

modern
patchwork®

So Curvy Quilt

by JEN CARLTON BAILLY



AS SEEN IN
MODERN PATCHWORK
MARCH/APRIL 2017

BONUS!
Coloring Sheet
Included!

Jen Carlton Bailly likes to design quilts late at night. She finds that self-doubt goes to sleep and she feels free to play with colors and shapes—typically ending up with some of her favorite work. “So Curvy” was conceived this way—a little bit of play, uninhibited instinct, and doubt snoring away in bed.

CUTTING

Measurements include $\frac{1}{4}$ " seam allowances.

From each of White, Pink, Navy, and Red, cut:

- 6 strips 11" x 40". From the strips, cut 16 squares 11" x 11".

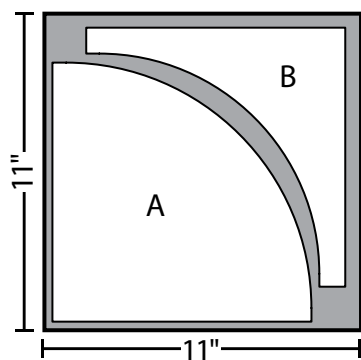
From binding, cut:

- 8 strips 2½" x 40".

BLOCK ASSEMBLY

1. Trace templates onto template material and cut out.

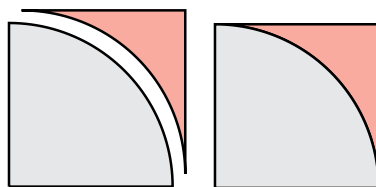
2. Using the **Cutting Diagram**, from each 11" square, cut 1 Template A and 1 Template B (16 As and 16 Bs of each color).



Cutting Diagram

3. Arrange pieces as shown in the **Quilt Top Assembly Diagram**.

4. Referring to **Quilting Basics: Curved Piecing**, sew pairs of As and Bs to complete a Drunkard's Path block.



5. Press the seam toward A. Make 64 blocks.

6. Trim all blocks to 9½" x 9½", leaving ¼" of B for seam allowance.

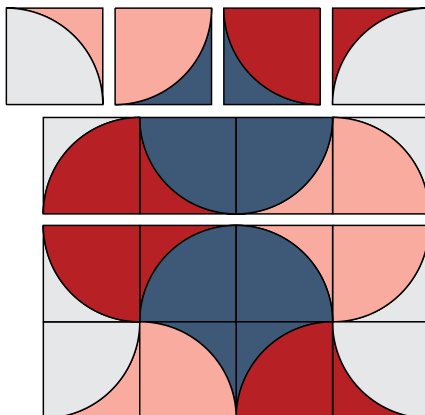
TIP: I use a small spinning cutting mat to do this quickly and accurately.

QUILT ASSEMBLY

1. Referring to the **Block Unit Diagram** for arrangement, sew 4 Drunkard's Path blocks into a row. Make 4 rows.

2. Sew the rows to make 1 block unit. Make 4 (16-block) units.

3. Referring to the **Quilt Top Assembly Diagram**, sew the 4 units together to create the quilt top.



Block Unit Diagram

MATERIALS

Skill level: Intermediate

Finished Size: 72" x 72"

Finished Blocks: 64 (9" x 9")

Drunkard's Path blocks

- 2 yards each of white (Snow), pink (Pink Flamingo), navy (Nightfall), and red (Cardinal)
- 4½ yards backing fabric
- ¾ yard for binding
- Templates A & B, provided
- Template material
- Batting: 80" x 80"

