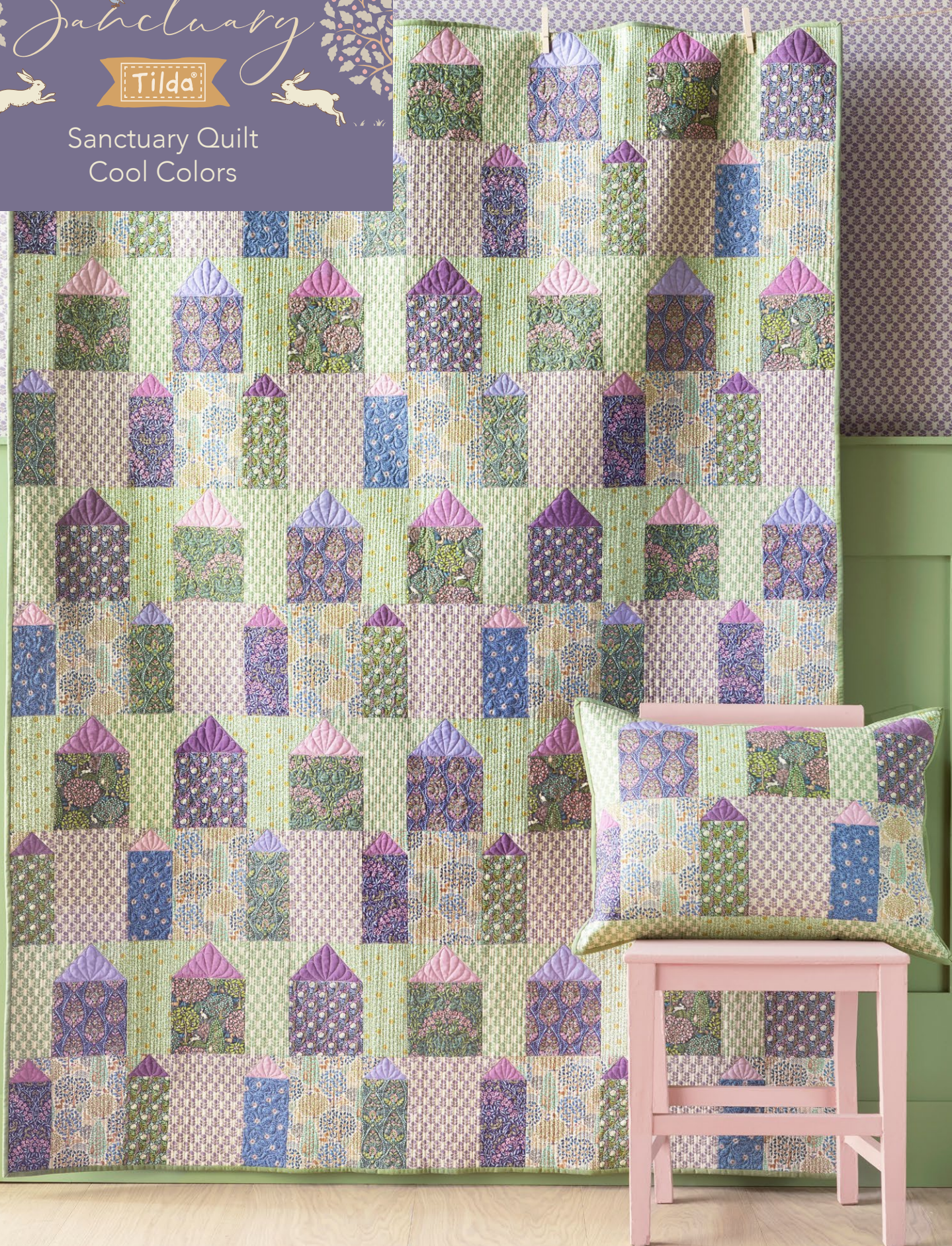




Sanctuary Quilt

(Cold Colourway)

Our homes are often our sanctuaries and this easy quilt with its simple little houses would suit any room in a home. There are two versions of the quilt – this one features the cool lavender and sage colours from the Sanctuary range of fabrics, while its companion quilt uses the warmer shades. The use of subtle-coloured Chambray fabrics adds to the vintage look of this quilt. See tildasworld.com for the warm colourway version of the quilt. There are also two pillow projects in warm and cold colours.

