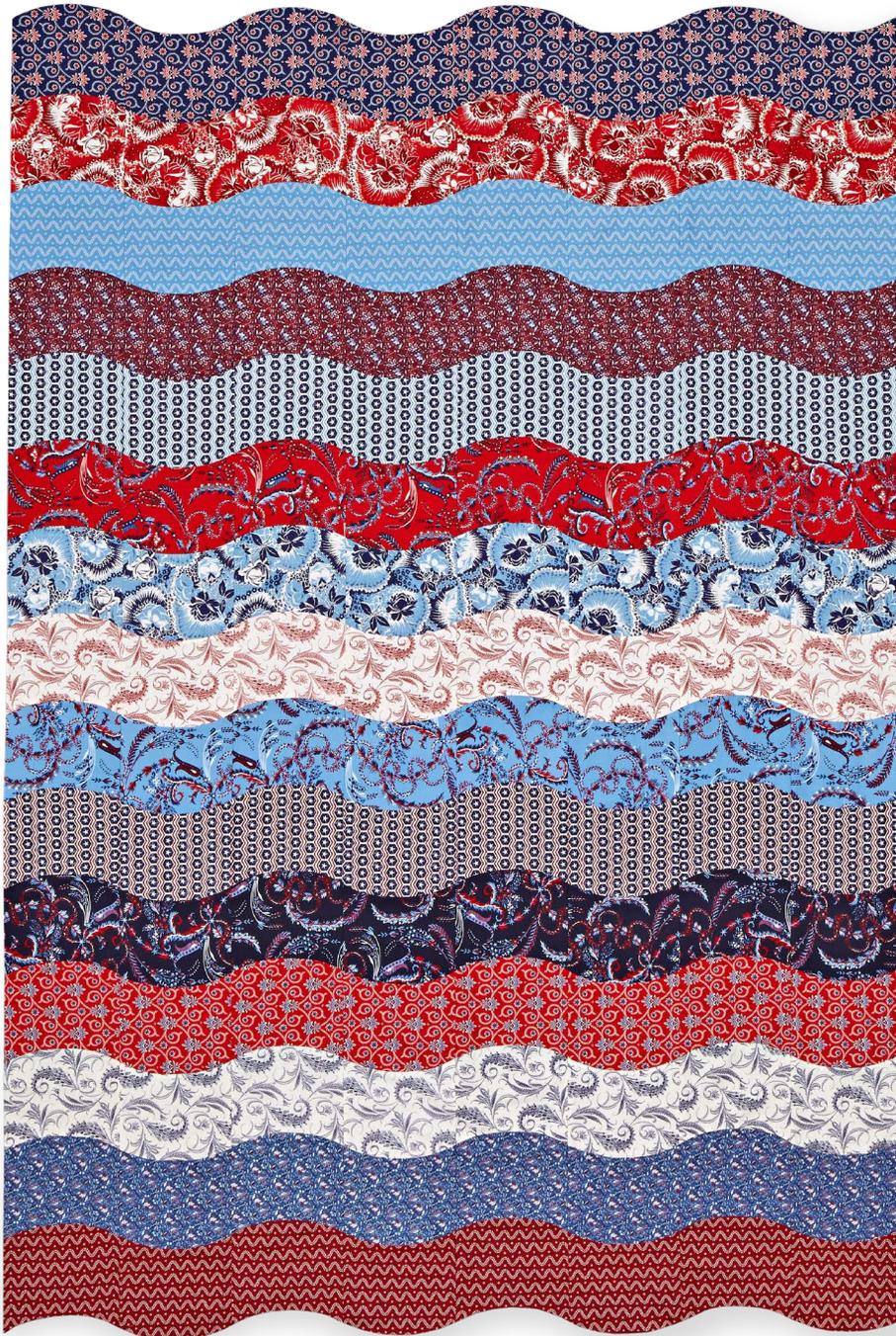


Project: Making Waves

INSPIRED BY RIPPLE EFFECT FROM DESIGNER VICTORIA FINDLAY WOLFE (VFWQUILTS.COM)
QUILT TESTER: JAN RAGLLER



FABRICS are from the Madison collection by Anna Griffin (annagriffin.com).

Red, white, and blue fabrics form a dramatic throw that looks as though it's blowing in the breeze.

Project: Making Waves

Materials

- 15— $\frac{1}{2}$ -yard pieces assorted prints in red, white, and blue (quilt top)
- $\frac{2}{3}$ yard binding fabric
- $5\frac{1}{2}$ yards backing fabric
- 69×97" batting

Finished quilt: 60 $\frac{1}{2}$ ×88 $\frac{1}{2}$ "

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

Measurements include $\frac{1}{4}$ " seam allowances. Sew with right sides together unless otherwise stated.