Optional

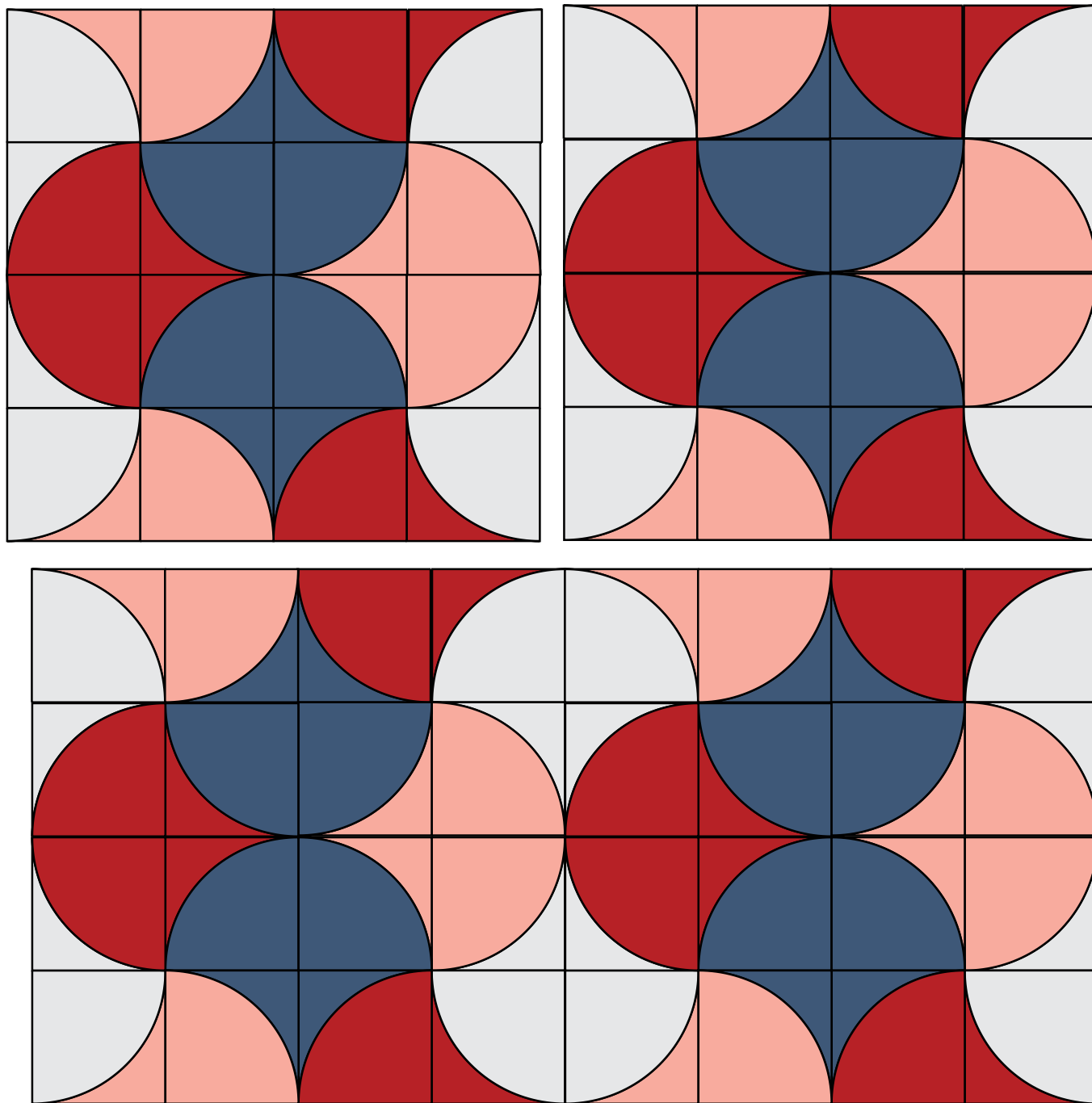
- Spinning cutting mat

NOTE: Fabrics used in the quilt shown are Kona® Cotton by Robert Kaufman Fabrics. Kona color names are shown in parentheses.