Difficulty Rating **

Materials

- Fabric 1: $\frac{3}{8}$ yd (40cm) – Adina eggplant (100571)
- Fabric 2: $\frac{7}{8}$ yd (80cm) – Sanctuary cool (100572)
- Fabric 3: $\frac{1}{4}$ yd (25cm) – Daisydream pitch blue (100573)
- Fabric 4: $\frac{3}{8}$ yd (40cm) – Cottonfield eggplant (100574)
- Fabric 5: $\frac{1}{4}$ yd (25cm) – Larissa eggplant (100575)
- Fabric 6: $\frac{1}{4}$ yd (25cm) – Adina grey-green (100576)
- Fabric 7: $\frac{3}{8}$ yd (40cm) – Sanctuary grey-green (100577)
- Fabric 8: $\frac{3}{4}$ yd (75cm) – Daisydream pistachio (100578)
- Fabric 9: $\frac{1}{4}$ yd (25cm) – Cottonfield grey-green (100579)
- Fabric 10: $\frac{3}{8}$ yd (40cm) – Larissa grey-green (100580)
- Fabric 11: $\frac{3}{4}$ yd (75cm) – Mira lavender (110110)
- Fabric 12: $\frac{7}{8}$ yd (80cm) – Mira sage (110112)
- Fabric 13: $\frac{1}{4}$ yd (25cm) – Chambray lavender (160009)
- Fabric 14: $\frac{1}{4}$ yd (25cm) – Chambray blush (160002)
- Fabric 15: $\frac{1}{4}$ yd (25cm) – Chambray plum (160010)
- Fabric 16: $\frac{1}{4}$ yd (25cm) – Chambray eggplant (160039)
- Wadding (batting): 64in x 83in (163cm x 211cm)
- Backing fabric: $4\frac{3}{4}$ yds (4.25m) – Mira slate (110111)
- Binding fabric: $\frac{1}{2}$ yd (50cm) – Chambray pine (160033)
- Piecing and quilting threads
- Quilter's ruler, rotary cutter and mat

Finished Size

56 $\frac{1}{2}$ in x 75 $\frac{1}{2}$ in (143.5cm x 192cm)

Fabric Notes

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

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.
- Always make one complete block as a test before going on to make the remaining blocks.

Quilt Layout

1 The quilt is made up of thirty-five House blocks in four different colourways (House 1, House 2, House 3 and House 4). See **Fig A** for the fabrics used and **Fig B** for the quilt layout.

Fig A Fabric swatches (Sanctuary Quilt – cold)

