

Sanctuary

Tilda®

Make do and Mend Quilt
Putty White



Make Do and Mend Quilt

(Putty White Colourway)

For many of us, our sewing room is our sanctuary where we can escape the cares of the day with some relaxing creative work. This charming quilt features various motifs on a sewing theme, including a sewing machine, threads, pincushion and scissors. The scissors take a little work to create the detailed design but they look so good among the other tools. There are two versions of the quilt – this one shows warm Sanctuary fabrics on a neutral putty white background. The other version of the quilt has a gentle sage-coloured background paired with cooler colours from the Sanctuary range. There are also four pillow projects to accompany the quilts – see tildasworld.com for the quilt and pillow instructions.

Difficulty Rating ***

Materials

- Fabric 1: $\frac{3}{8}$ yd (40cm) – Adina maroon (100561)
- Fabric 2: $\frac{1}{8}$ yd (15cm) – Sanctuary warm (100562)
- Fabric 3: $\frac{1}{2}$ yd (50cm) – Daisydream rhubarb (100563)
- Fabric 4: $\frac{1}{2}$ yd (50cm) – Cottonfield maroon (100564)
- Fabric 5: $\frac{3}{8}$ yd (40cm) – Larissa rhubarb (100565)
- Fabric 6: about 10in (25cm) square – Adina ochre (100566)
- Fabric 7: about 10in (25cm) square – Sanctuary caramel (100567)
- Fabric 8: $\frac{1}{8}$ yd (15cm) – Daisydream tan (100568)
- Fabric 9: about 10in (25cm) square – Cottonfield ochre (100569)
- Fabric 10: about 10in (25cm) square – Larissa caramel (100570)
- Fabric 11: about 12in (30cm) square – Adina eggplant (100571)
- Fabric 12: about 10in (25cm) square – Daisydream pitch blue (100573)
- Fabric 13: about 10in (25cm) square – Cottonfield eggplant (100574)
- Fabric 14: about 12in (30cm) square – Larissa eggplant (100575)
- Fabric 15: $\frac{1}{4}$ yd (25cm) – Mira cream (110104)
- Fabric 16: $\frac{1}{8}$ yd (15cm) – Mira pink (110106)
- Fabric 17: $\frac{1}{8}$ yd (15cm) – Mira ochre (110108)
- Fabric 18: $\frac{1}{8}$ yd (15cm) – Mira blue (110109)
- Fabric 19: 5yds (4.6m) – Chambray putty white (160043) (background)
- Fabric 20: $\frac{1}{8}$ yd (15cm) – Chambray grey (160006)
- Fabric 21: $\frac{3}{8}$ yd (40cm) – Chambray prussian (160031)
- Fabric 22: $\frac{3}{8}$ yd (40cm) – Chambray brown (160035)
- Fabric 23: $\frac{1}{8}$ yd (15cm) – Chambray Dot denim (160057)
- Fabric 24: $\frac{1}{4}$ yd (25cm) – Chambray Dot burgundy (160053)
- Wadding (batting): 72in x 90in (183cm x 229cm)
- Backing fabric: 5yds (4.6m) – Mira ochre (110108)
- Binding fabric: $\frac{5}{8}$ yd (60cm) – Chambray red (160001)
- Piecing and quilting threads
- Quilter's ruler, rotary cutter and mat
- Thick card for appliqué: 3in (7.6cm) diameter
- Full-size copies of Pattern A, Pattern B, Pattern A Reversed and Pattern B Reversed
- Erasable fabric marker

Finished Size

64in x 82½in (162.6cm x 209.5cm)

Fabric Notes

- Where a long eighth or long quarter of a yard is given in the Materials list you could use fat eighths and fat quarters instead. A fat eighth is assumed to be approximately 10½in x 18in (26.7cm x 45.7cm) and a fat quarter approximately 21in x 18in (53.3cm x 45.7cm).
- If using a long eighth of a yard, make sure the fabric cut is *at least* 4½in (12cm) deep across the full width. For some of the fabrics, a fat eighth is a better cut to use.
- The Chambray fabrics can be cut in any direction for the most economical use of the fabric.

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.
- Some of the pieces are quite small: if a piece is less than 1in (2.5cm) in any direction, reduce your stitch length to better secure the fabric pieces.

Quilt Layout

1 The quilt is made up of twenty blocks – ten Sewing Machine blocks in four different colourways, and ten Sewing Accessories blocks in four different colourways. Full-size patterns are provided for the pincushion motif to sew the curves. Vertical sashing strips are used to separate the blocks in each row and horizontal sashing is used to separate the quilt rows. See **Fig A** for the fabrics used and **Fig B** for the quilt layout.

Fig A Fabric swatches (Make Do and Mend Quilt – Putty White)

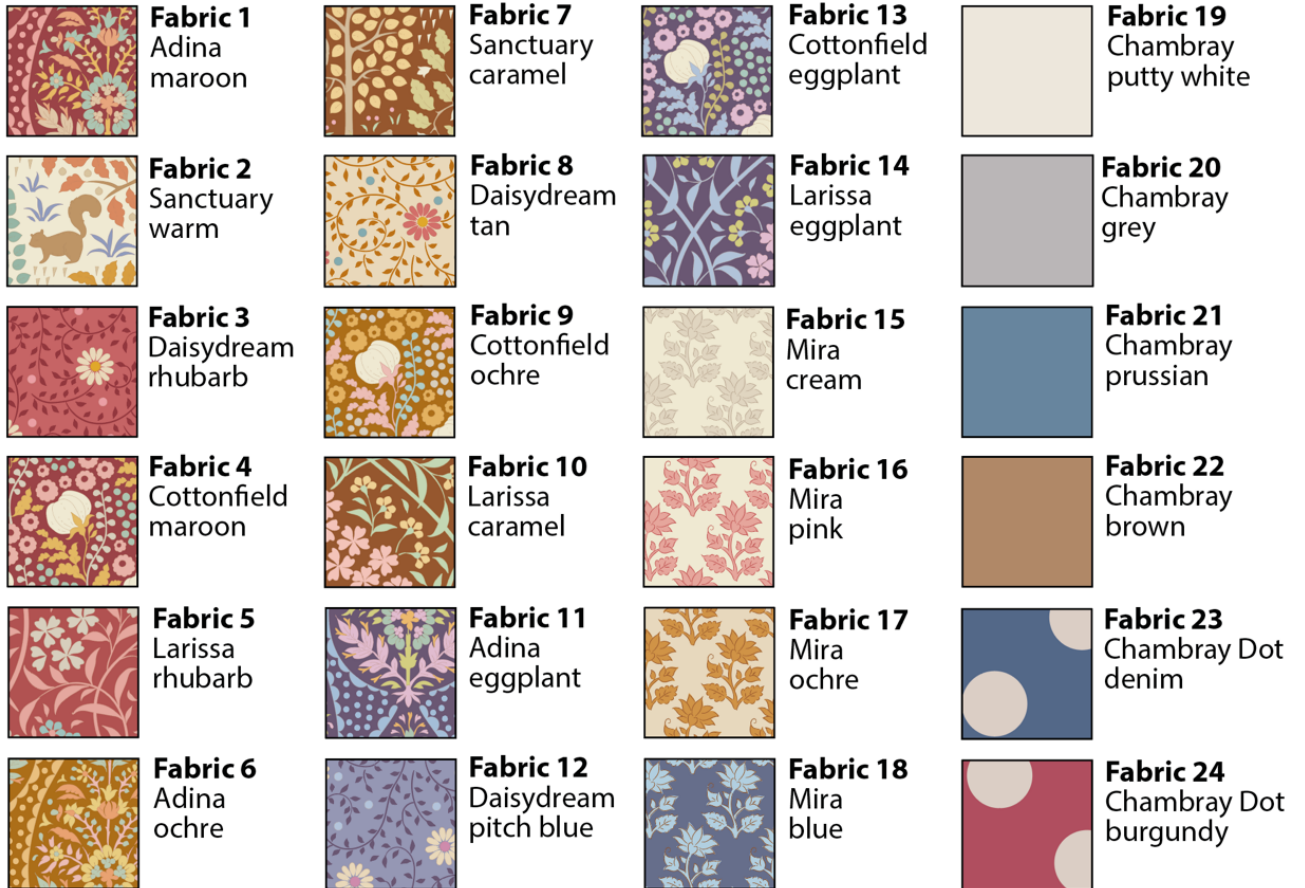
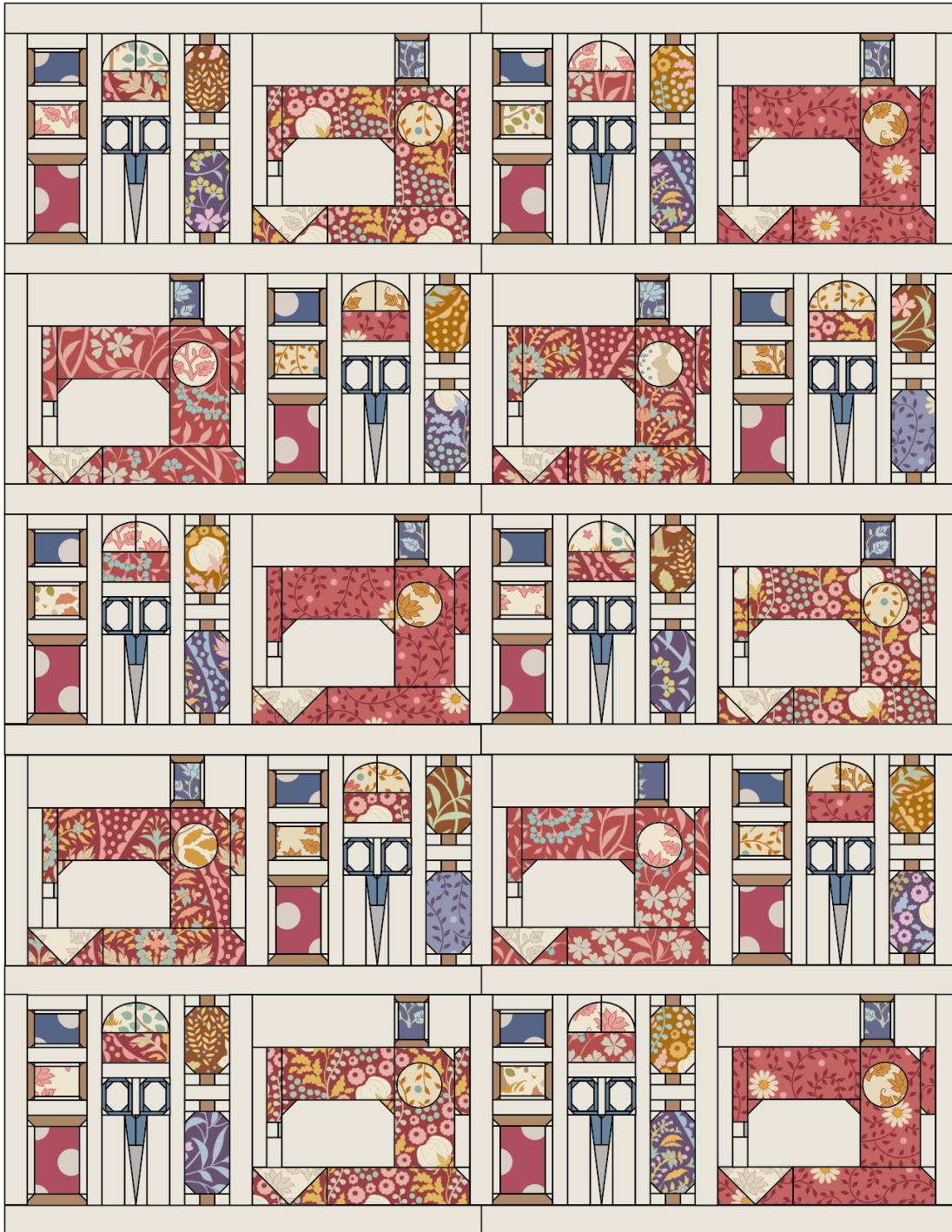


