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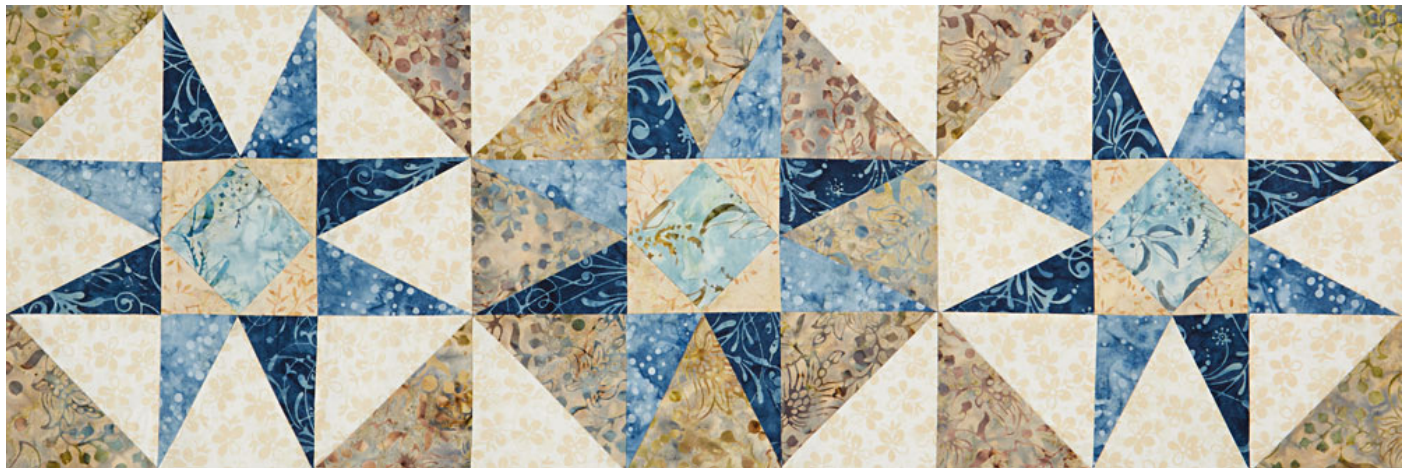
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PROJECT: Twinkle Stars Table Runner

Batik stars shine against both light and dark backgrounds in a calming table runner.

INSPIRED BY: *Bursting With Joy* from designer Amy Smart (diaryofaquilter.com)

QUILT TESTER: Jan Ragaller



FABRICS are from the Baker's Dozen collection by Edyta Sitar of Laundry Basket Quilts for Andover Fabrics (andoverfabrics.com).

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QUILT

Finished size: 12½×36½"

Finished block: 12" square

MATERIALS

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

- ❑ ⅓ yard each cream batik and brown batik (blocks)
- ❑ ⅓ yard each dark blue batik and medium blue batik (blocks)
- ❑ 12" square each tan batik and light blue batik (blocks)
- ❑ ¼ yard binding fabric
- ❑ 1¼ yard backing fabric
- ❑ 21×45" batting

CUT FABRICS

Cut pieces in the following order.

The patterns are on *page 6*. To make a template of each pattern to use for cutting pieces, see "Make & Use Templates" on *page 7*. Be sure to transfer all dots from the patterns to the fabric pieces. The dots are matching points used when joining pieces.

If you prefer to make triangle-squares larger than necessary and trim them to size, cut 5" squares instead of the 4⅞" squares specified in the cutting instructions.

Refer to **Diagram 1** to cut all A pieces, **Diagram 2** to cut all B pieces, and **Diagram 3** to cut all B reversed pieces.

From cream batik, cut:

- 1—4½×42" strip, cutting it into 8 A pieces
- 6—4⅞" squares

From brown batik, cut:

- 1—4½×24" strip, cutting it into 4 A pieces
- 6—4⅞" squares

From dark blue batik, cut:

- 2—4½×24" strips, cutting them into 12 B pieces

From medium blue batik, cut:

- 2—4½×24" strips, cutting them into 12 B reversed pieces

From tan batik, cut:

- 12—2½" squares

From light blue batik, cut:

- 3—4½" squares

From binding fabric, cut:

- 3—2½×42" binding strips

ASSEMBLE BLOCKS

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) Use a pencil to mark a diagonal line on wrong side of each cream batik 4⅞" square. (To prevent fabric from stretching as you draw lines, place 220-grit sandpaper under each square.)
- 2) Layer a marked cream batik square atop a brown batik 4⅞" square (**Diagram 4**). Sew together with two seams, stitching ¼" on each side of drawn line. Cut apart on drawn line; press open to make two triangle-squares. Each triangle-square should be 4½" square including seam allowances. Repeat to make 12 triangle-squares total.
- 3) Referring to **Diagram 5**, sew a dark blue batik B piece to left-hand edge of a cream batik A piece, matching dots and being careful not to stretch edges. Press open attached triangle. In the same manner, sew a medium blue batik B reversed piece to right-hand edge. Press open attached triangle to make a cream triangle unit. The unit should be 4½" square including seam allowances. Repeat to make eight cream triangle units total.
- 4) Repeat Step 3 using brown batik A pieces, remaining dark blue batik B pieces, and remaining medium blue batik B reversed pieces to make four brown triangle units total.
- 5) Use pencil to mark a diagonal line on wrong side of tan batik 2½" squares.
- 6) Align a marked tan batik square with a corner of a light blue batik 4½" square (**Diagram 6a**; note direction of drawn line). Sew on drawn line; trim excess fabric, leaving ¼" seam allowance. Press open attached triangle.
- 7) Repeat Step 6 with remaining marked tan batik squares, working counterclockwise, to make a Square-in-a-Square unit (**Diagram 6b–d**). The unit should be 4½" square including seam allowances.
- 8) Repeat steps 6–7 to make a total of three Square-in-a-Square units.
- 9) Referring to **Diagram 7**, lay out four triangle-squares (note position of cream prints), four cream triangle units, and a Square-in-a-Square unit in three rows. Sew together pieces in rows. Join rows to make a cream block. The block should be 12½" square including seam allowances.
- 10) Repeat Step 9 to make a second cream block.
- 11) Repeat Step 9 using brown triangle units, remaining triangle-squares (this time positioning the cream prints out), and remaining Square-in-a-Square unit to make a brown block (**Runner Assembly Diagram**).

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ASSEMBLE QUILT TOP

Referring to **Runner Assembly Diagram**, sew together blocks in a row to make the table runner top. Press seams in one direction. The table runner top should be $12\frac{1}{2}\times 36\frac{1}{2}$ " including seam allowances.

FINISH QUILT

- 1) Layer table runner top, batting, and backing; baste. Quilt as desired.
- 2) Bind with binding strips.

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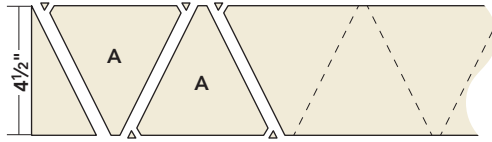