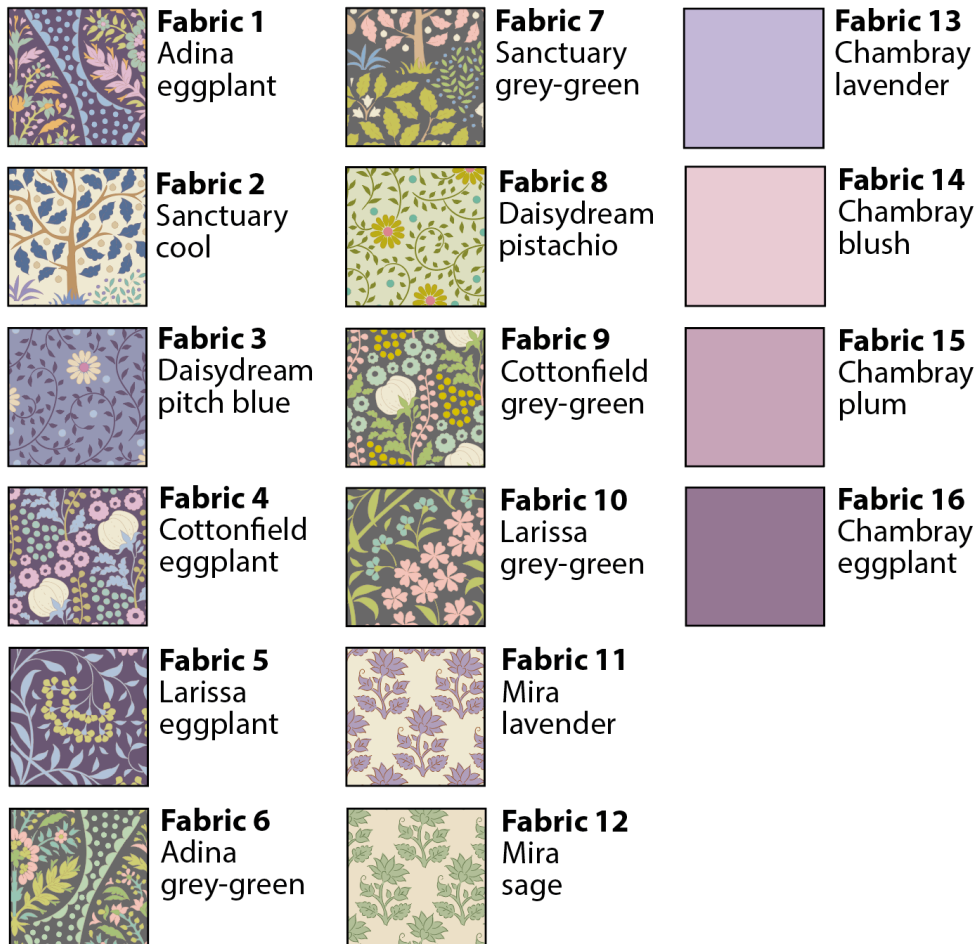
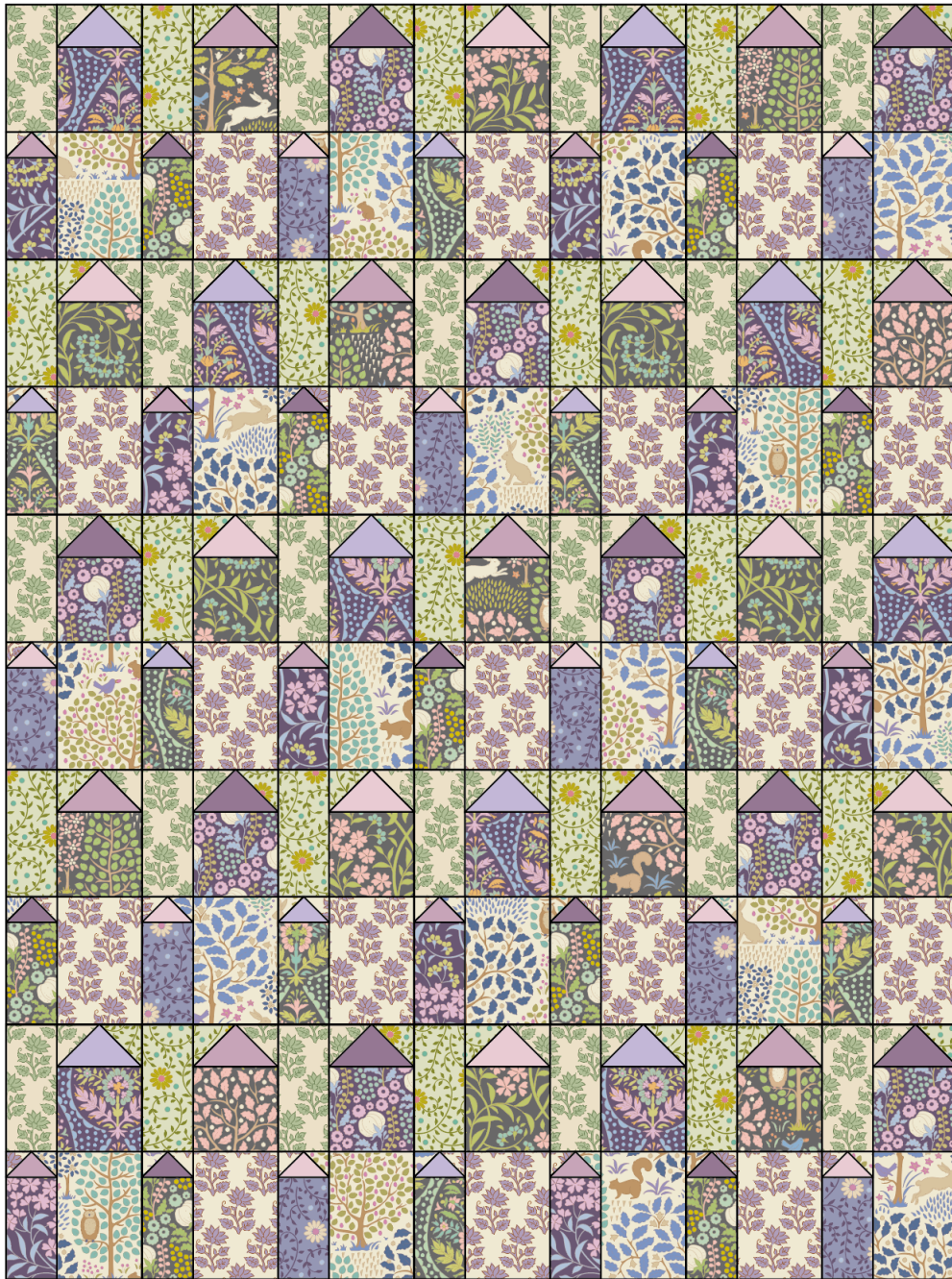