Fig B Quilt layout (Make Do and Mend Quilt – Putty White)



Cutting Out

2 Start by cutting the sashing pieces for the quilt from the background fabric (Fabric 19). Cut the strips across the width of the fabric.

- For Sashing 1 (vertical), cut twenty-five strips 2in x 14½in (5.1cm x 36.8cm).
- For Sashing 2 (horizontal), cut twelve strips 32¼in x 2½in (82cm x 6.4cm). Using ¼in (6mm) seams, sew together into six pairs to make six strips 64in (162.6cm) long. Press seams open.

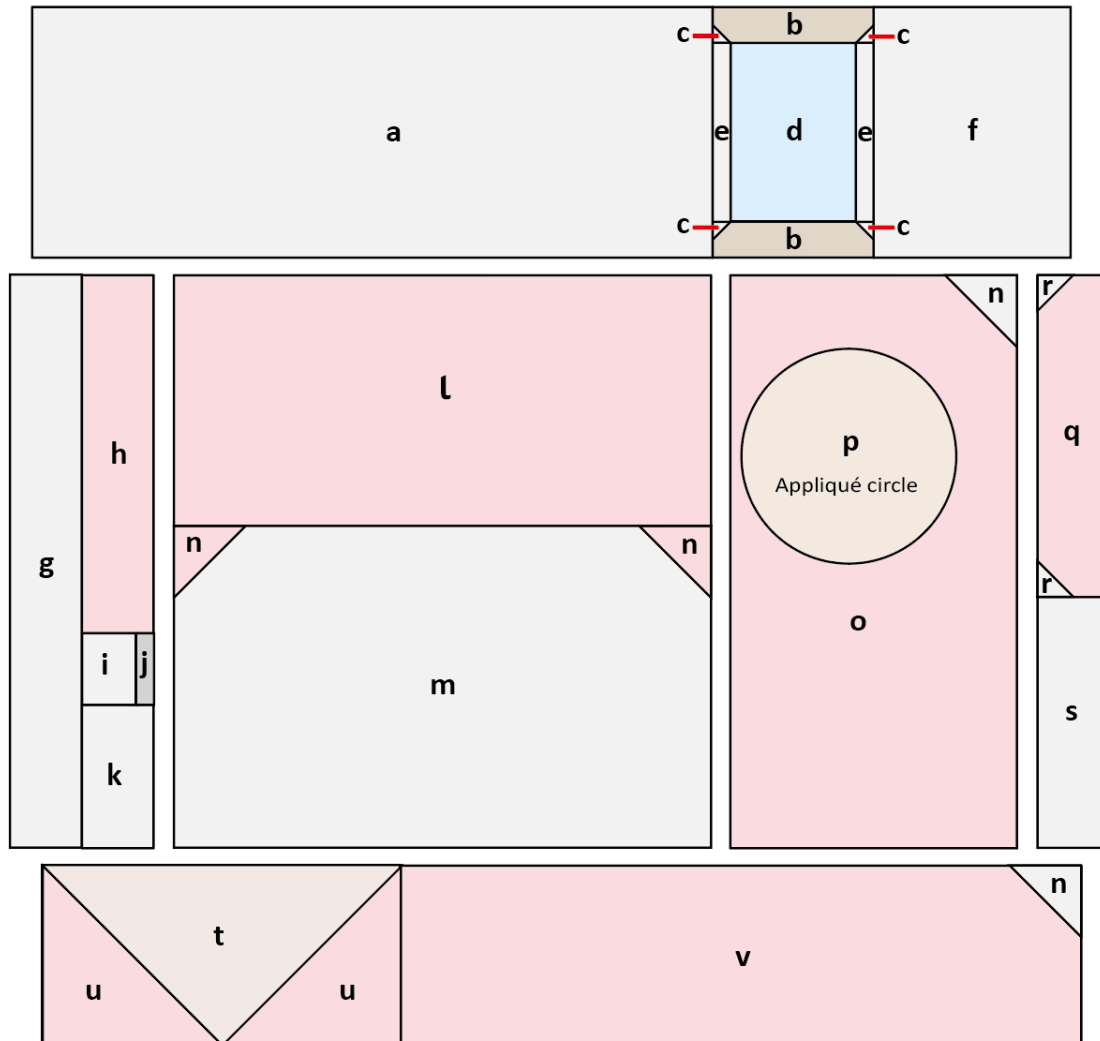
3 Cut the fabrics for the blocks as follows...

For a single Sewing Machine block follow **Fig C** for the cut sizes and **Fig E** for the fabrics used for each of the four colourways. Use the full-size patterns to cut the shapes for the pincushion.
For a single Sewing Accessories block, follow **Fig D** for the cut measurements and **Fig F** for the fabrics used for each of the four colourways.

Fig C Cut measurements for Sewing Machine block

Sizes include $\frac{1}{4}$ in (6mm) seam allowances

All pieces to be cut initially as squares or rectangles (except for appliqué circle)



a 10in x 4in (25.4cm x 10.2cm)

b $2\frac{1}{4}$ in x 1in (7cm x 2.5cm)

c $\frac{3}{8}$ in (2cm) square

d $2\frac{1}{4}$ in x 3in (5.7cm x 7.6cm)

e $\frac{3}{8}$ in x 3in (2cm x 7.6cm)

f $3\frac{1}{4}$ in x 4in (8.2cm x 10.2cm)

g $1\frac{1}{2}$ in x $8\frac{1}{2}$ in (3.8cm x 21.6cm)

h $1\frac{1}{2}$ in x $5\frac{1}{2}$ in (3.8cm x 14cm)

i $1\frac{1}{4}$ in x $1\frac{1}{2}$ in (3.2cm x 3.8cm)

j $\frac{3}{4}$ in x $1\frac{1}{2}$ in (2cm x 3.8cm)

k $1\frac{1}{2}$ in x $2\frac{1}{2}$ in (3.8cm x 6.4cm)

l 8in x 4in (20.3cm x 10.2cm)

m 8in x 5in (20.3cm x 12.7cm)

n $1\frac{1}{2}$ in (3.8cm) square

o $4\frac{1}{2}$ in x $8\frac{1}{2}$ in (11.4cm x 21.6cm)

p $3\frac{3}{8}$ in (9.5cm) diameter circle, allows
 $\frac{3}{8}$ in (1cm) allowance for appliqué

q $1\frac{1}{2}$ in x 5in (3.8cm x 12.7cm)

r 1in (2.5cm) square

s $1\frac{1}{2}$ in x 4in (3.8cm x 10.2cm)

t $5\frac{1}{2}$ in x 3in (14cm x 7.6cm)

u 3in (7.6cm) square

v 10in x 3in (25.4cm x 7.6cm)

Sewing Machine block:

15in x $14\frac{1}{2}$ in
(38cm x 36.8cm)
unfinished

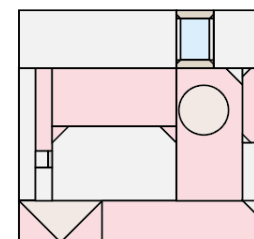
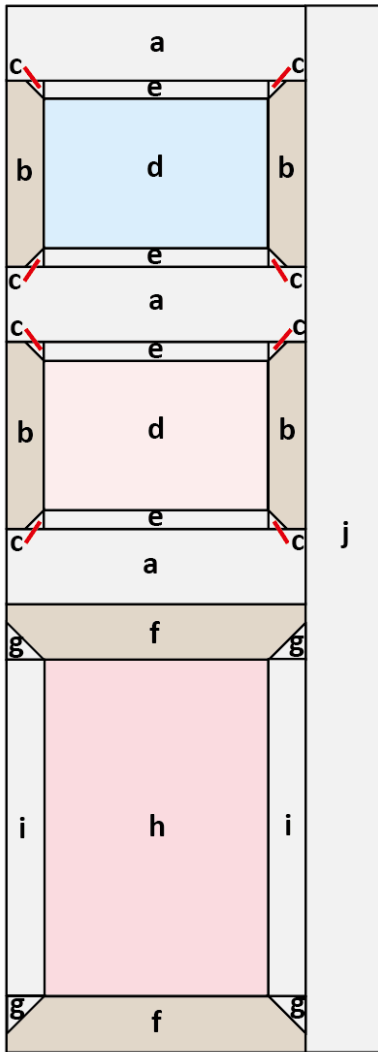