Try This

Sometimes I glue baste the seams on curved pieces instead of pinning. Start with a short stroke of glue at the center of the convex piece. Add glue to the curved edge from the center out to each edge. Work gently and take care not to stretch the bias edges. Match the edges of the concave piece to the convex piece and gently press them so the edges are matching and glued together. Sew as usual.

—Jen Carlton Bailly



Quilt Top Assembly Diagram

FINISHING

1. Divide backing in 2 (2¼-yard) lengths. Sew panels lengthwise.

2. Layer backing, batting, and quilt top; baste. Quilt as desired. Quilt shown was quilted with an all over, wavy pantograph pattern.

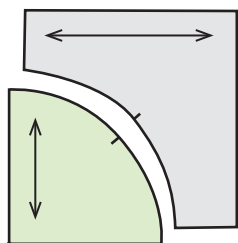
3. Sew 2½" x 40" strips into 1 continuous piece for straight-grain French-fold binding. Add binding to quilt.

Curved Piecing

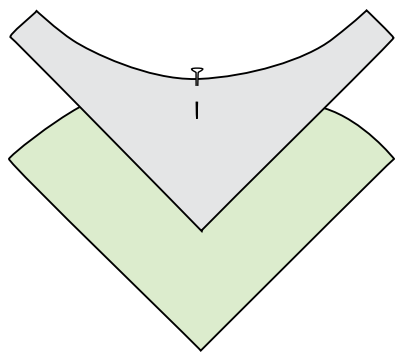
Curved piecing is ubiquitous in modern quilts, but some quilters ignore it because they've avoided learning how to sew curves. Like many things, piecing curves takes a little practice. With these tips, you'll soon be creating smooth curved seams like a pro!

NOTE: These illustrations show the Drunkard's Path block but these tips are true for all blocks with curved pieces.

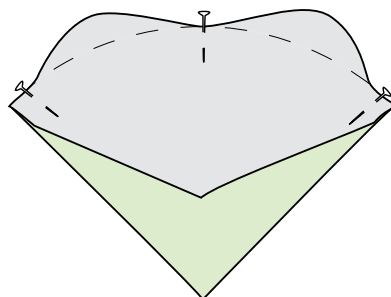
1. Cut a convex quarter circle piece and a concave L-shaped piece from contrasting fabrics. Fold each piece in half. Finger press at the curved centers.



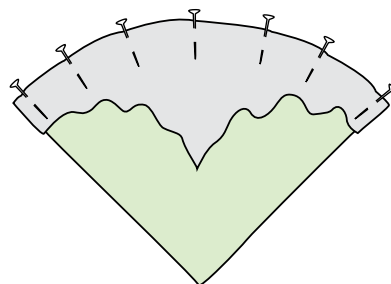
2. With right sides together and the L-shaped piece on top, align press marks and pin in the center of the block.



3. Pin the outside edges together with the straight edges matching.



4. You might find it necessary to add more pins between the 3 original pins, but this step is optional.



5. Sew the curve. Sew slowly and remove the pins as you come to them, easing the top and bottom fabrics together to avoid tucks.

6. Press the seams toward the quarter circle piece to make it pop, or toward the L-shaped piece to make the circles recede. A bit of spray starch helps keep the circles smooth.