Fig B Quilt layout (Sanctuary Quilt – cold)



Cutting Out

2 Follow **Fig C** for the cut sizes for a single block and **Fig D** for the fabrics used for each of the four blocks. You can also use the following list to cut all of the pieces for the whole quilt.

- Fabric 1 – cut nine 5½in (14cm) squares (**d**).
- Fabric 2 – cut eighteen 5½in x 8in (14cm x 20.3cm) (**h**) and thirty-five 2in (5.1cm) squares (**f**).
- Fabric 3 – cut nine 3½in x 6½in (9cm x 16.5cm) (**g**).
- Fabric 4 – cut nine 5½in (14cm) squares (**d**).
- Fabric 5 – cut nine 3½in x 6½in (9cm x 16.5cm) (**g**).
- Fabric 6 – cut eight 3½in x 6½in (9cm x 16.5cm) (**g**).
- Fabric 7 – cut nine 5½in (14cm) squares (**d**).

- Fabric 8 – cut seventeen $3\frac{1}{2}$ in x 8in (9cm x 20.3cm) (**a**) and thirty-five 3in (7.6cm) squares (**c**).
- Fabric 9 – cut nine $3\frac{1}{2}$ in x $6\frac{1}{2}$ in (9cm x 16.5cm) (**g**).
- Fabric 10 – cut eight $5\frac{1}{2}$ in (14cm) squares (**d**).
- Fabric 11 – cut seventeen $5\frac{1}{2}$ in x 8in (14cm x 20.3cm) (**h**) and thirty-five 2in (5.1cm) squares (**f**).
- Fabric 12 – cut eighteen $3\frac{1}{2}$ in x 8in (9cm x 20.3cm) (**a**) and thirty-five 3in (7.6cm) squares (**c**).
- Fabric 13 – cut nine $5\frac{1}{2}$ in x 3in (14cm x 7.6cm) (**b**) and eight $3\frac{1}{2}$ in x 2in (9cm x 5.1cm) (**e**).
- Fabric 14 – cut eight $5\frac{1}{2}$ in x 3in (14cm x 7.6cm) (**b**) and nine $3\frac{1}{2}$ in x 2in (9cm x 5.1cm) (**e**).
- Fabric 15 – cut nine $5\frac{1}{2}$ in x 3in (14cm x 7.6cm) (**b**) and nine $3\frac{1}{2}$ in x 2in (9cm x 5.1cm) (**e**).
- Fabric 16 – cut nine $5\frac{1}{2}$ in x 3in (14cm x 7.6cm) (**b**) and nine $3\frac{1}{2}$ in x 2in (9cm x 5.1cm) (**e**).