Fig D Cut measurements for Sewing Accessories block

Sizes include 1/4in (6mm) seam allowances

All pieces to be cut initially as squares or rectangles

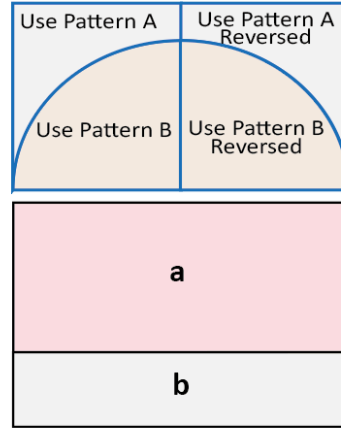


Thread Reels

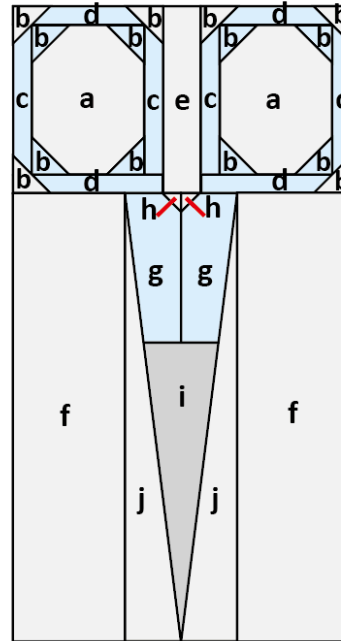
- a 4 1/2in x 1 1/2in (11.4cm x 3.8cm)
- b 1in x 3in (2.5cm x 7.6cm)
- c 3/4in (2cm) square
- d 3 1/2in x 2 1/2in (9cm x 6.4cm)
- e 3 1/2in x 3/4in (9cm x 2cm)
- f 4 1/2in x 1 1/4in (11.4cm x 3.2cm)
- g 1in (2.5cm) square
- h 3 1/2in x 5in (9cm x 12.7cm)
- i 1in x 5in (2.5cm x 12.7cm)
- j 1 1/2in x 14 1/2in (3.8cm x 36.8cm)

Pincushion

- a 5in x 2 1/2in (12.7cm x 6.4cm)
- b 5in x 1 1/2in (12.7cm x 3.8cm)

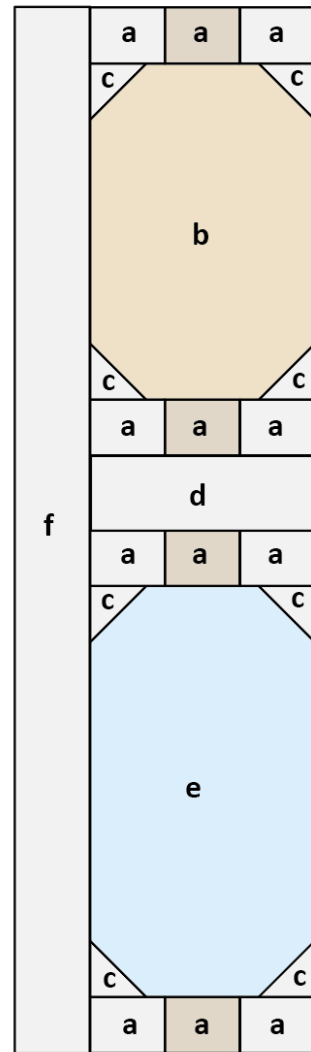


Scissors



Scissors

- a 2in x 2 1/2in (5.1cm x 6.4cm)
- b 1in (2.5cm) square
- c 3/4in x 2 1/2in (2cm x 6.4cm)
- d 2 1/2in x 3/4in (6.4cm x 2cm)
- e 1in x 3in (2.5cm x 7.6cm)
- f 2in x 6 1/2in (5.1cm x 16.5cm)
- g 1 1/4in x 2 1/2in (3.2cm x 6.4cm)
- h 3/4in (2cm) square
- i 2in x 4 1/2in (5.1cm x 11.4cm)
- j 1 1/4in x 6 1/2in (3.2cm x 16.5cm)



Thread Spools

- a 1 1/2in x 1 1/4in (3.8cm x 3.2cm)
- b 3 1/2in x 5in (9cm x 12.7cm)
- c 1 1/4in (3.2cm) square
- d 3 1/2in x 1 1/2in (9cm x 3.8cm)
- e 3 1/2in x 6in (9cm x 15.2cm)
- f 1 1/2in x 14 1/2in (3.8cm x 36.8cm)

Sewing Accessories block:

14in x 14 1/2in
(35.6cm x 36.8cm) unfinished

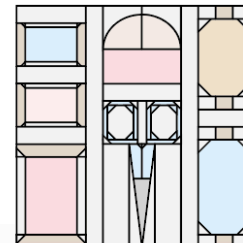


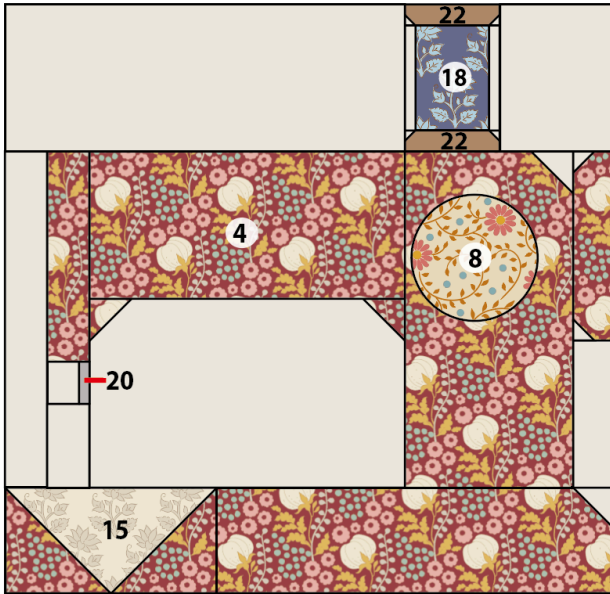
Fig E Block colourways for the Sewing Machine blocks

Bold numbers indicate fabrics used (see Fig A)

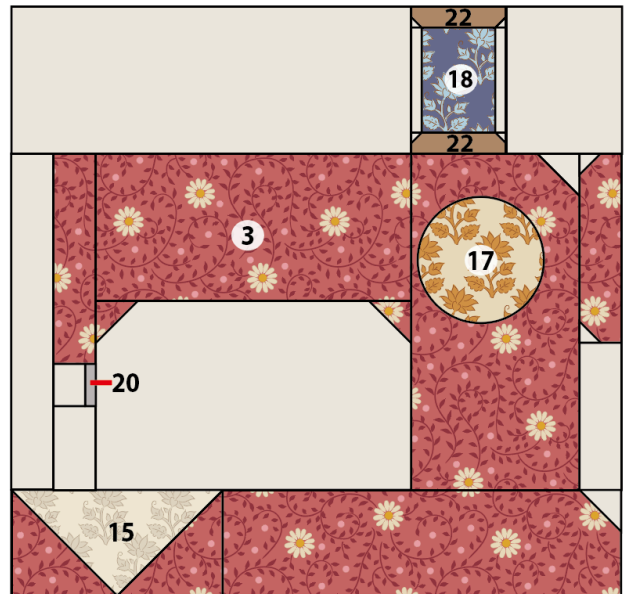
All background is Fabric 19

Make the number of blocks indicated

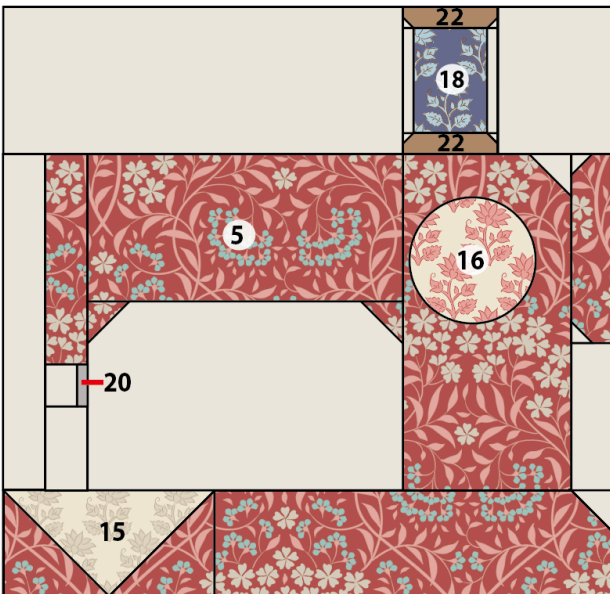
Sewing Machine Block 1 – make 3



Sewing Machine Block 2 – make 3



Sewing Machine Block 3 – make 2



Sewing Machine Block 4 – make 2

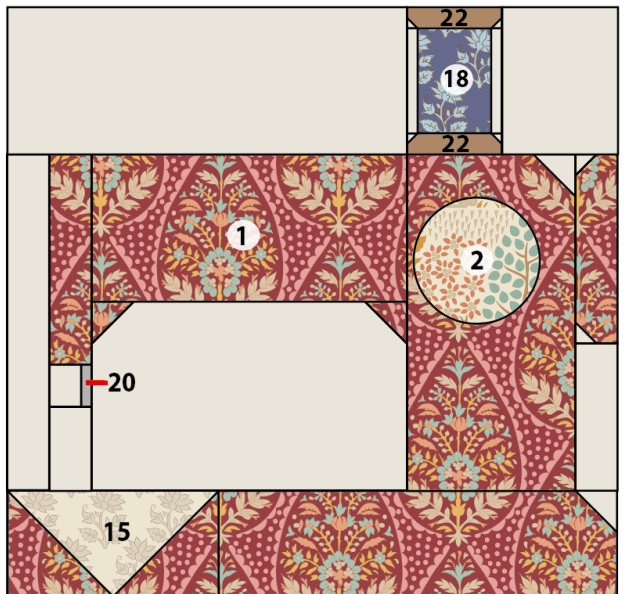


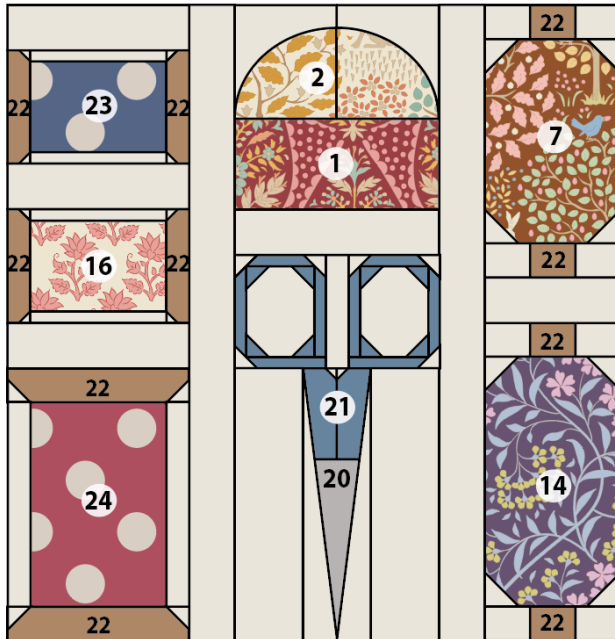
Fig F Block colourways for the Sewing Accessories blocks