Cut Fabrics

Cut pieces in the following order.

The Curve Pattern is on page 5. To make a template of the pattern, see Make and Use Templates on page 6. Be sure to transfer dots marked on pattern to template, then to fabric pieces. Dots are matching points and are necessary when joining pieces.

From each assorted print, cut:

- 8 of Curve Pattern

From binding fabric, cut:

- 8—2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ×42" binding strips

Plan Quilt

Lay out assorted print curve pieces in eight vertical rows on a flannel design wall to ensure each piece is correctly placed before the rows are assembled. Place pieces so rows 1, 3, 5, and 7 have concave (outer) curves at the top (**Quilt Assembly Diagram**). For rows 2, 4, 6, and 8, place pieces so convex (inner) curves are at the top.

Assemble Quilt Top

- 1.** Referring to **Quilt Assembly Diagram** and **Diagram 1**, pick up first two pieces in Row 1. Layer pieces with right sides together, match straight edges, and align marked center dots; pin.
- 2.** Referring to **Diagram 2**, match dots at each end; pin. Smooth top piece along curve until edges are aligned. Pin between ends and center approximately every 1", picking up only a few threads at a time.
- 3.** Sew together pieces, removing each pin just before the needle reaches it. Press seam toward concave edge. Return joined pair to design wall.
- 4.** Repeat steps 1-3 with remaining pairs of pieces in Row 1 (last curve piece will not be part of a pair).
- 5.** Join pairs and last curve piece to make a concave row (outer curve at the top). Press seams as before. The row should be 8×88 $\frac{1}{2}$ " including seam allowances.
- 6.** Repeat steps 1-5 to join pieces in rows 3, 5, and 7 to make four concave rows total.
- 7.** Referring to **Diagrams 3 and 4**, repeat steps 1-5 using pieces in rows 2, 4, 6, and 8 to make four convex rows (inner curve at the top) total.
- 8.** Sew together rows in numerical order to complete quilt top. Press seams open.

Finish Quilt

- 1.** Layer quilt top, batting, and backing; baste. Quilt as desired.
- 2.** Bind with binding strips.

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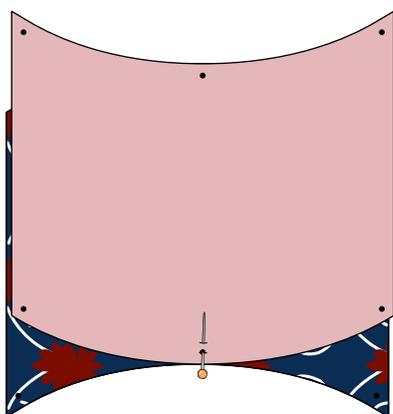


