of the quilt together, maintaining the staggered pattern (see **Fig Q**). Take care to match up the seams neatly, especially where the cornerstones meet the sashing sections. Press the seams towards the block rows. At this stage the work will have a zigzag edge.

Fig P Sewing the long sashing rows

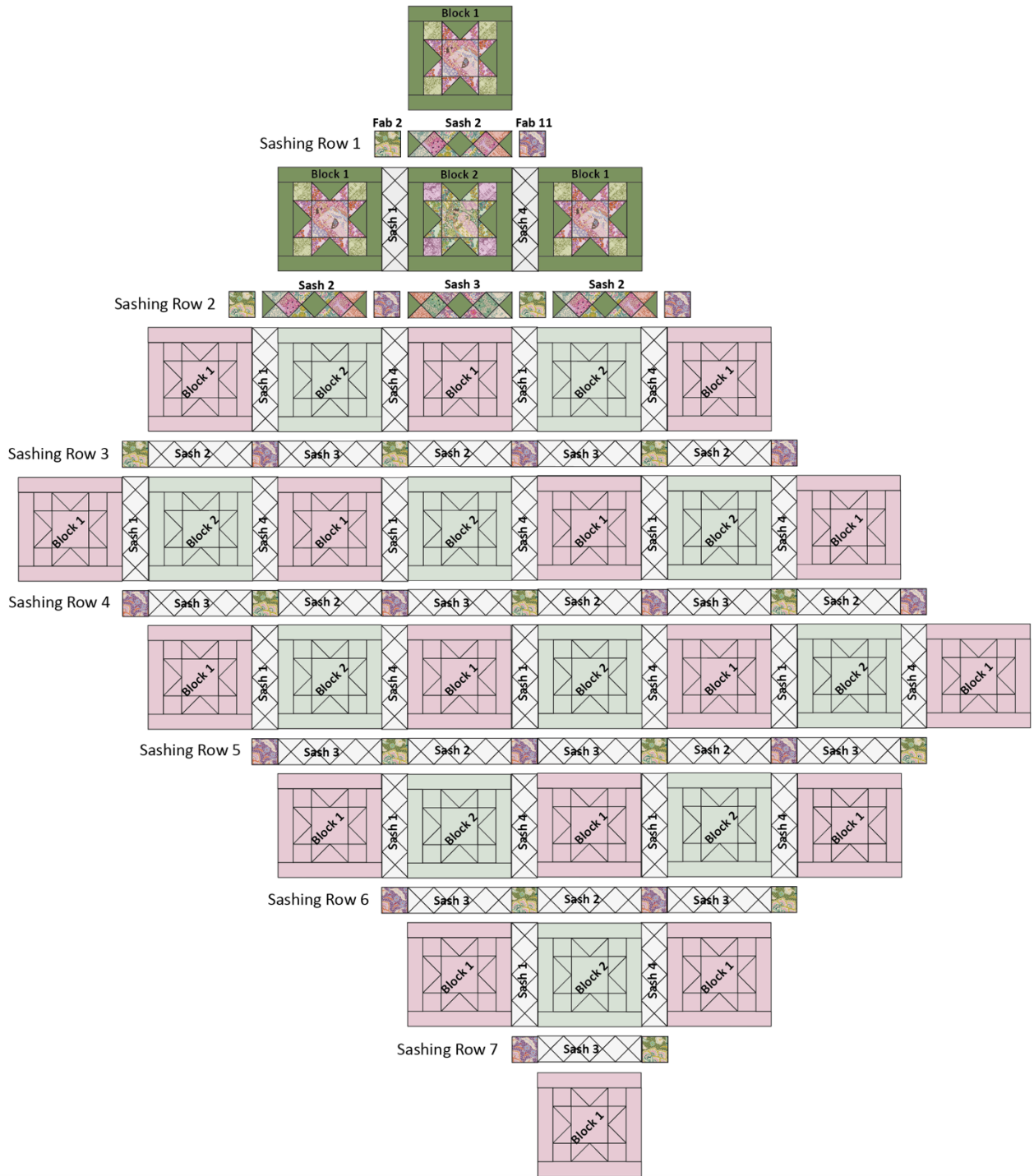
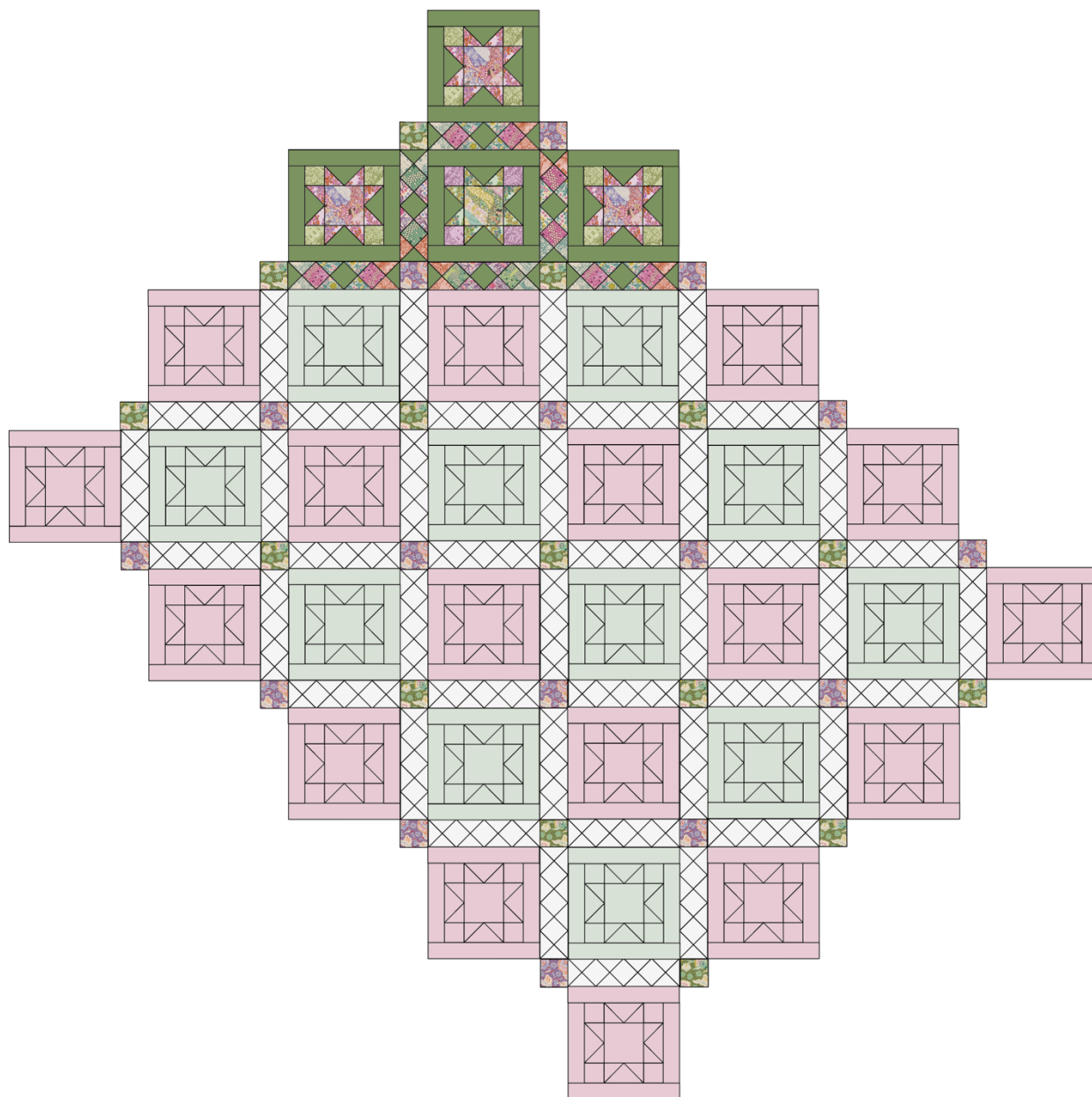