Accuracy matters

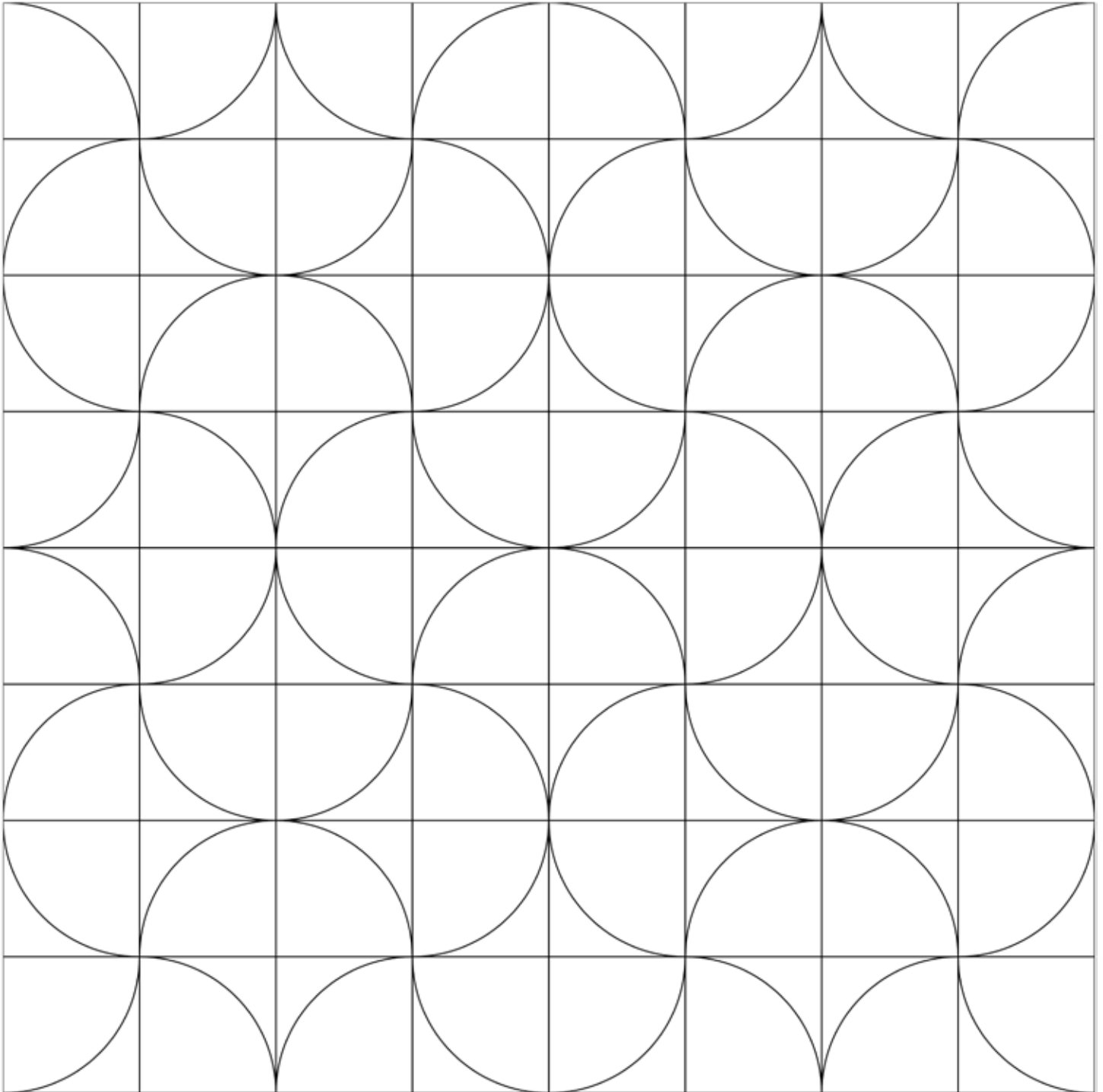
Curved blocks precision cutting and sewing will make a difference in piecing success. Here are some tips for troubleshooting them.

Smooth curves: Always sew with the L-shaped piece on top so you can see the fabric as it eases into the curved shape of the quarter circle as you sew.

Off-kilter blocks: If the fabric is pulled when sewing, the block might stretch out of square. Try trimming the block to size, or pick out the stitches, press the pieces with starch, and sew again.

Tucks: Sometimes small tucks may get sewn into the seam. If this happens, pull out the stitches around the tuck, ease the fabrics back together, and re-sew the open portion with a smooth curve.

Save time: Making a single block can be time consuming. Batching tasks helps establish a more efficient routine when sewing—cut all the pieces, then move to pinning, sewing, pressing, and finally squaring them all up.