Fig C Cut measurements for a House block

Sizes include $\frac{1}{4}$ in (6mm) seam allowances. All pieces to be cut initially as squares or rectangles

House Block: $8\frac{1}{2}$ in x $15\frac{1}{2}$ in (21.6cm x 39.4cm) unfinished

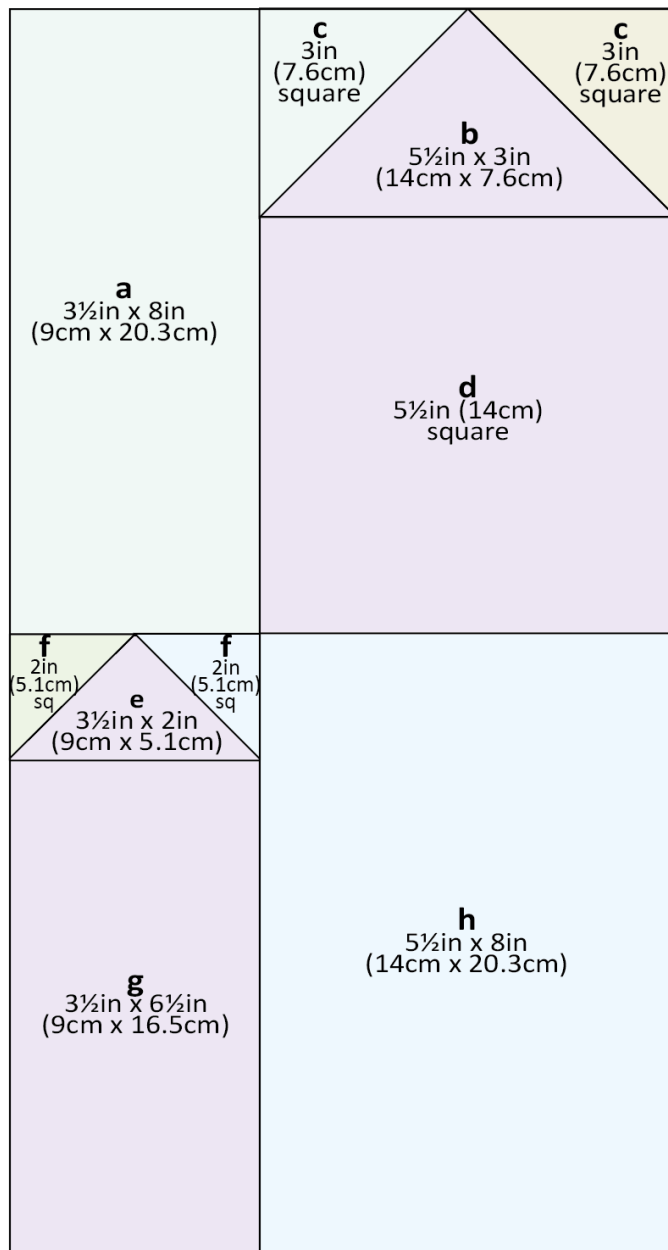


Fig D Block colourways for the House blocks

Bold numbers indicate fabrics used (see Fig A)

Make the number of blocks indicated

House 1 – make 9**House 2 – make 9****House 3 – make 9****House 4 – make 8**

3 Cut the backing fabric across the width into two pieces. Using a $\frac{1}{4}$ in (6mm) seam, sew together along the long side and press the seam open. Trim to a piece about 64in x 83in (163cm x 211cm). This is about 4in (10.2cm) larger all round than the quilt top, to allow for quilting and finishing.

4 Cut the binding fabric into seven 2½in (6.4cm) x width of fabric strips. Sew the strips together end to end and press seams open. Press the binding in half along the length, wrong sides together.

Making a House Block

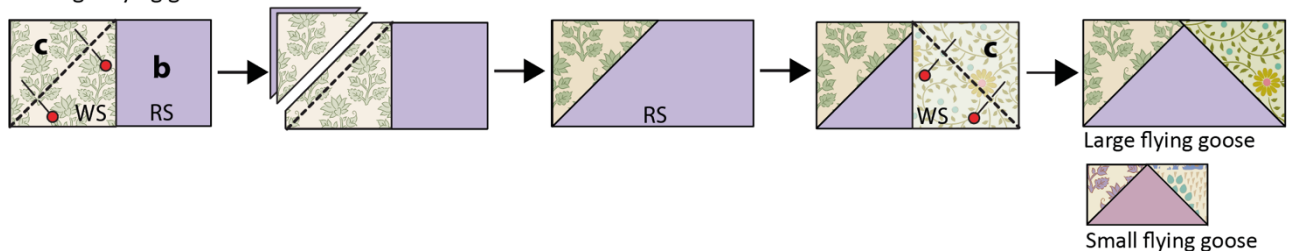
5 The block is quite simple to make and Block 1 is described and illustrated in detail. Start by making the flying geese units for the house roofs. These are in two sizes in the block. The process for making the larger size is shown in **Fig E** but the smaller one is made in the same way. Note that in each flying geese unit the smaller squares are two different fabrics.