Bold numbers indicate fabrics used (see Fig A)

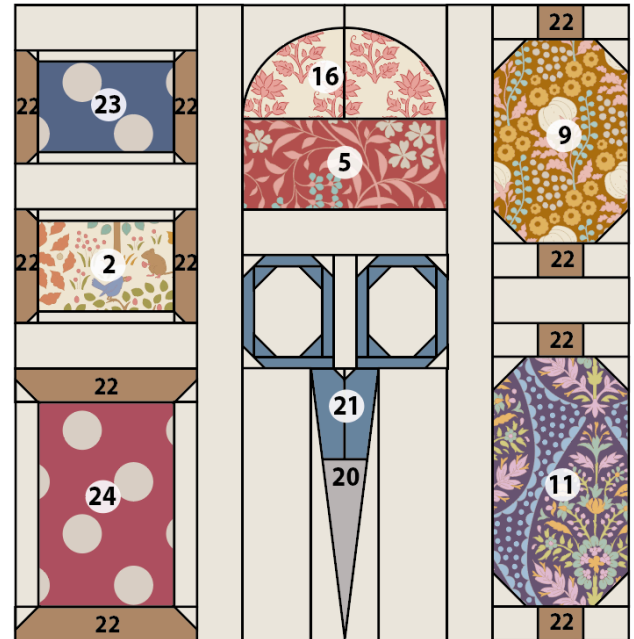
All background is Fabric 19

Make the number of blocks indicated

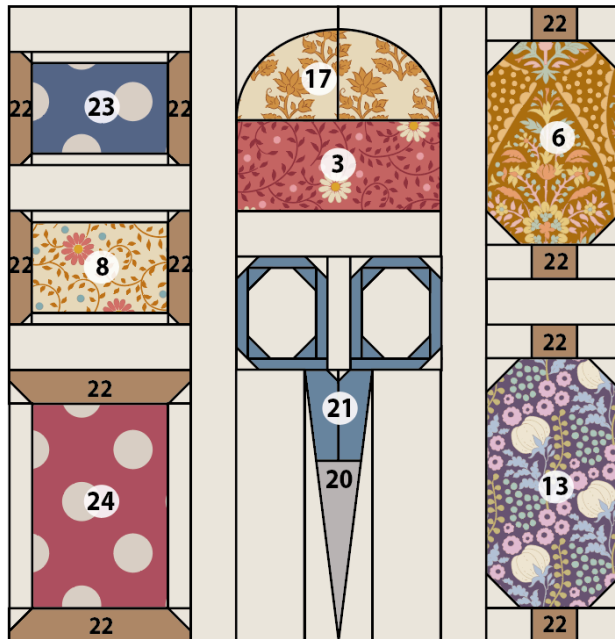
Sewing Accessories Block 1 – make 3



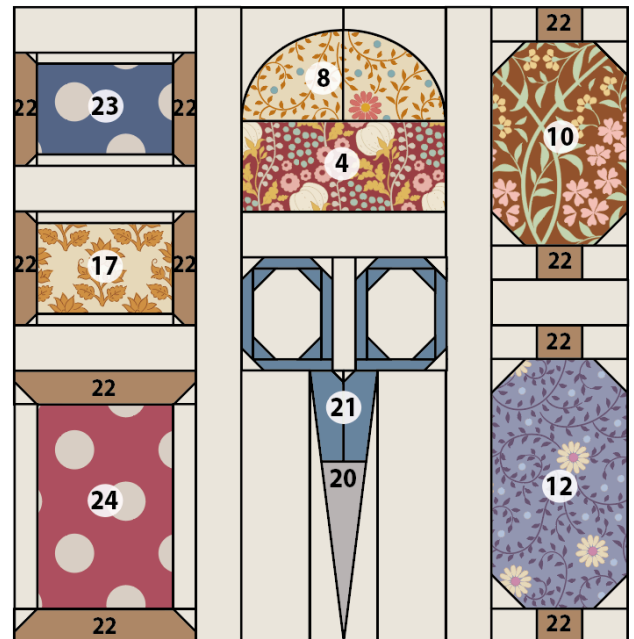
Sewing Accessories Block 2 – make 3



Sewing Accessories Block 3 – make 2



Sewing Accessories Block 4 – make 2



4 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 72in x 90in (183cm x 229cm). This is about 4in (10.2cm) larger all round than the quilt top, to allow for quilting and finishing.

5 Cut the binding fabric into eight $2\frac{1}{2}$ in (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 Sewing Machine Block

6 This block is slightly quicker to make than a Sewing Accessories block so we'll start with this one. The main techniques that occur in this block are corner triangle units and turned-edge appliqué. We will describe how to create corner triangle units here (with diagrams shown in greys), so refer back here when making the blocks. The appliqué will be described in a later step.

7 *Making corner triangle units:* The block uses corner triangle units in various places to create angles. The basic process is shown in **Fig G**. Take the larger piece of fabric and place it right side (RS) up. Take the smaller square and pencil mark the diagonal line on the wrong side. Pin the square right sides together with the larger piece of fabric, aligning the edges as shown and with the diagonal line in the direction needed. Sew along the marked line. Trim off excess fabric $\frac{1}{4}$ in (6mm) outside the sewn line and press the triangle outwards. Check the unit is the size it is supposed to be. Some units have more than one corner triangle and the pink box in **Fig G** shows examples of the units in a block.

8 The flying goose unit made as part of the sewing machine (in the bottom left corner) also uses a similar corner triangle technique and **Fig H** shows how one triangle is created before the second one is made.

Fig G Making a corner triangle unit

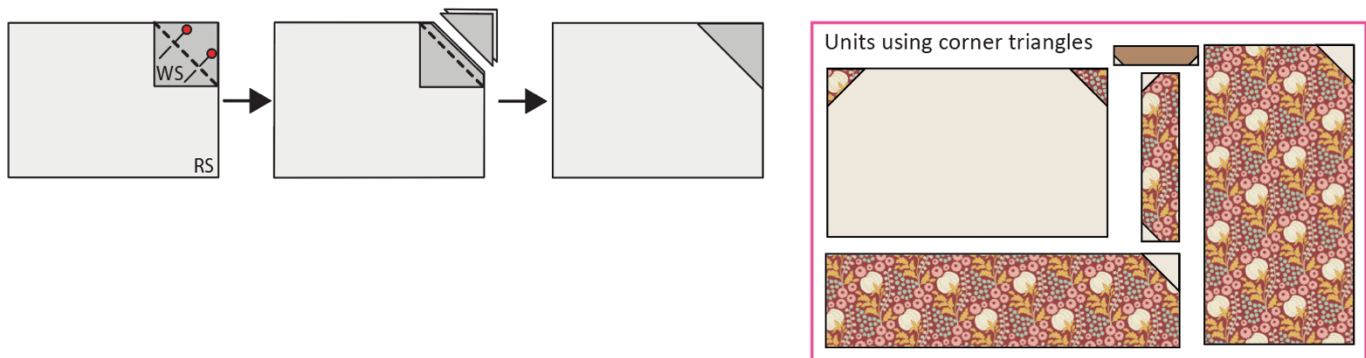
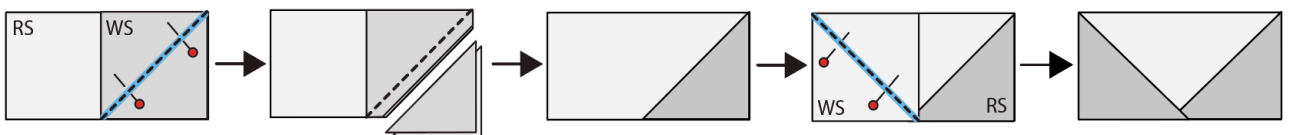


