

Project: Yo-Yo Stocking

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Easy-to-make yo-yos add bursts of cheery color to this seasonal stocking.

Project: Yo-Yo Stocking

Materials

- ¼ yard red-and-black dot
- ¼ yard multicolor print
- ¼ yard mottled red
- 17×25" multicolor print (stocking back)
- 1 yard lining fabric
- Scraps of assorted blue tone-on-tones, assorted green prints, and solid green
- 25×34" batting or crafts fleece
- ½ yard ⅝"-wide black-and-white check, wire-edge ribbon
- Clear monofilament thread
- Template plastic

Finished stocking: 12×23"

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

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

Cut Fabrics

Cut pieces in the following order. Patterns are on pages 5-11. To make and use templates, see "Make and Use Templates" on page 12.

From red-and-black dot, cut:

- 1—5½×15" band No. 1

From multicolor print, cut:

- 1—7½×15" band No. 4
- 1—6×15" band No. 2

From mottled red, cut:

- 1—6×15" band No. 3

From multicolor print, cut:

- 1 of Pattern A reversed

From lining fabric, cut:

- 1 each of Stocking Patterns A and A reversed

From assorted blue tone-on-tone, cut:

- 4 each of Patterns B and C

From assorted green prints and solid green, cut:

- 4 each of Patterns B and C

From batting or craft fleece, cut:

- 2 of Pattern A

Assemble Yo-Yos

1. Use patterns B and C to make yo-yos. Work with a comfortable length of doubled thread. Cut sewing thread about 24" to 36" long. Thread the length through an embroidery needle and knot the ends.
2. With wrong side of the circle facing, turn up a scant ¼" hem. Insert needle into hem, starting at hem side and pushing to right side of circle (**Step 1**).
3. Work small, even gathering stitches (about ⅙" long) around the hem. The last stitch of the needle should come from right side of fabric circle up through hem at beginning of the first stitch.
4. Pull gathers tight, bringing them together on top of the circle (**Step 2**). Finger-press the shape flat. There will be a tiny hole in the center of the completed yo-yo. Secure thread, running it through a few gathers and securing it on underside of gathers.
3. Tack center of large yo-yos to stocking front.
4. Sew together stocking front and lining A reversed piece along straight edge (**Diagram 2**). Repeat for stocking back and lining A piece. Open each shape flat and press seams toward lining. Layer a front/lining piece on top of a back/lining piece.
5. Sew together front/lining piece and back/lining piece, leaving an opening for turning in the lining (**Diagram 3**). Clip into seam allowance at ¼" intervals at curves. Turn stocking right side out through opening; press. Sew opening closed. Insert lining into stocking. Topstitch ⅙" from edge around top of stocking.
6. Fold ribbon in half, matching raw edges. Whipstitch fold to inside at top right of stocking. Knot ends of ribbon.
7. Tack small yo-yos across top of stocking front.

Assemble Stocking

1. Aligning long edges, sew together bands to make a rectangle for stocking front (**Diagram 1**). Press seams in one direction. The rectangle should be 15×23½" including seam allowances. Cut 1 of Pattern A from rectangle to make stocking front.
2. Layer stocking batting pieces on wrong side of stocking front A piece and multicolor print A reversed stocking back. Machine-baste a scant ¼" from edges. Machine-quilt front and back as desired using clear monofilament thread.

