

**PROJECT: Autumn Gems**

Don't be fooled by the hexagon shapes that bounce across the surface of this fall-inspired throw. The shapes are formed with a trapezoid pattern.

**DESIGNER:** Karen Montgomery



## QUILT

Finished size: 58½×72½"

## MATERIALS

Yardages and cutting instructions are based on 42" of usable fabric width.

- 75—10" squares of assorted batiks (designer Karen Montgomery used 8 purple, 9 yellow, 14 green, 9 brown, 11 tan, 13 orange, and 11 red) (quilt top)
- ½ yard dark brown batik (binding)
- ¾ yards backing fabric
- 67×81" batting

## CUT FABRICS

Cut pieces in the following order.

The Trapezoid Pattern is on *page 4*. To make a template of the pattern, see "Make and Use Templates" on *page 5*.

Fold each assorted batik 10" square in half, wrong side inside, to make a 5×10" rectangle. Referring to **Cutting Diagram** for best use of fabric, use Trapezoid Template to cut mirror-image trapezoid pieces.

### From each assorted batik, cut:

- 4 of Trapezoid Pattern (you will use 288 of the 300 trapezoid pieces cut; Karen used 31 purple, 34 yellow, 53 green, 36 brown, 41 tan, 50 orange, and 43 red trapezoid pieces)

### From dark brown batik, cut:

- 7—2½×42" binding strips

## PLAN QUILT TOP

Using a design wall and referring to **Quilt Assembly Diagram**, lay out trapezoid pieces in 18 horizontal rows. Karen arranged two left-facing and two right-facing pieces of the same color to form hexagons across the quilt top. By using a design wall before you assemble the rows, you will be able to determine where to place each piece.

## ASSEMBLE QUILT TOP

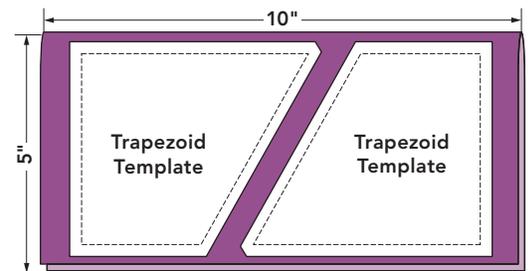
Measurements include ¼" seam allowances. Sew with right sides together unless otherwise stated.

Press seams in directions indicated by arrows on diagrams. If no direction is specified, press seam toward darker fabric.

- 1) Referring to **Quilt Assembly Diagram** and **Diagram 1**, pick up two trapezoid pieces from one end of top horizontal row; layer pieces with right sides together and angled raw edges aligned. Sew together pieces to make a rectangle (**Diagram 2**). The rectangle should be 4½×7¾" including seam allowances. Repeat with remaining pairs of trapezoid pieces in first row to make eight rectangles total.
- 2) Sew together rectangles in first horizontal row. Press seams in one direction.
- 3) Repeat steps 1 and 2 to assemble and join rectangles in each remaining horizontal row, pressing seams in one direction and alternating direction with each row.
- 4) Join rows to complete quilt top. Press seams in one direction.

## FINISH QUILT

- 1) Layer quilt top, batting, and backing; baste.
- 2) Quilt as desired. Karen machine-quilted an allover oak leaf motif across the quilt top.
- 3) Bind with dark brown batik binding strips.