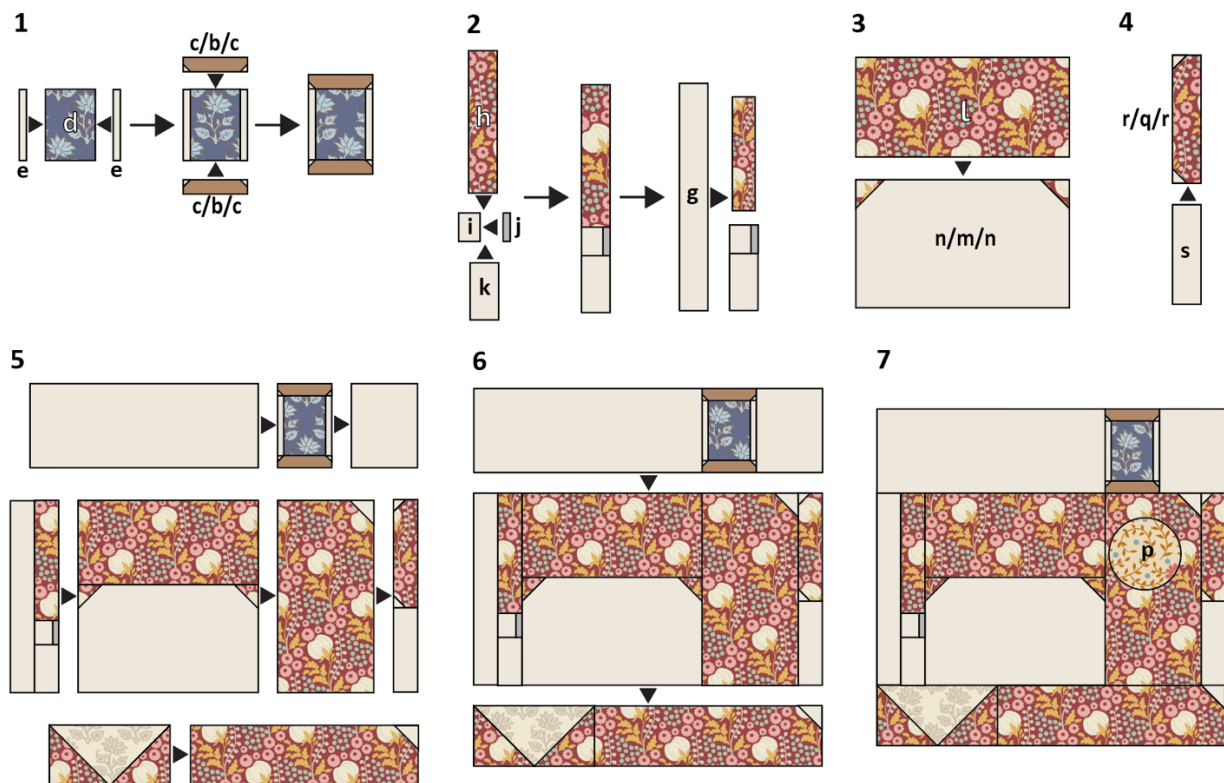
Fig H Making a flying goose unit



9 Work methodically to piece all of the units needed for a block and then lay them out with the unpieced parts into roughly the layout of the block. The block can now be pieced together. **Fig I** shows the stages to assemble Sewing Machine block 1. When sewing pieces together, use $\frac{1}{4}$ in (6mm) seams and press seams open or to one side. For very small pieces, reducing your stitch length will help sew the pieces more securely.

Fig I Assembling a Sewing Machine block

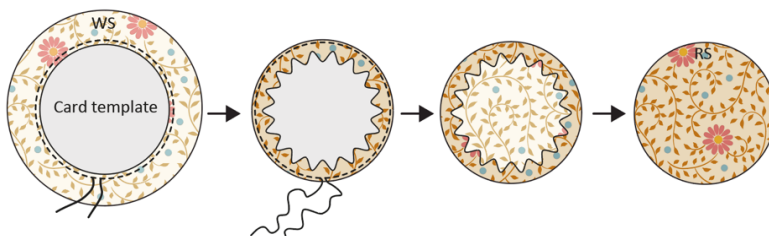
Block 1 shown



10 The appliquéd circle is made using a card and gathering thread technique, although you may have a different method you prefer. Cut a 3in (7.6cm) diameter circle from a piece of stiff card. Take the 3¾in (9.5cm) diameter circle of fabric cut earlier and place the card circle in the centre of the fabric on the wrong side. Mark the card circle (**Fig J**). Remove the card for the moment. Using a strong or doubled thread, hand sew a gathering stitch all around this marked inner circle, slightly *outside* of the marked line. Leave tails of thread, as in the diagram. Put the card circle back in place and pull on the gathering thread to gather it up over the edge of the card. Tie off the thread. Press well and then remove the card. Press again from the right side using a little spray starch if you wish.

11 Using a matching hand sewing thread and small slip stitches, sew the circle in place on the sewing machine and press. Check the unfinished block is 15in x 14½in (38cm x 36.8cm). Make a total of three of Block 1 like this.

Fig J Preparing an appliquéd circle



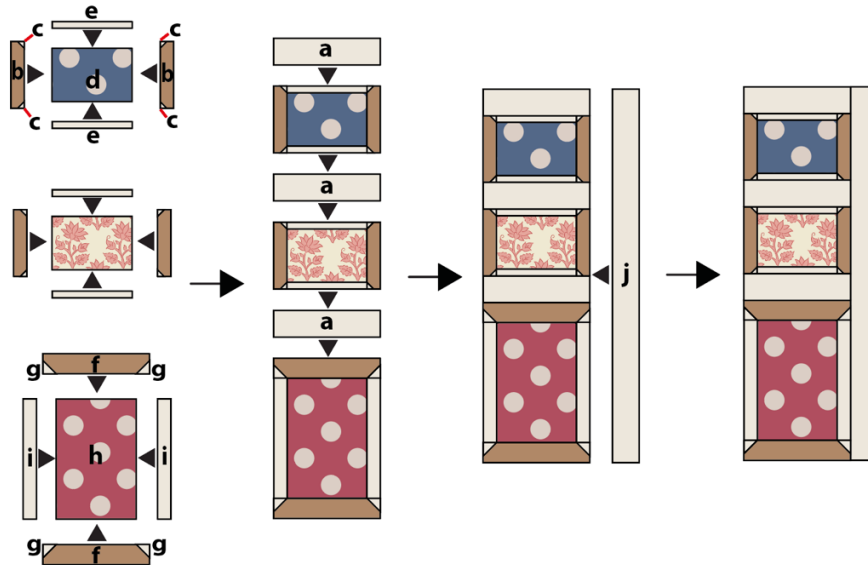
12 Repeat this block-making process to make the rest of the Sewing Machine blocks, changing fabrics as shown in **Fig E** and making the number of blocks indicated in that diagram.

Making a Sewing Accessories Block

These blocks have many more pieces, so the instructions are broken down into sub-units, as labelled in **Fig D**.

13 Making the thread reels unit: This unit uses corner triangles to create the angles needed, so follow the previous instruction for making these. **Important note:** some of the squares used to create the triangles are tiny, cut at only $\frac{3}{4}$ in (2cm), so take extra care when sewing these. Reduce your stitch length considerably to ensure there are enough stitches along the sewn line to anchor the fabric in place. Make the corner triangle units first and then follow **Fig K** for the stages to be sewn to create this sub-unit, pressing seams open or to one side.

Fig K Making a thread reels unit



14 Making the pincushion unit: This unit uses full-size patterns to create the curves needed – Pattern A and Pattern B for the left-hand side of the pincushion and Pattern A Reversed and Pattern B Reversed for the right-hand side of the pincushion. Ensure that the patterns you have copied or printed are full size. Use the patterns to cut out the fabrics needed. Sewing Accessories block 1 is shown in the diagrams.

15 Sewing a curved seam is shown in detail in **Fig L**, showing the left-hand side of the pincushion shape. Take the Pattern A and Pattern B fabric shapes that you have cut using the patterns (**Fig L 1**) and mark or crease the centre points on the curves of both shapes (**Fig L 2**). Place the pieces right sides together aligning centre marks and pin (**Fig L 3**). Align the outer edges and pin (**Fig L 4**). Check that the short straight edges of piece A are aligned with the straight edges of piece B and pin. Ease the remaining areas of curved edges together and pin, adding as many pins as needed to ensure that the curves match well (**Fig L 5**). You may need to pull slightly to ease the fabric edges into place. Once pinned, check that there are no pleats or tucks formed on the back of the work.

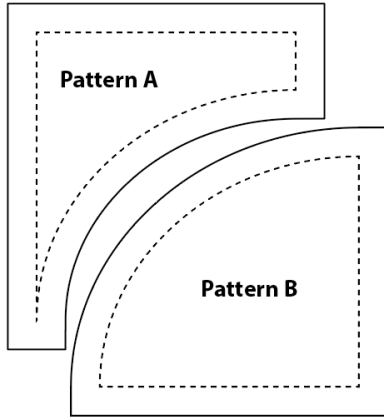
16 Now sew the seam using a *scant* $\frac{1}{4}$ in (5mm) seam (**Fig L 6**). A scant seam is one or two needle's width narrower than a normal seam. If you have placed the pins as shown, you should be able to sew over them, leaving them in place until the seam is sewn. Snip into the seam allowance at intervals using sharp-pointed scissors, with cuts about $\frac{1}{8}$ in (3mm) long (**Fig L 7**). Press the seam outwards, using the nose of the iron to make sure the seam is pressed fully and is smooth (**Fig L 8**). Take care not to distort the edges of the unit. Check the unfinished size of the unit is $2\frac{3}{4}$ in x 3in (7cm x 7.6cm).

17 Make the right-hand side of the pincushion using the same technique but using Pattern A Reversed and Pattern B Reversed, so the curve goes in the opposite direction.

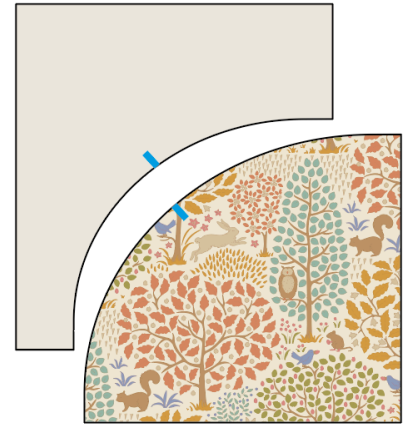
18 When both curved units are made, sew the pincushion unit together as shown in Fig M.