Fig Q The layout before trimming



21 Press the quilt top and lay it out flat on a firm floor or very large table. Take a removable marker (a chalk one is good) and using the longest quilting ruler you have (ideally, a 24in one), mark the edges of the quilt to indicate where it needs to be trimmed. Take care to allow for a $\frac{1}{4}$ in (6mm) seam and keep the line straight as you mark through the blocks, easing the work straight as needed. **Fig R** shows the marked rectangle.

22 Once the work is marked, carefully place it on a large cutting mat to begin the trimming process. When trimming the excess blocks from the quilt edges, it's best to trim the corners first, to ensure they are square (right-angled). Use the largest square ruler you have (12in or bigger) and line up the two edges carefully, as shown in **Fig S**. Work your way around each side until all trimming is finished. Your quilt top is now complete.

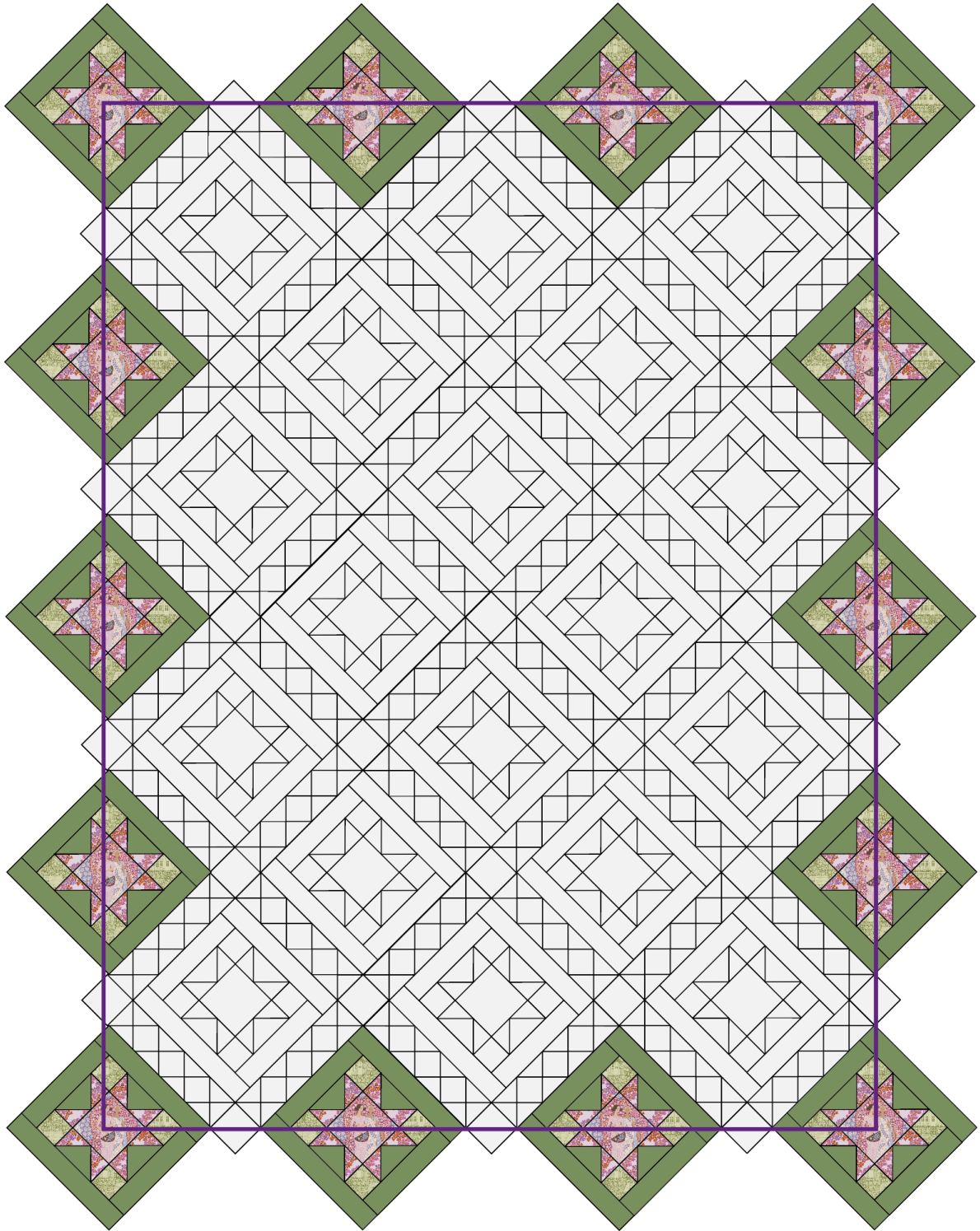
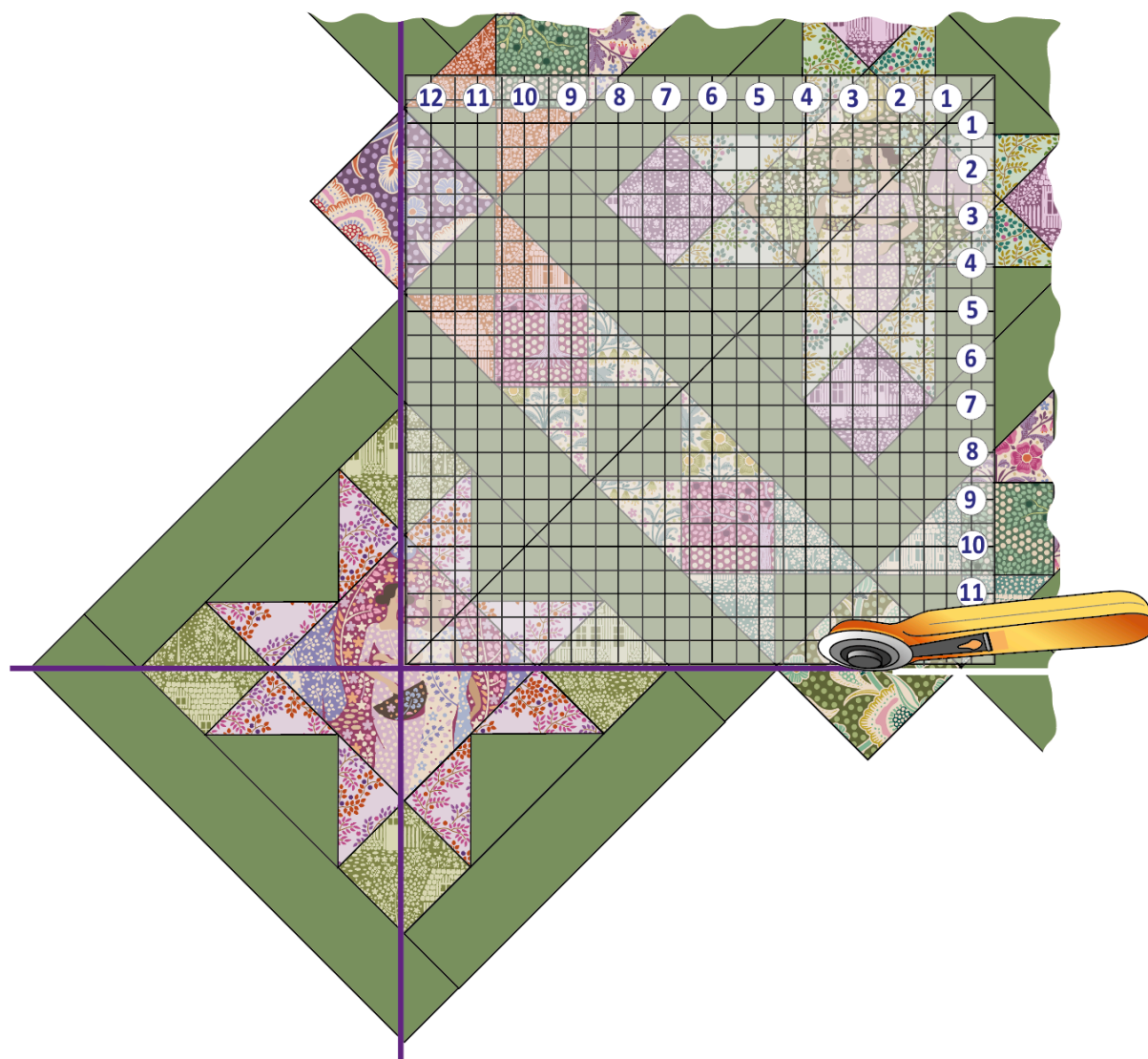
Fig R Trimming the quilt edges

Fig S Making sure corners are square



Quilting and Finishing

23 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.

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

25 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.

26 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.

27 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 fabulous quilt is finished.