So Curvy Coloring Sheet

GETTING STARTED BASIC TECHNIQUES AND TERMS YOU'LL NEED TO KNOW FOR THE PATTERN YOU HAVE DOWNLOADED.

ASSEMBLING FULL-SIZE PATTERN PRINTOUT

1 | When preparing to print the PDF, make sure that you are printing it at 100% and that there is no scaling. Check the settings for page scaling (should be "None") and check the preview to make sure that you will be printing at full size. Make sure that the box labeled

"Auto-Rotate and Center" is unchecked

(instructions apply specifically to Adobe Reader; if using another PDF reader, check for similar settings).

2 | To ensure that the pattern has printed at the correct scale, check the size of the TEST SQUARE. The Test Square should be 2" x 2".

3 | To begin assembling the pattern, cut off or fold the dotted margin around each page.

4 | The pages are numbered in rows, so the first row of pages is numbered 1a, 1b, 1c, etc. Line up the rows and match the dotted lines together so they overlap. Tape the pages together. Use the illustrated guide to match each piece. Once the pattern is complete, find your size, pin the pattern to the fabric, and follow the coordinating line to cut out or trace the pattern.

LAYOUT, MARKING + CUTTING GUIDELINES

1 | Find the lines that correspond to your size and trace the pattern pieces, either on tissue paper or directly onto the fabric, using tracing paper and a tracing wheel.

2 | If you are cutting pattern pieces on the fold or cutting two of the same pattern piece, fold the fabric in half, selvedge to selvedge, with right sides together. Note that this technique is not appropriate for some fabrics so check the project instructions if you are unsure.

3 | Lay the pattern pieces on the fabric as close together as possible. Double-check that all pattern pieces to be cut "on the fold" are placed on the fold.

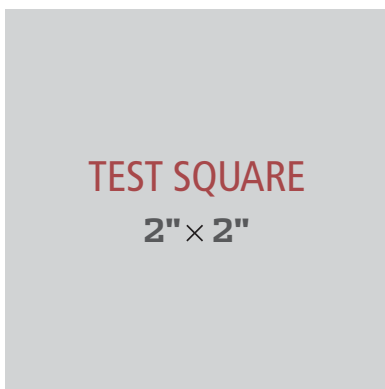
4 | Make sure all pattern pieces are placed on the fabric with the grainline running parallel to the lengthwise grain unless a crosswise or bias grainline is present.

5 | Copy all pattern markings onto the wrong side of the fabric unless otherwise noted.

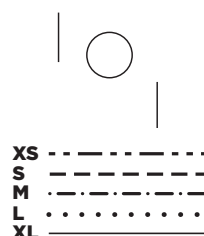
6 | Read through all cutting instructions listed in the project instructions for directions on how many pattern pieces to cut out of your fabric and interfacing.

7 | Use weights to hold the pattern pieces down and use pins to secure the corners as needed.

8 | Cut the pieces slowly and carefully.



PATTERN SYMBOLS + MARKINGS



↵ place on fold ↵

BUTTON + BUTTONHOLE

PLACEMENT MARKS Solid lines indicate buttonholes. A large open circle is the button symbol and shows placement.

CUTTING LINES Multisize patterns have different cutting lines for each size.

PLACE ON FOLD BRACKET This is a grainline marking with arrows pointing to the edge of the pattern. Place on the fold of the fabric so that your finished piece will be twice the size of the pattern piece, without adding a seam.

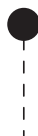
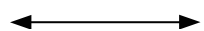
GRAINLINE The double-ended arrow should be parallel to the lengthwise grain or fold unless specifically marked as crosswise. Bias grainlines will be diagonal.