Fig L Sewing a curved seam for the pincushion

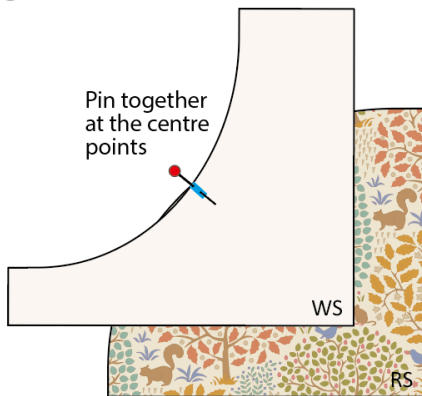
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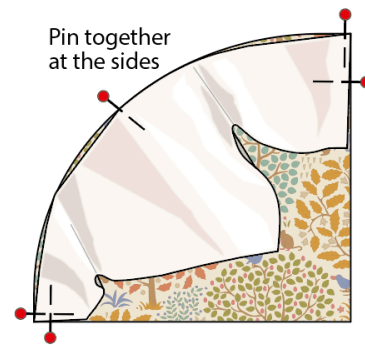
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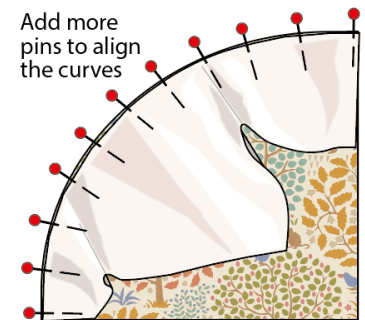
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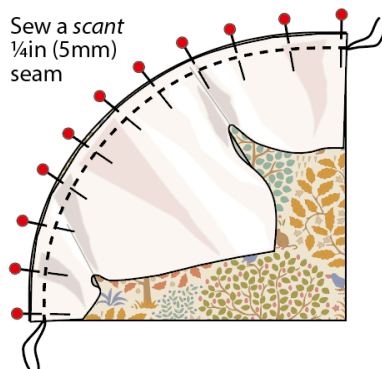
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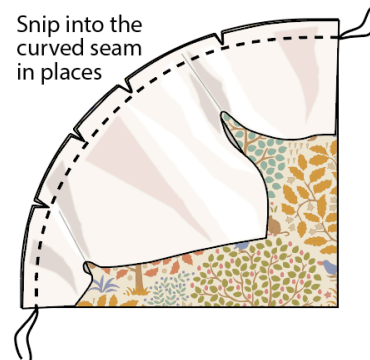
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6



7



8

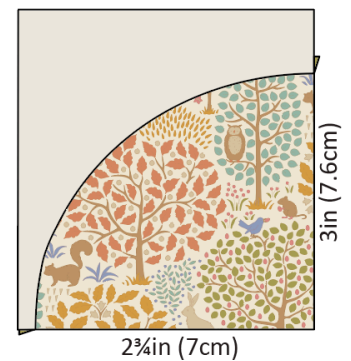
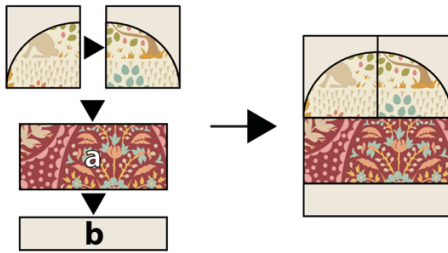
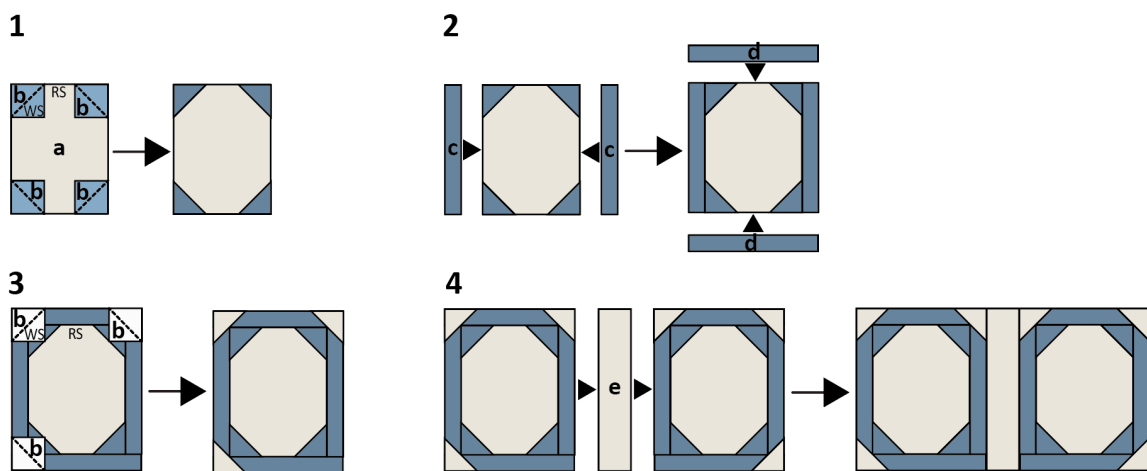
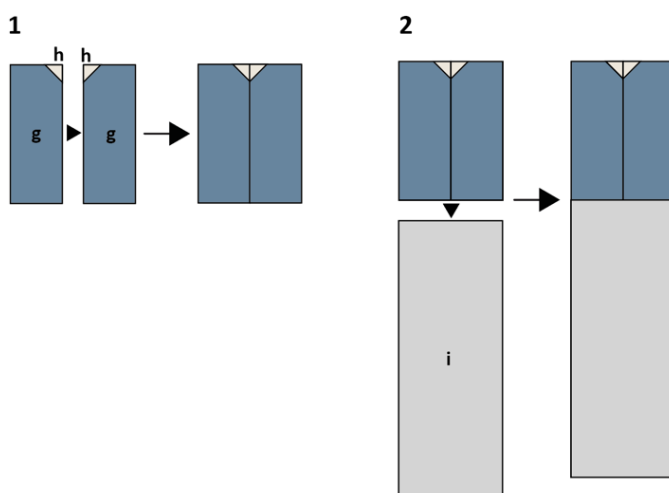


Fig M Making a pincushion unit

19 Making the scissors unit: This unit has lots of pieces, so take your time. The handles are straightforward enough, using corner triangle units to create the rounded shape. The **b** shapes are quite small (cut at 1in/2.5cm square), so reduce your stitch length when sewing these. Follow **Fig N** for the stages, which also shows reminders of how corner triangles are formed.

Fig N Making a scissors unit – handles

20 The blades of the scissors are a bit trickier but there is a detailed diagram on the technique used to create the sharp point. Start by following **Fig O** to sew the top part together. The **h** shapes are very small (cut at $\frac{3}{4}$ in/2cm square), so, again, reduce your stitch length when sewing these.

Fig O Making a scissors unit – blades

21 To create the sharp point follow the stages of **Fig P**. Begin by taking unit **g/h/i** and on the right side (RS) use an erasable fabric marker to mark the $\frac{1}{4}$ in (6mm) seam allowances (shown in green on **Fig P 1**). You can just mark dots if you prefer. At the bottom of the unit, mark a dot 1 in (2.5cm) out from the side (shown by the red dot) – this should be halfway along the width of the unit.

On the two background pieces **j**, on the wrong side (WS) mark the $\frac{1}{4}$ in (6mm) seam allowances (these can be pencil lines or dots at the corners). Mark the diagonal lines in the directions shown, making sure the line goes through the seam allowance dots (and *not* the outer corners of the fabric).

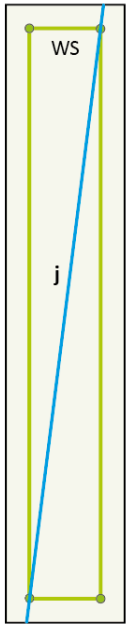
22 Take a background piece and, with right sides together place it on the pieced unit, angling it following **Fig P 2**, so two of its seam allowance dots meet the dots beneath on the pieced unit. Note that the alignment at the bottom is for the red 1 in (2.5cm) dot. Pin in place and then sew along the marked diagonal line. Using a quilting ruler, trim off excess fabric $\frac{1}{4}$ in (6mm) away from the sewn line, as in **Fig P 3**. Press the triangle outwards and check that its edges are aligned with the edges of the pieced unit (**Fig P 4**).

23 Repeat this process to sew the other background rectangle, positioning this on the other side of the pieced unit, as in **Fig P 5**. Trim excess and press the triangle outwards. Note that the point should end at the seam allowance (**Fig P 6**), so it will be nice and sharp when the scissor unit is sewn to other units. Remove markings used.

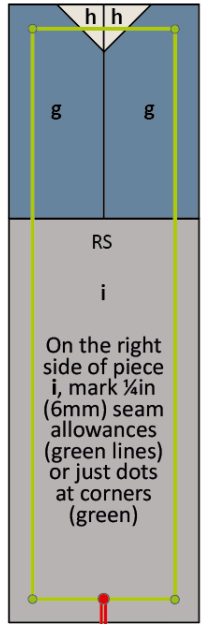
Fig P Creating the scissors point

1

Cut piece $1\frac{1}{4}$ in x $6\frac{1}{2}$ in (3.2cm x 16.5cm)



Unfinished unit 2 in x $6\frac{1}{2}$ in (5.1cm x 16.5cm)

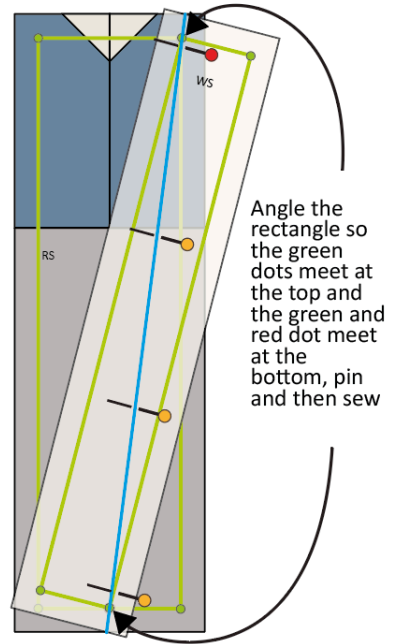


Cut piece $1\frac{1}{4}$ in x $6\frac{1}{2}$ in (3.2cm x 16.5cm)