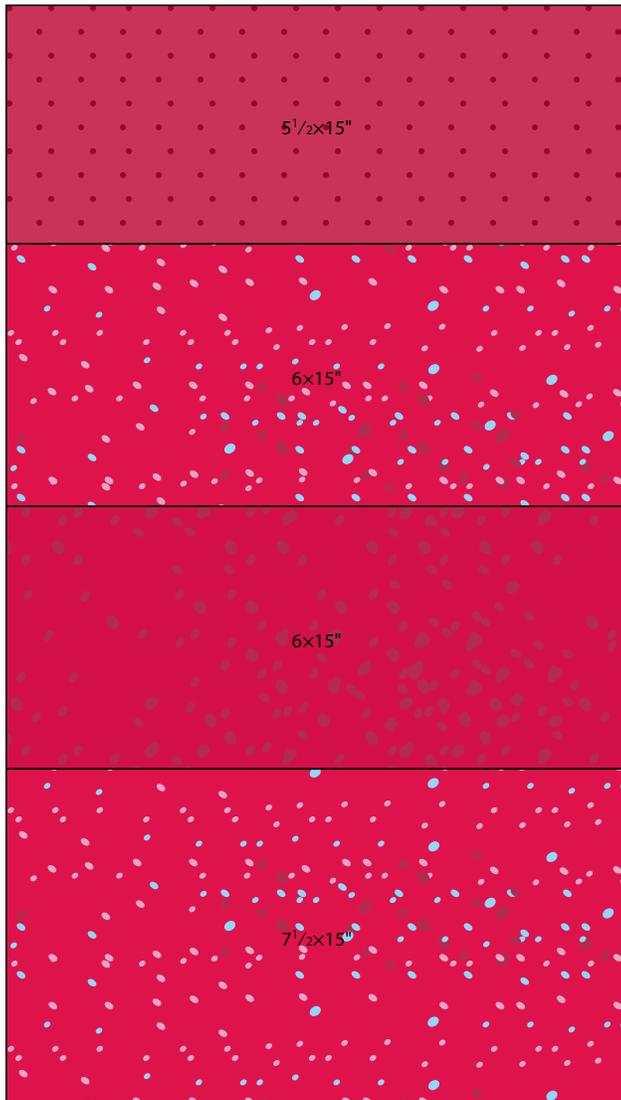


DIAGRAM 1



DIAGRAM 2

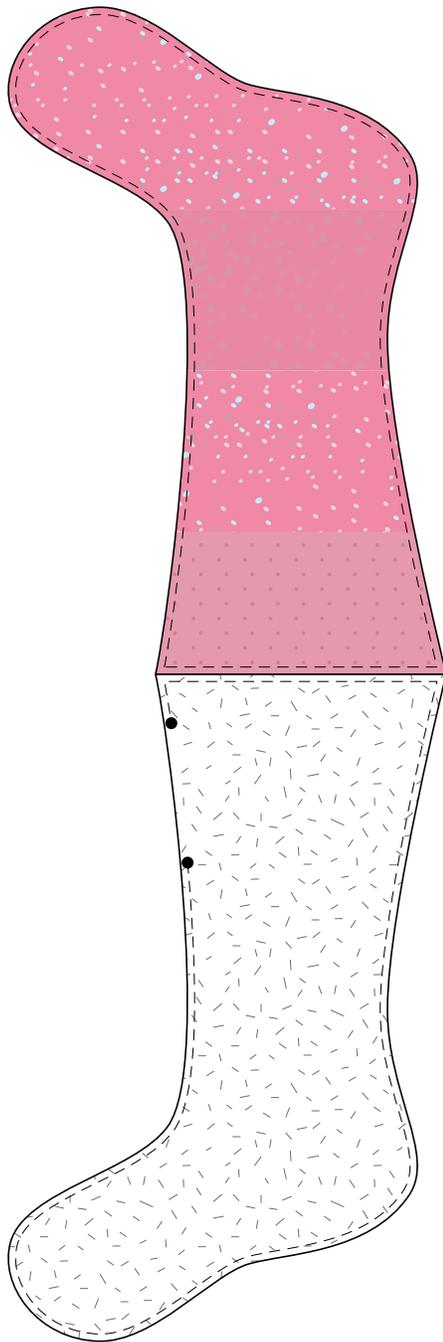
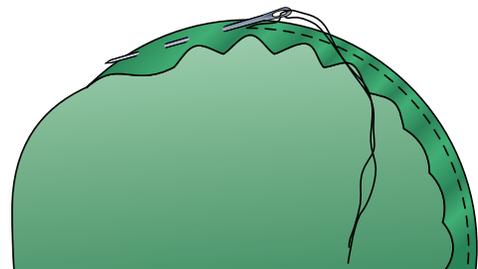
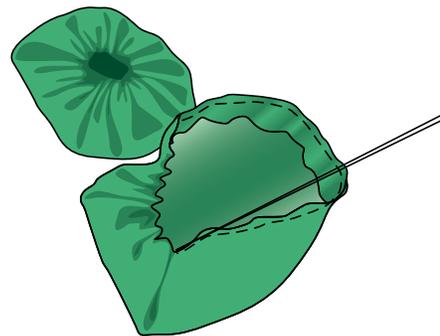