Take one rectangle (**b**) for the roof and place it right side up. Take a square (**c**) and pencil mark one diagonal line on the wrong side of the square. Place the square 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 E**. Sew along the marked line. Trim off excess fabric ¼in (6mm) outside of the sewn line and press the triangle outwards. Repeat with the other square (**c**) on the other side of the rectangle, angling the marked line in the opposite direction. Press and trim as before. Check the unit is the same size as the original rectangle.

Fig E Making a House block

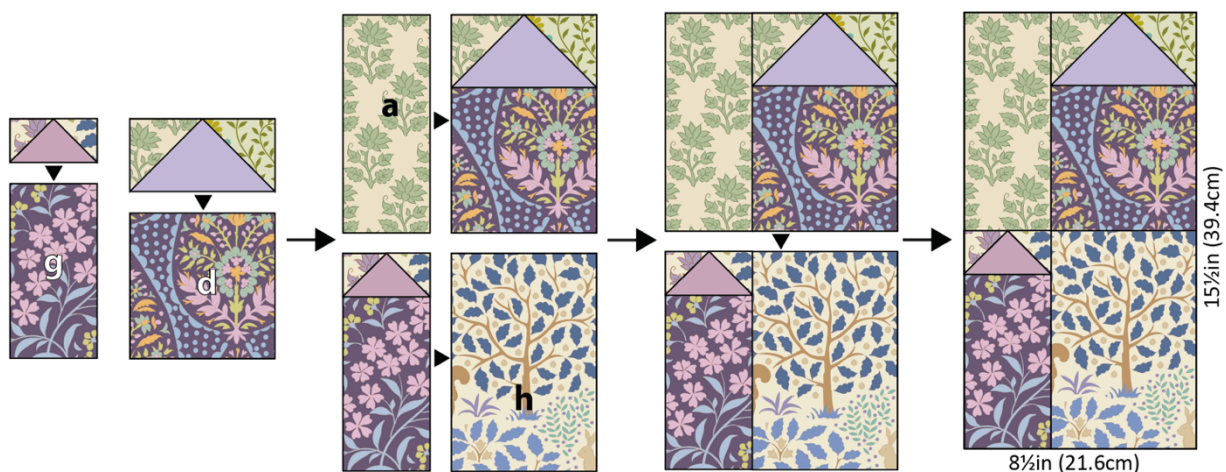
Block 1 shown

Making a flying goose unit



6 When the flying geese units for a block have been made, Block 1 can be assembled as follows. Sew piece **g** to the bottom of the small roof and piece **d** to the large roof, as in **Fig F**. Press the seams open or to one side. Sew piece **a** to the left-hand side of the large roof and piece **h** to the right-hand side of the small roof, as shown, and press. Now sew the two parts of the block together, matching seams neatly, and press. Check the block is 8½in (21.6cm) wide x 15½in (39.4cm) tall. Make nine of House 1 like this in total.

Fig F Assembling House 1



7 Repeat this block-making process to make the rest of the blocks, changing fabrics as needed (see **Fig G**). Make nine of House 2, nine of House 3 and eight of House 4.