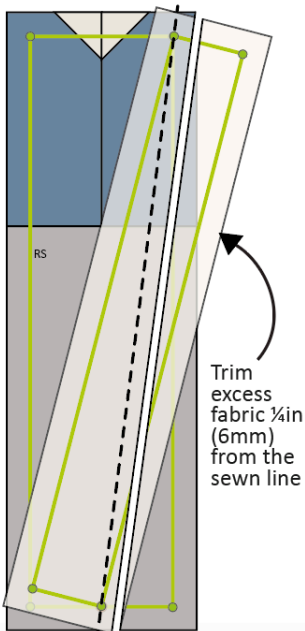
On the wrong sides of pieces **j**, mark the $\frac{1}{4}$ in (6mm) seam allowances (green lines) or just dots at corners. Mark a diagonal line through the seam allowance points in the directions shown (blue line)

2



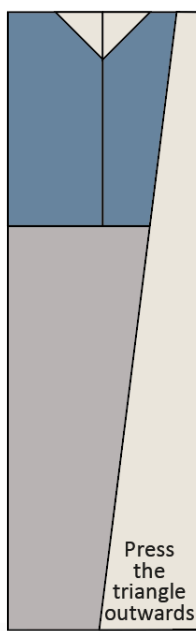
Angle the rectangle so the green dots meet at the top and the green and red dot meet at the bottom, pin and then sew

3



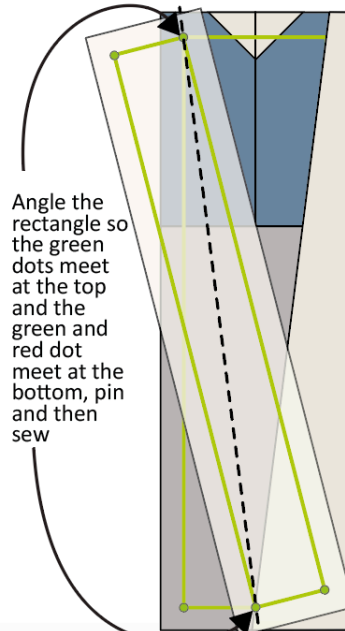
Trim excess fabric $\frac{1}{4}$ in (6mm) from the sewn line

4



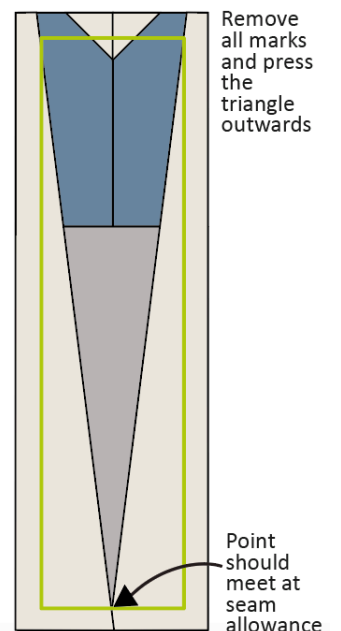
Press the triangle outwards

5



Angle the rectangle so the green dots meet at the top and the green and red dot meet at the bottom, pin and then sew

6

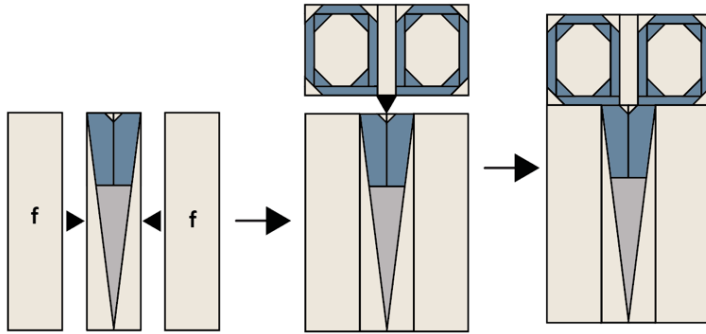


Remove all marks and press the triangle outwards

Point should meet at seam allowance

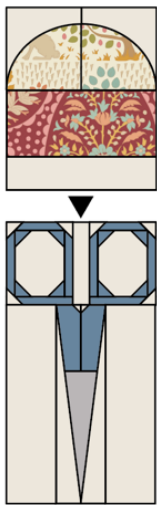
24 Complete the scissor unit by adding the **f** pieces to the sides, as shown in **Fig Q**. Check the blade unit is 5 in x $6\frac{1}{2}$ in (12.7cm x 16.5cm) and then sew it to the handles unit, as shown.

Fig Q Completing the scissors unit



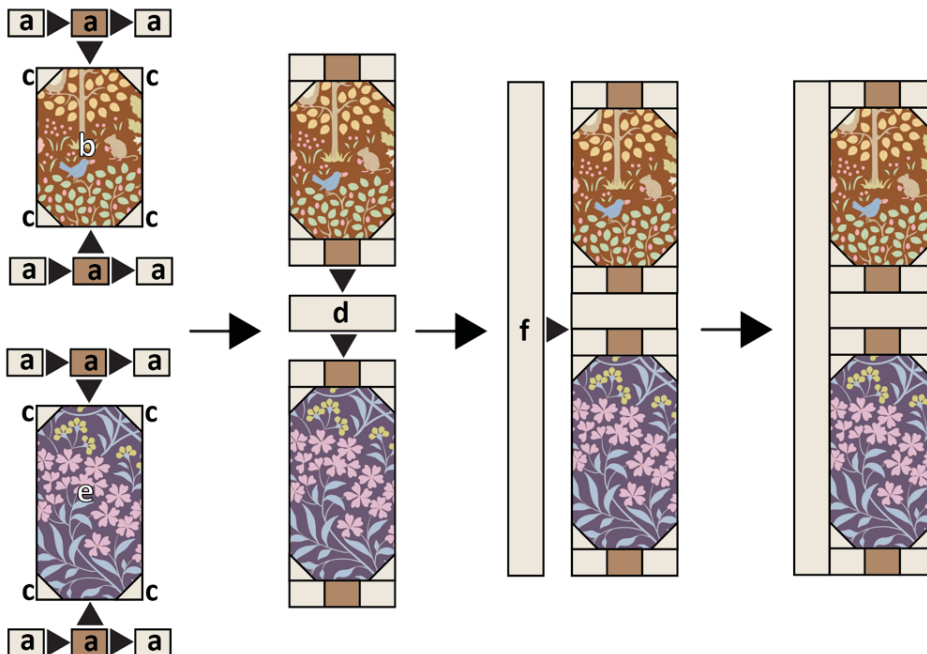
25 Now sew the pincushion unit to the scissor unit, as shown in **Fig R**.

Fig R Sewing the pincushion and scissors together



26 Making the thread spools unit: You can breathe easier now as we are back to easy piecing! Follow the stages in **Fig S**, making the units with corner triangles first.

Fig S Making a thread spools unit

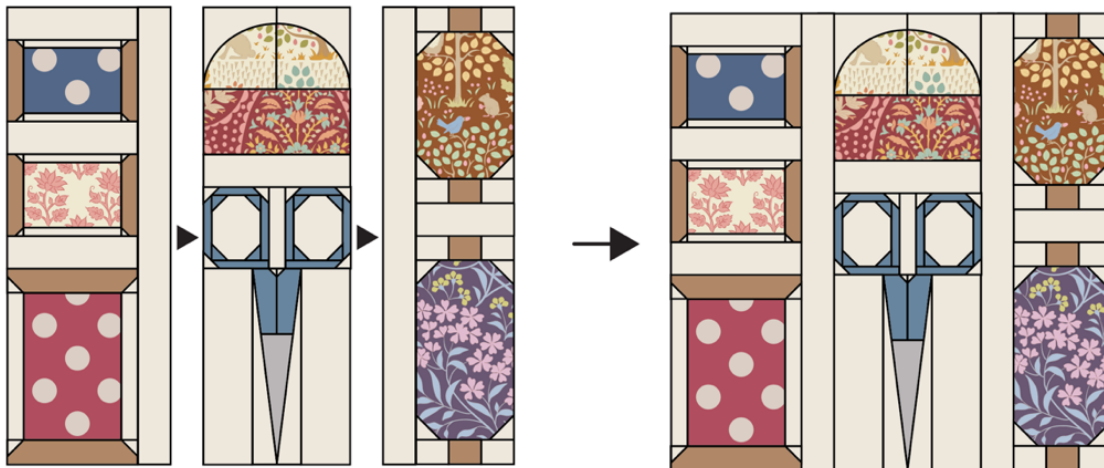


27 The block can now be sewn together, as shown in **Fig T**. Once sewn and pressed, check it is 14in x 14½in (35.6cm x 36.8cm).

28 Repeat this block-making process to make the rest of the Sewing Accessories blocks, changing fabrics as shown in **Fig F** and making the number of blocks indicated in that diagram.

Fig T Assembling a Sewing Accessories block

Block 1 shown



Assembling the Quilt

29 The quilt is assembled into five rows first, with blocks alternated with vertical sashing strips.

Fig U shows the arrangement, with the exact positions of the blocks. Lay out the blocks for each row and add the Sashing 1 strips, as shown. Sew each row together and press the seams open or towards the sashing. Each row should measure 64in (162.6cm) long.

30 Now add the horizontal sashing strips between each row and at the top and bottom of the quilt (**Fig V**). Press the seams open or towards the sashing. Your quilt top is now finished.