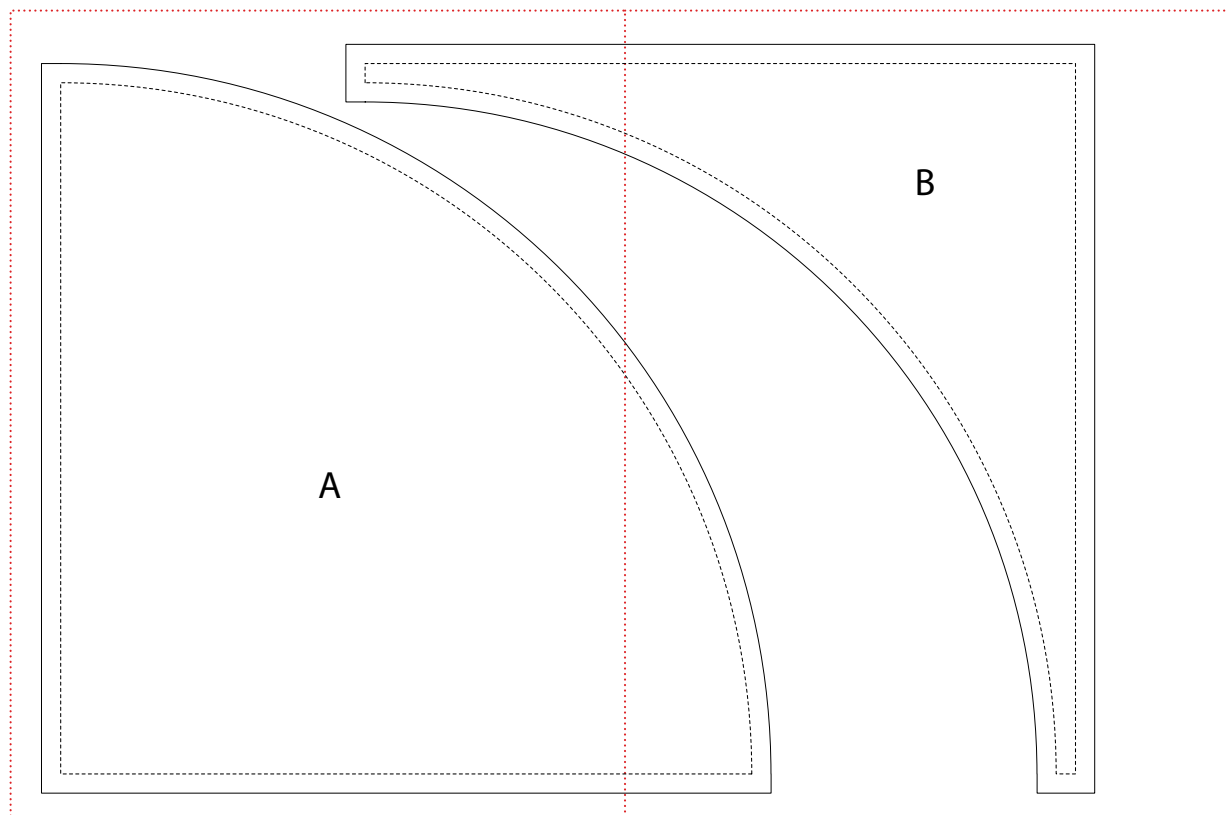
NOTCHES Notches are triangle-shaped symbols used for accurately matching seams. Pieces to be joined will have corresponding notches.