DIAGRAM 1

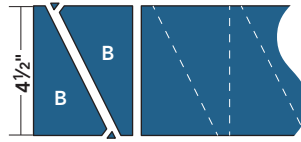


DIAGRAM 2

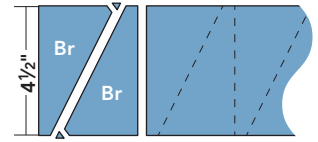


DIAGRAM 3

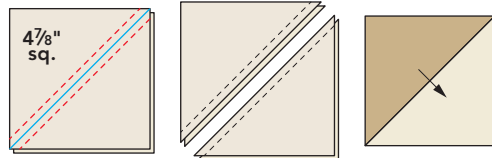


DIAGRAM 4

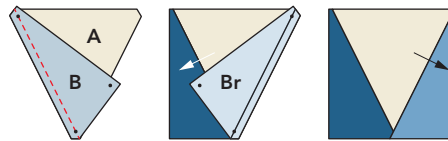


DIAGRAM 5

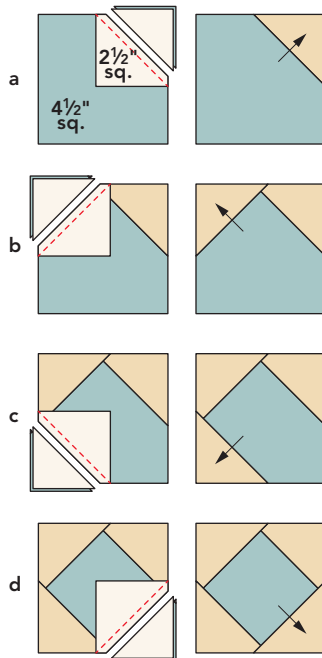


DIAGRAM 6

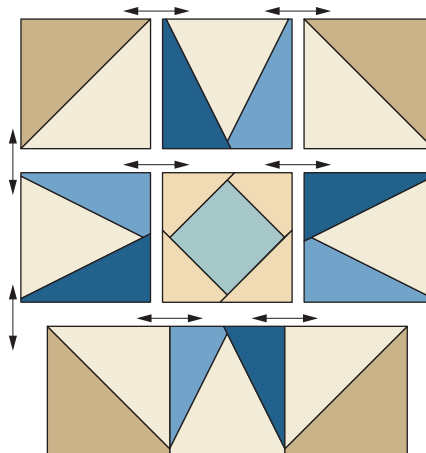


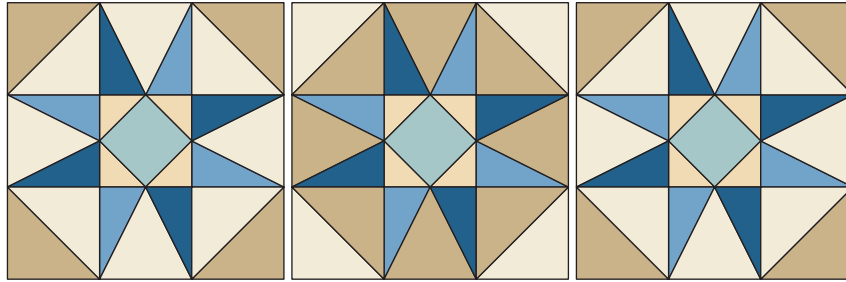
DIAGRAM 7

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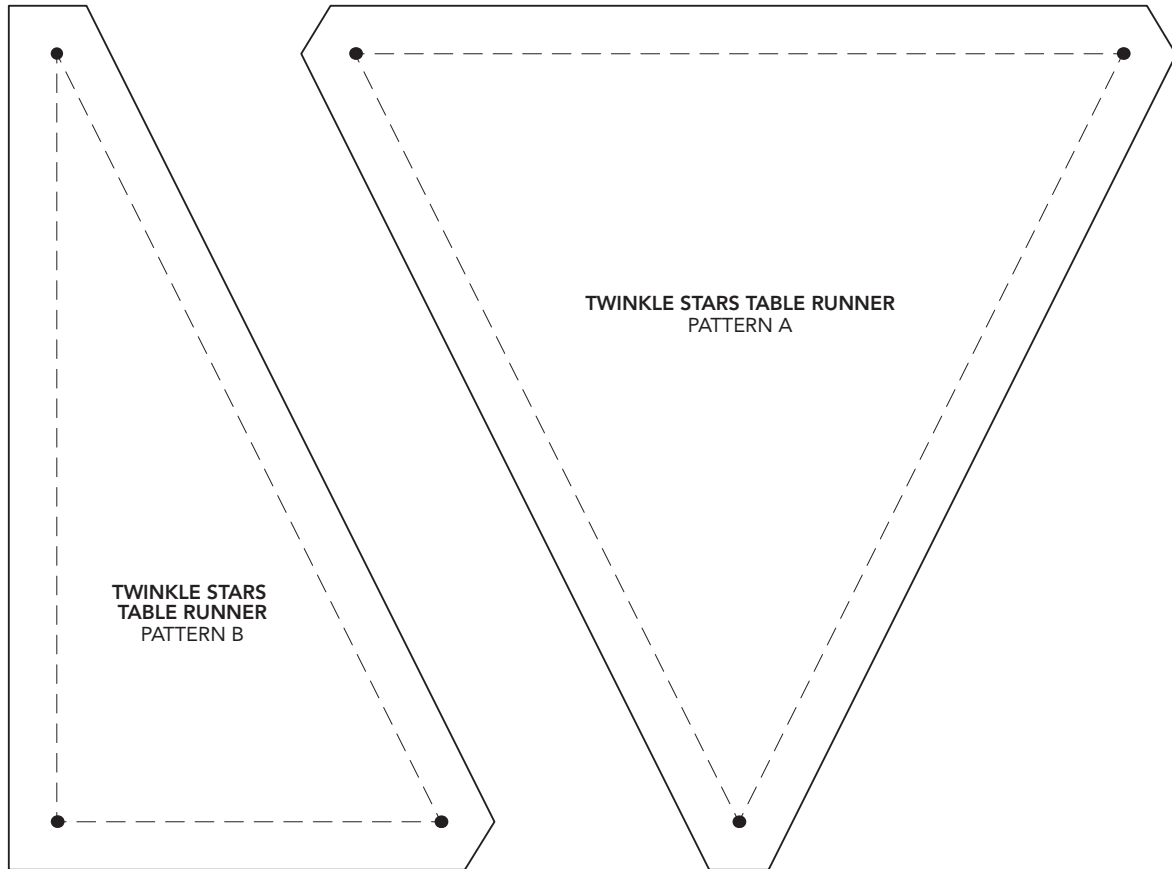
RUNNER ASSEMBLY DIAGRAM

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This box should
measure 1".

← 1" →

*** NOTE:**

When printing a downloadable PDF, set Page Scaling preference to None to print patterns at 100%. Do not use Shrink to Fit or Fit to Printable Area.

MAKE AND USE TEMPLATES

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 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 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 1/4" seam allowance; for hand appliqué, add a 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.

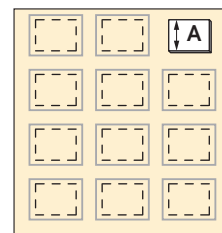


DIAGRAM 1

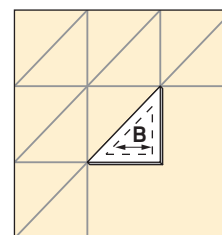


DIAGRAM 2