Fig U Sewing the quilt rows together

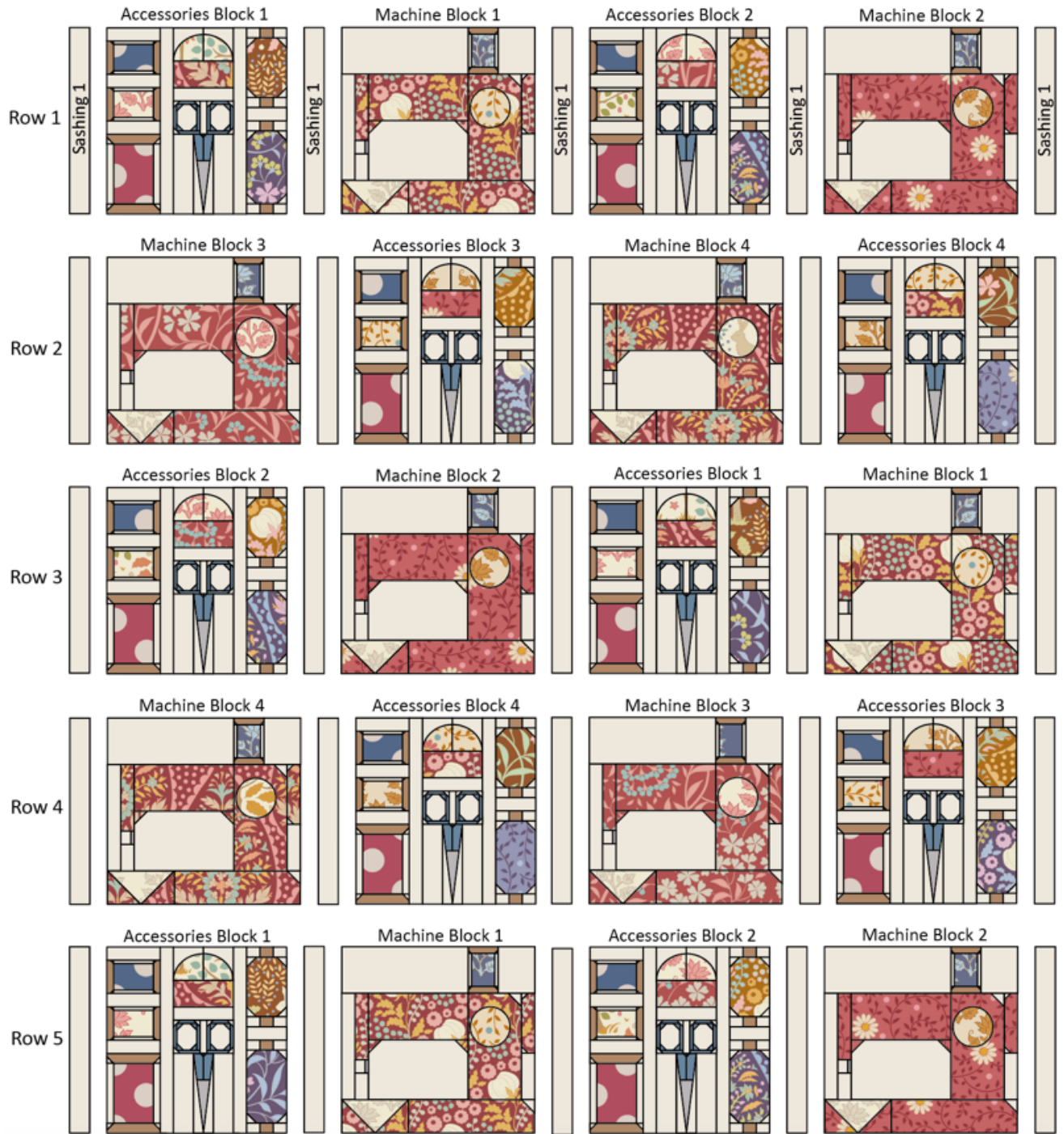
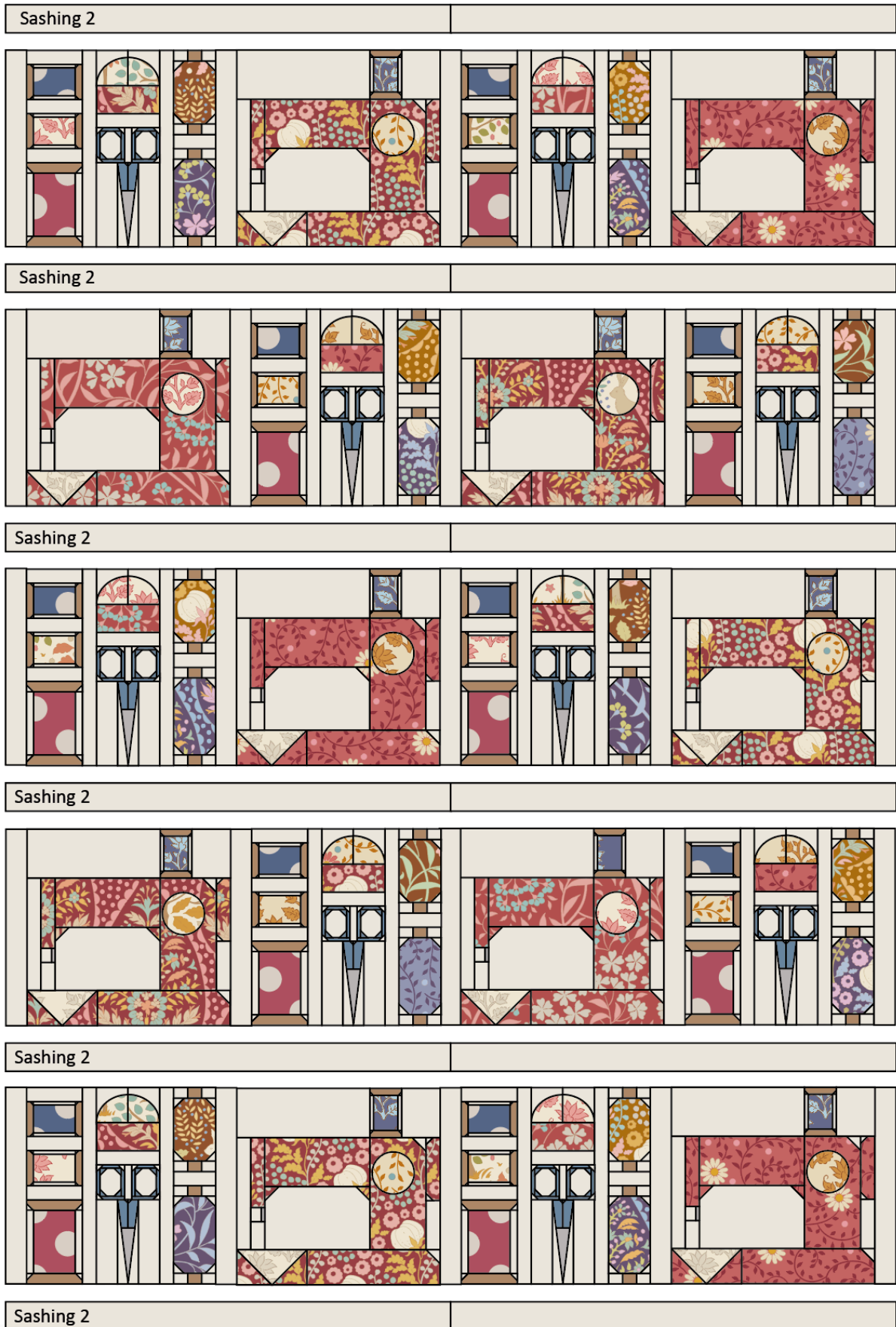


Fig V Adding the horizontal sashing



Quilting and Finishing

31 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.

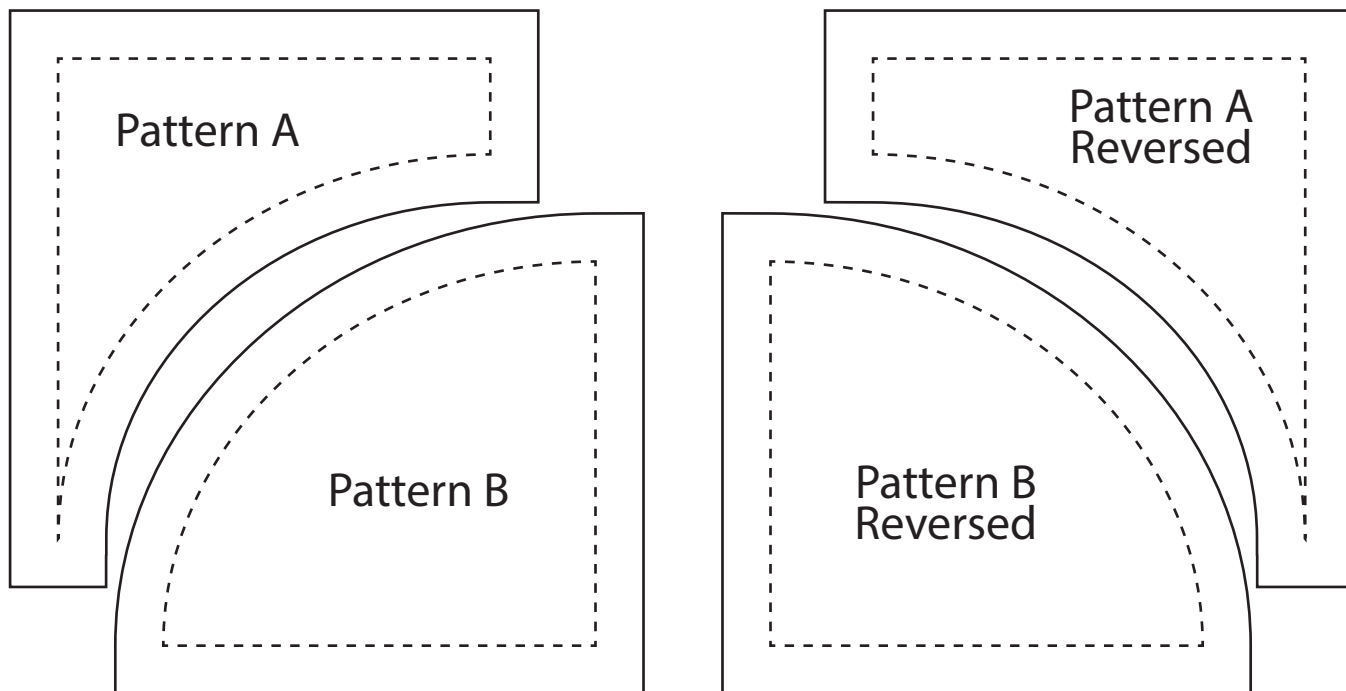
If you are sending the quilt off to be commercially long-arm quilted you won't need to make a sandwich, as this is done when the quilt is mounted on the machine. When the layers of the quilt are secured you can quilt as desired.

32 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.

33 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.

34 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 sanctuary quilt is finished.

Make Do and Mend Pincushion Patterns



Please check this ruler to ensure that you are printing in 100%.

