



“CRAZY QUILTS SCISSOR HOLDER”



Just like any art form, crazy quilting has evolved over the years. Originally it was inspired by a Japanese exhibit at the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition in 1876. By 1880 it became quite the fad in the US. In the beginning, fine fabrics and heavy embellishments were the norm. Over the course of the years, women simplified the process and used everyday fabrics such as cottons and wools. What a great way to turn fabric scraps into other sewing projects. Today with the use of embroidery software, an embroidery machine and left over scraps of fabric, small projects like this scissor case can be accomplished in the hoop!

Skill Level: Intermediate

Presented By: Diane Aholt, Field Education Manager

Supplies:

Scissor front:

Five fabric scraps at least 2½ x 4 for the crazy patch

One 5 x 7+ for lining

Batting: 10+x 12+

Scissor Back:

Six fabric scraps at least 2½ x 4 for the crazy patch

One 5 x 8+for lining
Batting: 10+x 12+
Bias strip 2 ¼ x 24
24 of ¼ satin ribbon
Minimum 5qx 7qembroidery hoop
Temporary spray adhesive
Appliqué scissors
¼ foot

At the Embroidery Machine:

1. Hoop the batting in the 5 x 7 hoop. Attach the hoop to the machine and retrieve the embroidery design.
2. The first stitching line is the overall design area also referred to as the roadmap. The lines then continue as follows.
3. The red stitching lines sew the fabric in place.
4. The green lines sew around the fabric tacking it down and it also leads to the start of the next fabric placement.
5. Design begins with the center piece and works in a clockwise fashion around the roadmap.
6. The first piece of fabric, which is the center piece, is placed, right side up and the following pieces are placed right sides together with approximately a ¼+of fabric extending past the placement line. If excess fabric needs to be trimmed, do so before flipping the fabric over. Once the fabric is sewn down, flip the piece over the stitching line and press flat.
7. The next line sews this piece down and indicates where to place the next fabric piece.
8. Continue stitching the design, sewing and flipping the fabrics until all the fabric pieces stitched in place.
9. Once the roadmap is completely covered with fabric, decorative stitches are added to some of the patchwork pieces. Follow the color prompts to add these decorative effects to the scissor front.
10. Traditional crazy quilting includes adding decorative stitches on top of the seam lines. Follow the color prompts to add the stitches on the seam lines.
11. After the seams are embellished, the next line of stitching sews around the shape to secure all the fabric edges.
12. The last color is a straight line which sews the lining to the top edge of the scissor front. Place the lining with right sides together and the top edges even on top of the scissor front. Sew the straight line across the top edge.
13. Remove from the machine and take the fabric out of the hoop. Trim ¼+ above the line. Flip lining to the back and press.
14. Cut around the perimeter of the design ¼ from the stitching.
15. The scissor back is completed in the same manner. Hoop the batting, stitch the roadmap, sew, trim and flip the fabric pieces to create the patchwork.

16. The lining is applied differently than on the scissor front. Once the patchwork on the scissor back is complete, remove the hoop from the machine while keeping the fabric in the hoop. Lightly spray the wrong side of the batting with a temporary spray adhesive. Place the wrong side of the lining against the batting. Put the hoop back on the machine and the next line of stitching will do a running stitch around the design.
17. Remove the hoop from the machine and remove the fabric. Trim around the design $\frac{1}{4}$ away from the stitching.

At the Sewing Machine:

1. Add the ribbon tie to the scissor front, approximately 2" down from the top edge, folding in the ribbon's raw edges to encase. Either tack down by machine or by hand.
2. Lay the scissor back on a work surface with the lining facing up. Place the scissor front on top with the lining facing down which means the linings are facing each other. The sides and bottom edges are even.
3. Sew around to secure the layers together.
4. Fold the bias strip in half lengthwise, wrong sides together and press. Sew the binding to the right side of the scissor case with a $\frac{1}{4}$ " seam. Join the edges.
5. Press the binding to the wrong side and sew it down by machine or by hand.
6. Attach the remaining piece of ribbon to the right side of the scissor back which also serves as the flap closure when folded in place.

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