CUTTING DIAGRAM

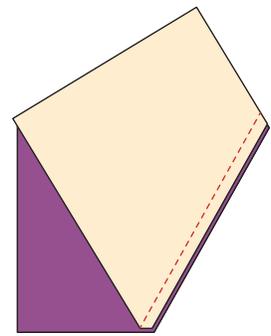


DIAGRAM 1

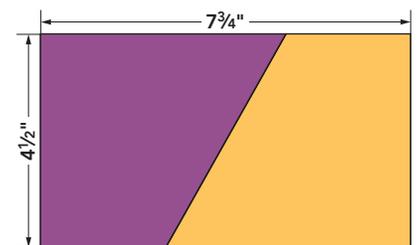
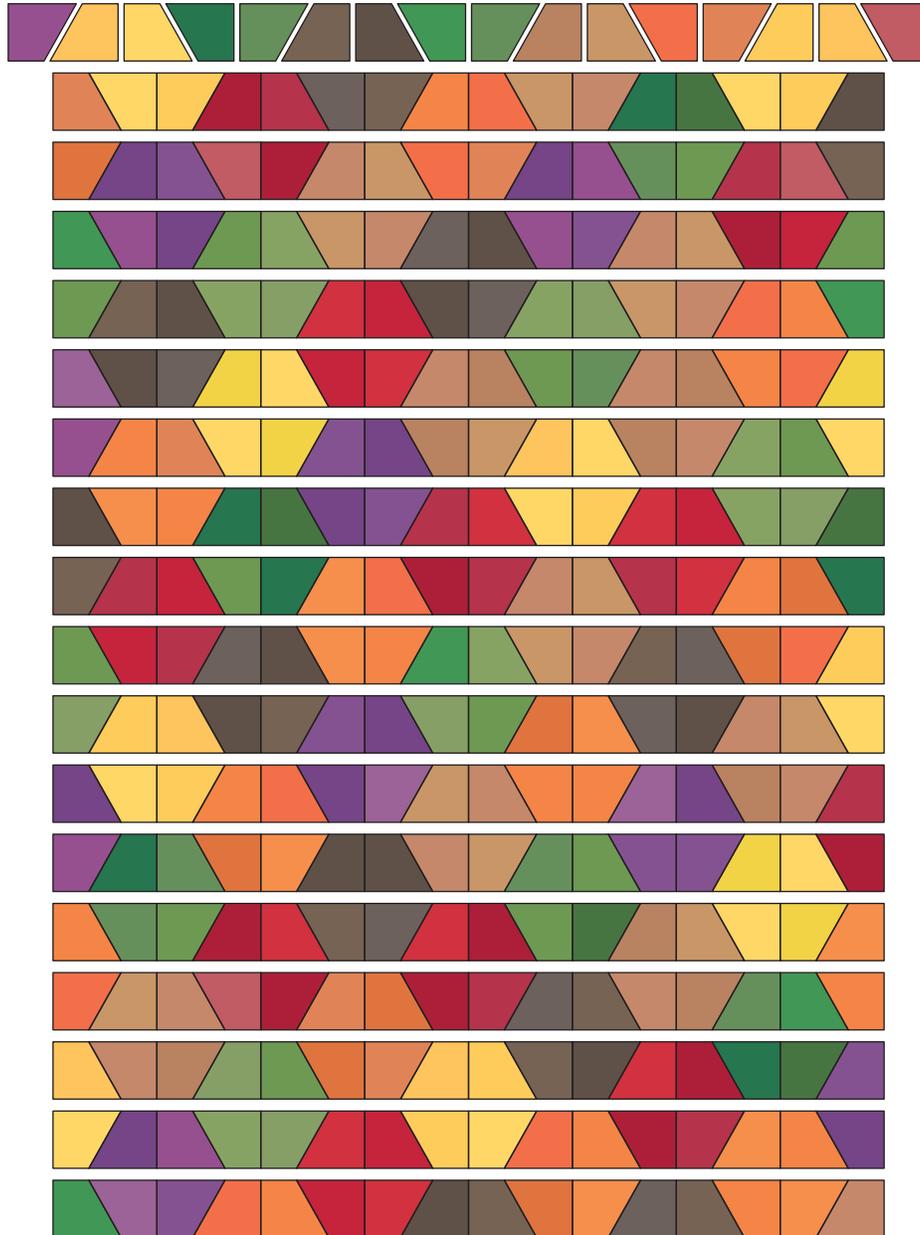
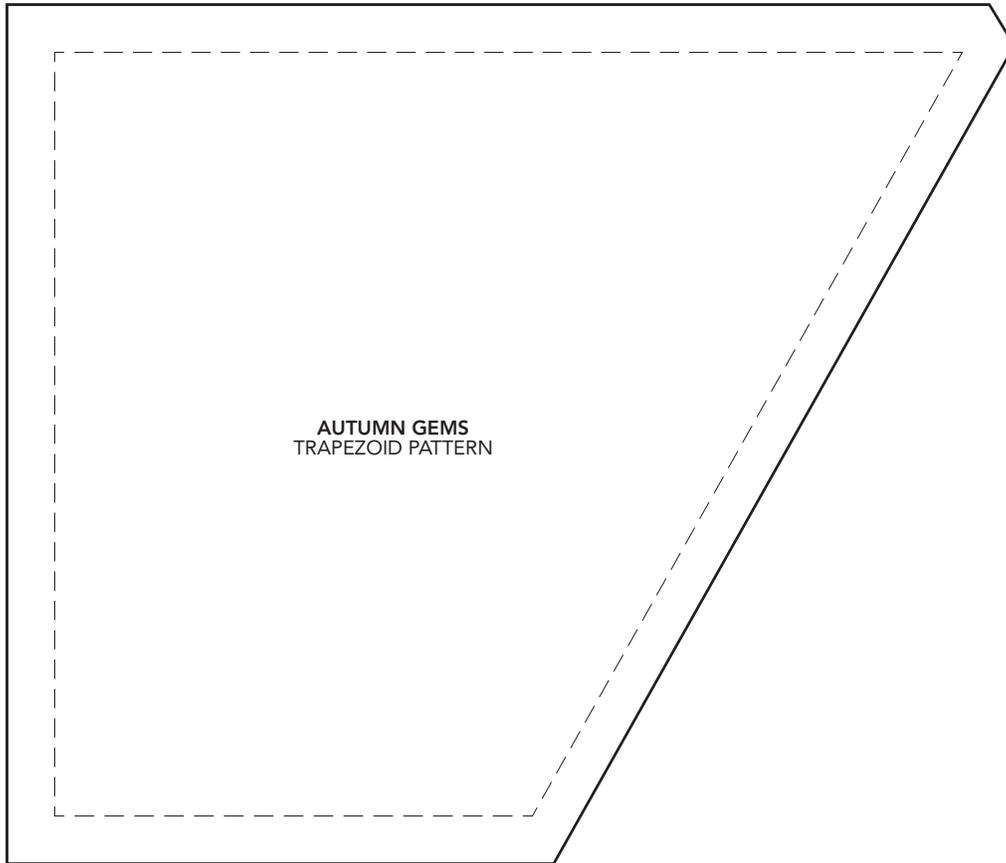