Fig G Assembling House 2, 3 and 4

House 2



House 3



House 4

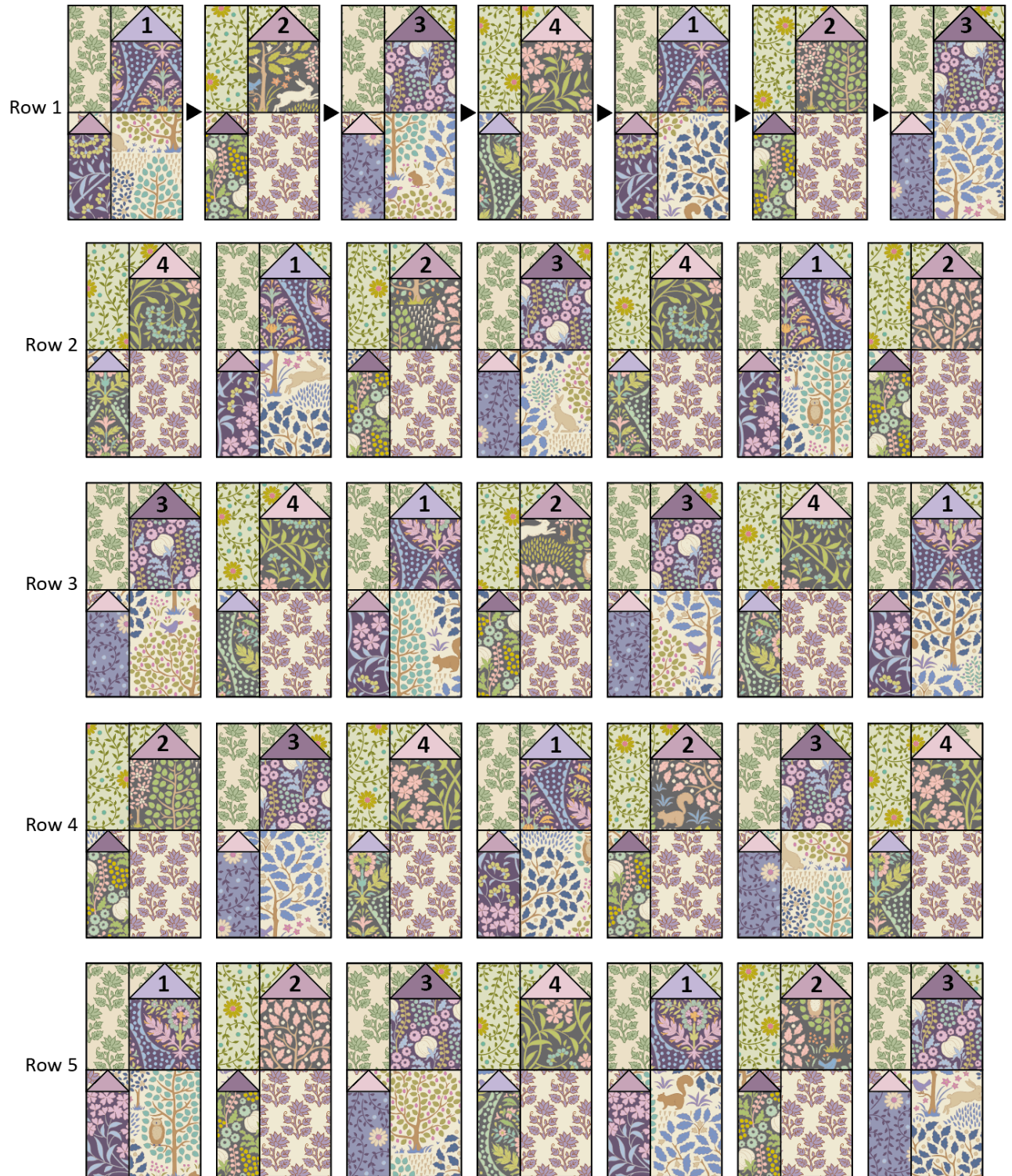


Assembling the Quilt

8 The quilt is assembled into five rows first. Lay out the blocks for each row, following **Fig H** for the positions of the blocks. Sew each row together, matching seams neatly. Press the seams in one direction in Rows 1, 3 and 5 and in the opposite direction for Rows 2 and 4. Each row should measure 56½in (143.5cm) long.

9 Once all the quilt rows are sewn, sew them together, matching seams neatly. Press the seams upwards. Your quilt top is now finished.

Fig H Assembling the quilt
 Bold numbers indicate the block positions



Quilting and Finishing

10 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 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 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.

11 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 ¼in (6mm) seam, sew the binding in place, starting at least 6in (15.2cm) away from the end of the binding. Sew to within a ¼in (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 ¼in (6mm) seam again from the top of the folded binding to within ¼in (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.

12 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.

13 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 lovely quilt is finished.