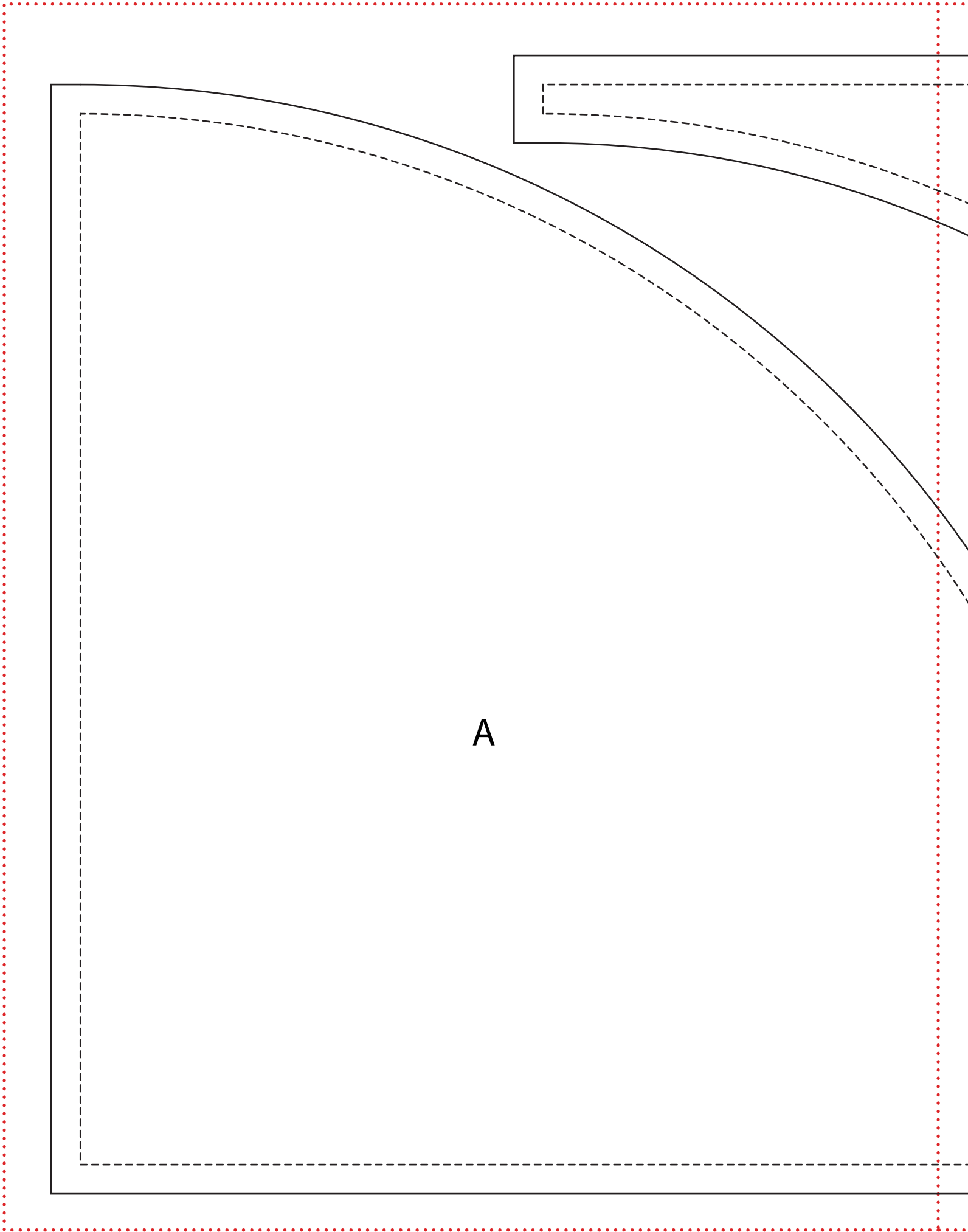
DARTS Dashed lines and dots mark darts. The dashed lines show where the stitching will be, and the dot shows the position of the dart point (signaling the point, at the end of the dart, where your stitching should end).

PATTERN DOTS Filled circles indicate that a mark needs to be made (often on the right side of the fabric) for placement of elements such as a pocket or a dart point. Mark by punching through the pattern paper only, then mark on the fabric through the hole.

SLASH MARKS A dashed line (sometimes appearing with pattern dots) indicates an area to be slashed. Further instructions for making the slash will be included in the pattern instructions.







A