DIAGRAM 2



QUILT ASSEMBLY DIAGRAM



This box should  
measure 1".

← 1" →

**\* NOTE:**  
When printing a download-  
able pdf, set Page Scaling  
preference to NONE to print  
patterns at 100%.  
Do NOT "Shrink to Fit"  
or "Fit to Printable Area."

## MAKE TEMPLATES

A template is a pattern made from extra-sturdy material so you can trace around it many times without wearing away the edges. Acrylic templates for many common shapes are available at quilt shops. Or you can make your own by duplicating printed patterns on template plastic.

To make permanent templates, purchase easy-to-cut template plastic, available at quilt shops and crafts supply stores. Lay the plastic over a printed pattern. Trace the pattern onto the plastic using a ruler and a permanent marker to ensure straight lines, accurate corners, and permanency.

For hand piecing and appliqué, make templates the exact size finished pieces will be (without seam allowances). For piecing, this means tracing the patterns' dashed lines.

For machine piecing, make templates that include seam allowances by tracing the patterns' solid and dashed lines onto the template plastic.

For easy reference, mark each template with its letter designation, grain line (if noted on the pattern), and block name. Cut out the traced shapes on their outside lines. Verify each template's shape and size by placing it over its printed pattern. Templates must be accurate; errors, however small, will compound many times as you assemble a quilt. To check templates' accuracy, make a test block before cutting the fabric pieces for an entire quilt.

## USE TEMPLATES

To mark on fabric, use a pencil, white dressmaker's pencil, chalk, or a special fabric marker that makes a thin, accurate line. Do not use a ballpoint or ink pen; it may bleed if washed. Test all marking tools on a fabric scrap before using them.

To make pieces for hand piecing or appliqué, place a template facedown on the wrong side of the fabric and trace. Then reposition the template at least  $\frac{1}{2}$ " away from the previous tracing (**Diagram 1**), trace again, and repeat. The lines you trace on the fabric are sewing lines. Mark cutting lines  $\frac{1}{4}$ " away from the sewing lines, or estimate the distance by eye when cutting out the pieces with scissors. For hand piecing, add a  $\frac{1}{4}$ " seam allowance; for hand appliqué, add a  $\frac{3}{16}$ " seam allowance.

Because templates used to make pieces for machine piecing have seam allowances included, you can use common tracing lines for efficient cutting. Place a template facedown on the wrong side of the fabric and trace. Then reposition the template without a space between it and the previous tracing (**Diagram 2**); trace again and repeat. Using a rotary cutter and ruler, cut pieces out, cutting precisely on the drawn lines.

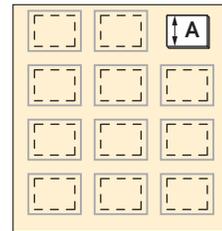


DIAGRAM 1

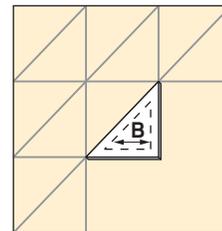


DIAGRAM 2