DIAGRAM 1

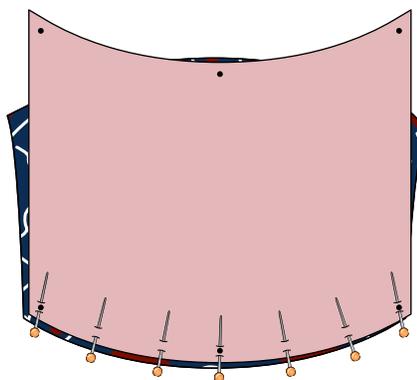


DIAGRAM 2

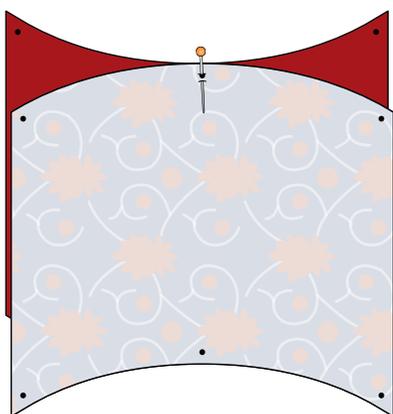


DIAGRAM 3

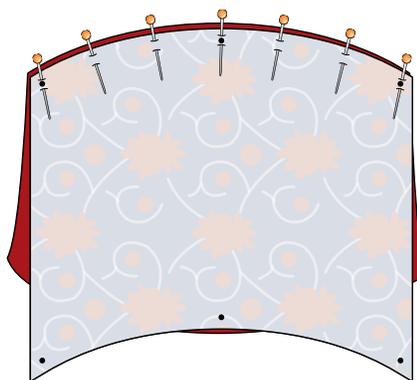
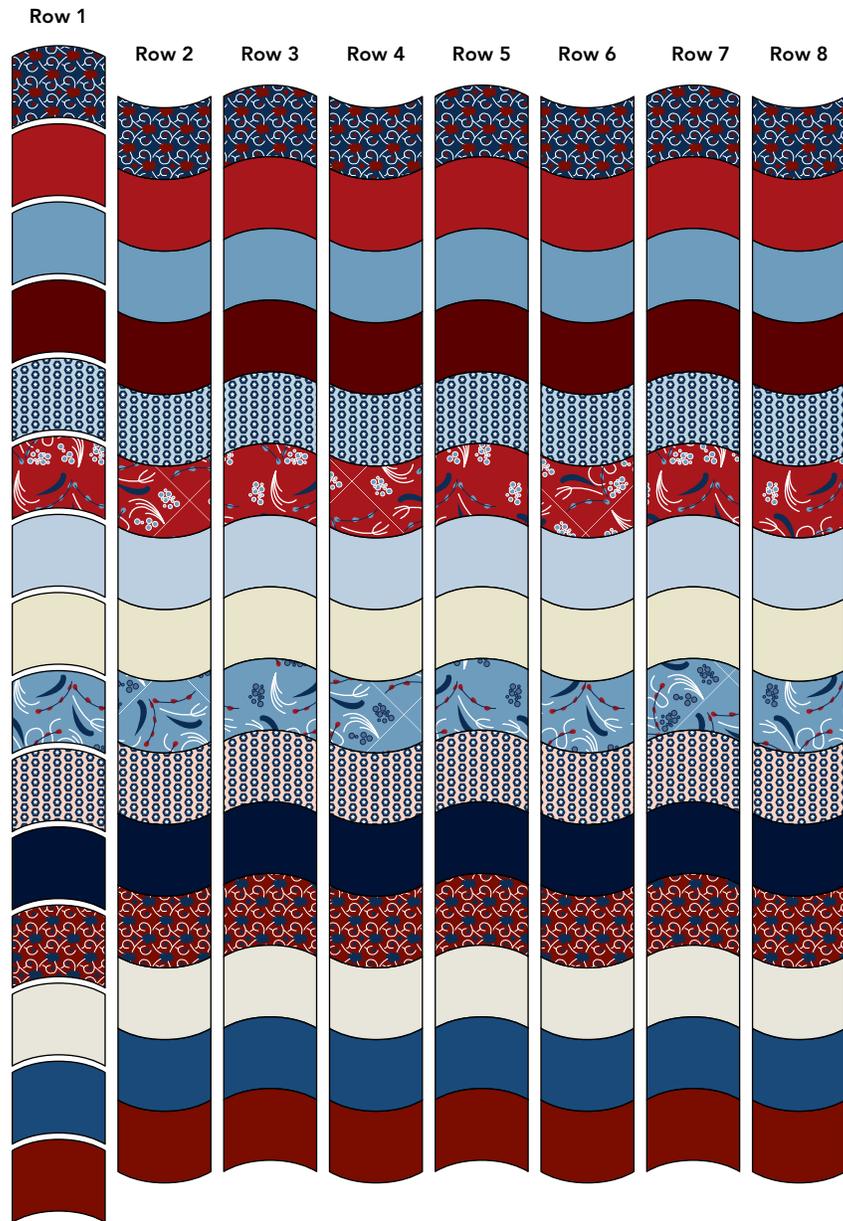


DIAGRAM 4

Project: Making Waves



QUILT ASSEMBLY DIAGRAM

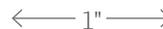
Project: Making Waves

Place on fold

MAKING WAVES
CURVE PATTERN

Curve Pattern is a partial pattern.
To make a full pattern, fold a
piece of paper in half,
align indicated line with
fold, and trace.

This box should
measure 1".



*** NOTE:**

When printing a
downloadable pdf, set Page
Scaling preference to NONE
to print patterns at 100%.
Do NOT "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 $\frac{1}{2}$ " 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.

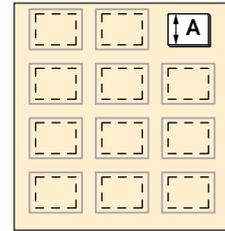


DIAGRAM 1

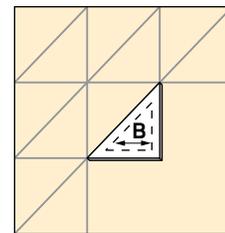


DIAGRAM 2