

OK – deep breath – it's time to cut the fabric – measure twice, cut once:

wof = width of fabric from selvage to selvage.

Main instructions are for the Twin size, figures in parenthesis are for the Queen and King sizes.

FABRIC A:

1. Cut 5 (8, 13) strips, 10" x 42" (wof). From these strips, cut 20 (30, 49) squares, 10" x 10".
2. Cut 8 (8, 9) strips, 4 ½" x 42" (wof) for the first border. Cut off the selvage edges.

FABRIC B:

1. Cut 3 (5, 9) strips, 10" x 42" (wof). From these strips cut 12 (20, 36) squares, 10" x 10".
2. Cut 1 strip (all sizes), 7 5/8" x 42" (wof). From this strip, cut 2 squares, 7 5/8 x 7 5/8". Cut these squares across the diagonal **once** to make 4 corner triangles.
3. Cut 2 (3, 3) strips, 14¾" x 42" (wof). From these strips, cut 4 (5, 6) squares, 14¾" x 14¾". Cut these squares across the diagonal *twice* to make 16 (20, 24) side triangles - you only need 14 (18, 24) of these. Cutting the side triangles this way, ensures that the bias edges are in the body of the quilt and stabilized, not on the outer edge, so your quilt edges are less likely to distort.
4. Cut 8 (9, 10) strips, 6½" x 42" (wof) for the second border. Cut off the selvage edges.
5. Cut 8 (10, 12) strips, 2½" x 42" (wof) for the binding. Cut off the selvage edges.

Alright then – let's put it together:

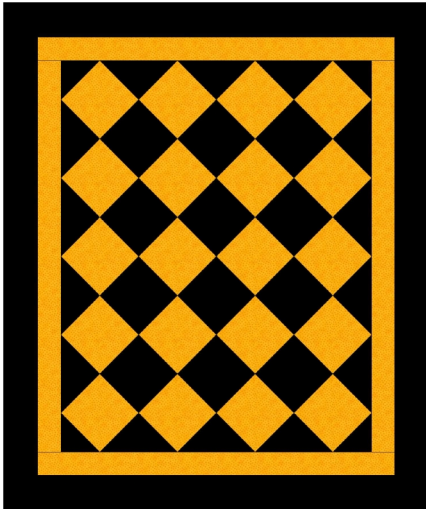
1. Refer to the Assembly Diagram and lay out the body of the quilt on a design wall or on a flat surface.
2. Sew the rows together diagonally, pressing all the seams towards Fabric B. If your fabric choice has Fabric A as the darker fabric, then press all the seams towards Fabric A. Sew the rows together to form the body of the quilt.
3. Square the quilt and trim if needed, making sure that there is $\frac{1}{4}$ " excess at all the points on the quilt edges.
4. Lay the quilt body on a flat surface, measure from the top to the bottom of the quilt body, through the center.
5. For the first border, sew the $4\frac{1}{2}$ " x 42" strips of Fabric A together in pairs. Cut two of these pairs to the length measured in Step 4. Sew these strips to the sides of the quilt body.
6. Lay the quilt body on a flat surface again and measure from side to side of the quilt body, through the center.
7. Cut the remaining two pairs to the length measured in Step 6. Sew these strips to the top and bottom of the quilt body.
8. Lay the quilt body on a flat surface again and measure from the top to the bottom of the quilt body, through the center.
9. For the second border, sew the $6\frac{1}{2}$ " x 42" strips of Fabric B together in pairs. Cut two of these pairs to the length measured in Step 8. Sew these strips to the sides of the quilt body. For the larger sizes, you may need more than two strips, and you will need to use the leftovers from the strips to complete the borders.
10. Lay the quilt body on a flat surface again and measure from side to side of the quilt body, through the center,
11. Cut the remaining two pairs to the length measured in Step 10. Sew these strips to the top and bottom of the quilt body. For the larger sizes, you may need more than two strips, and you will need to use the leftovers from the strips to complete the borders.
12. The quilt top is now complete. Layer, baste and quilt.
13. Make the binding and attach.

Karma Simplicity

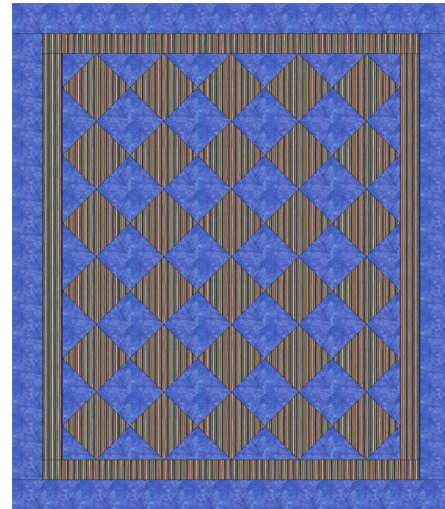
Designed by Linda Barrett

Assembly diagrams:

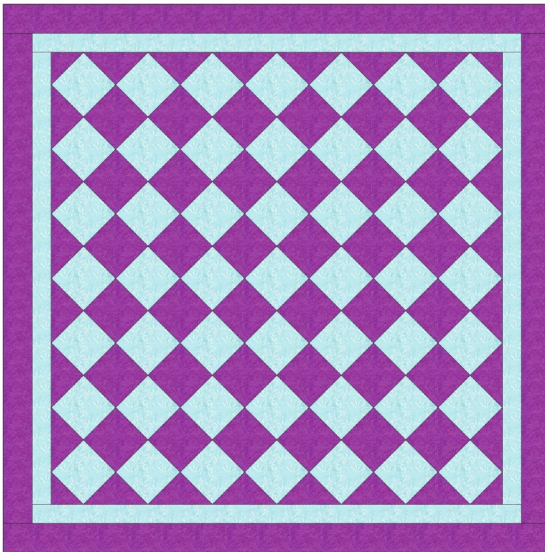
Twin:



Queen:



King:



Changing it up, because not all of us follow the pattern:

If you have more than one fabric that you would like to use for Fabric B, go ahead and use them. Alternating different fabrics for Fabric B can give a very different look. Play with the borders – you don't have to follow the pattern!

These are some of the pointers that will help make your quilt the best that it can be:

1. The ¼" seam. In a lot of quilts, consistency is perhaps more important than accuracy, but if you can practice a scant ¼" seam you will find that following any quilting pattern will be a joy. Try your seam out on some scrap fabric and you will discover that you need to be just under the ¼" mark to allow for the thickness of the thread that you are using. Try, try again. Once you have sewed two 2.5" strips together, pressed them to achieve a new strip at 4.5", then you need to note and mark the line that you used on your sewing machine.
2. Pressing. Press – don't iron. Start by setting the seam by pressing from the wrong side to set the stitches. Just lay the iron on the seam – don't wriggle it about. Then fold one side back on itself, and press the seam pushing the side of the iron along the seam – again, no wriggling. Pressing is about the seam, not the rest of the fabric – ironing will distort the unit and cause problems later. Always check the back to make sure that the seams are pressed correctly and that there is no flip flopping going on back there!
3. The wash, don't wash argument! This conversation has been going on forever. There is no right or wrong here. If the fabrics you buy might bleed color, then you have to wash. If you are not concerned – then don't wash. I am always so excited to get going, I can't bear to spend the time washing fabric. However there are some things that I do like to do to prepare the fabric – see Step 4.
4. Size lightly. I may not wash, but I do iron and size the fabric (I use Best Press) to make sure that it is straight on the selvage and there are no creases. You cannot cut accurately from creased fabric and sizing will help the accuracy of the cutting and that will help your finished quilt to lay flat and be perfectly square. Make sure that your fabric is dry and cool before moving.
5. Cutting. OK – I am guilty, guilty, guilty. I often use the lines on my cutting mat to cut fabric – it seems to work for me and is consistent. For perfect cutting you should use your ruler. I have never quite got the hang of it, but I am assured that using a ruler is more accurate. Ask, let experts show you or work this out for yourself. Quilting classes, quilt guilds and quilting friends are all there to help – ask them questions – they will help (because quilters are usually the nicest, most helpful people in the world).
6. Chocolate. Now here I have a huge problem –I don't like chocolate. I am apparently weird and deprived, but I do not ever deny you your chocolate. So, if I ever teach a class, I will supply you your addiction with understanding, but I will be eating cheese!

The fabric that you will need to buy, or shop for in your stash:

	Twin	Queen	King
Size	74" x 87"	87" x 101"	114" x 114"
Layout	4 x 5	5 x 6	7 x 7
Blocks	20 x A	30 x A	49 x A
	12 x B	20 x B	36 x B
Side Triangles	14 x B	18 x B	24 x B
Fabric A	2½ yards	3½ yards	5 yards
Fabric B	4 yards	5½ yards	7 yards
Backing	5¼ yards	6½ yards	8½ yards
Batting	80" x 93"	93" x 107"	120" x 120"

Some of the thoughts behind the design:

This quilt was designed to showcase one special fabric (A), with a contrasting fabric (B) added to give definition. It shows how a quilt with only two fabrics can look spectacular while being very simple to make. Two borders frame out the quilt. Then there are the opportunities to show off your quilting skills in the blocks.

Other stuff you are going to need:

Cutting Mat/Rotary Cutter

Ruler (24")

10" Square Ruler (Optional)

Straight Pins

Sewing Machine (in good working order)/Sewing Machine Needles

Sewing Thread

Who might want to make it:

Confident beginner.

This pattern is copyrighted and may not be duplicated without consent. For teaching a class, each student must have their own original pattern.