DIAGRAM 3



STEP 1

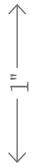


STEP 2

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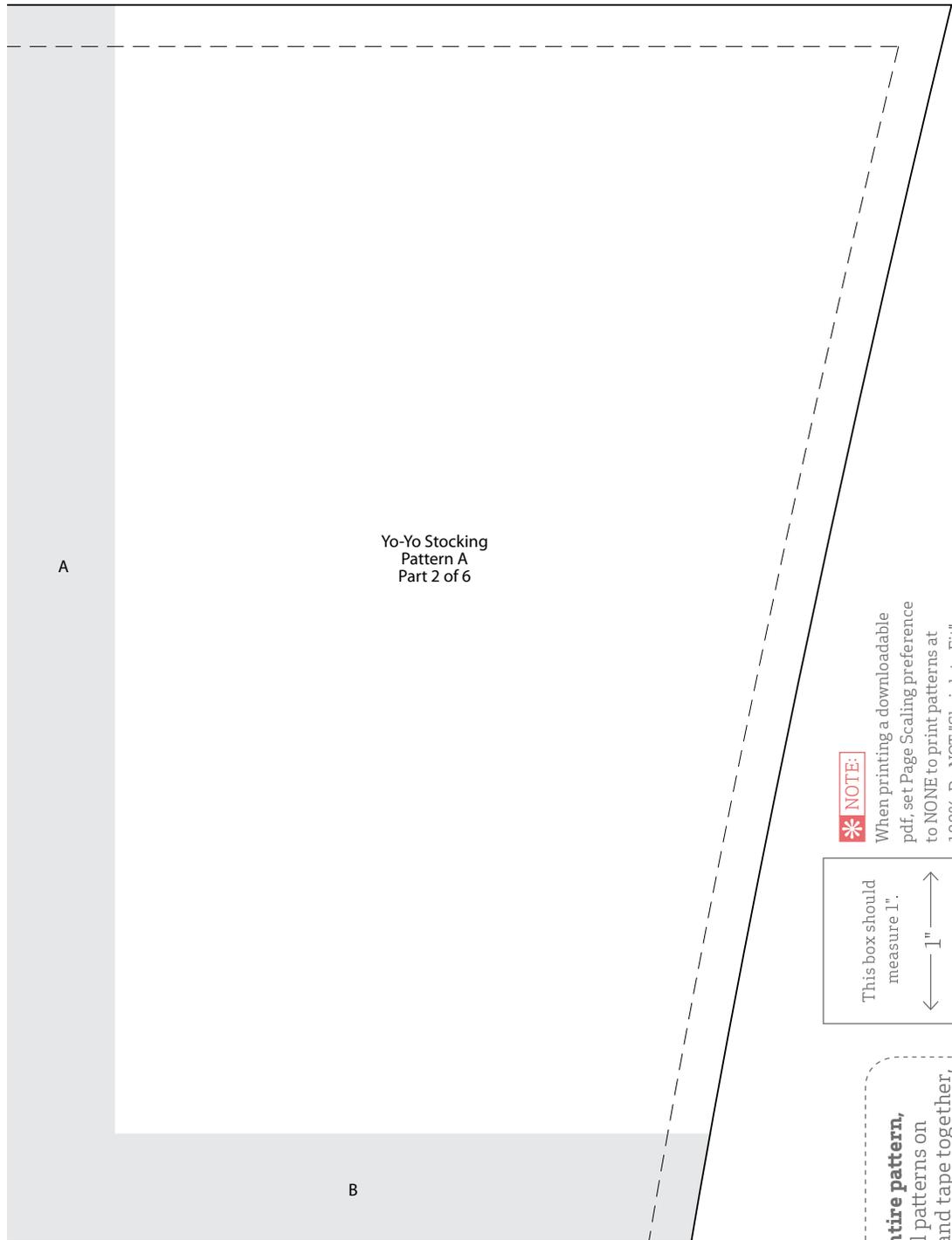


To make an entire pattern, cut out partial patterns on outside lines and tape together, overlapping shaded areas.

Yo-Yo Stocking
Pattern A
Part 1 of 6

A

B



Yo-Yo Stocking
Pattern A
Part 2 of 6

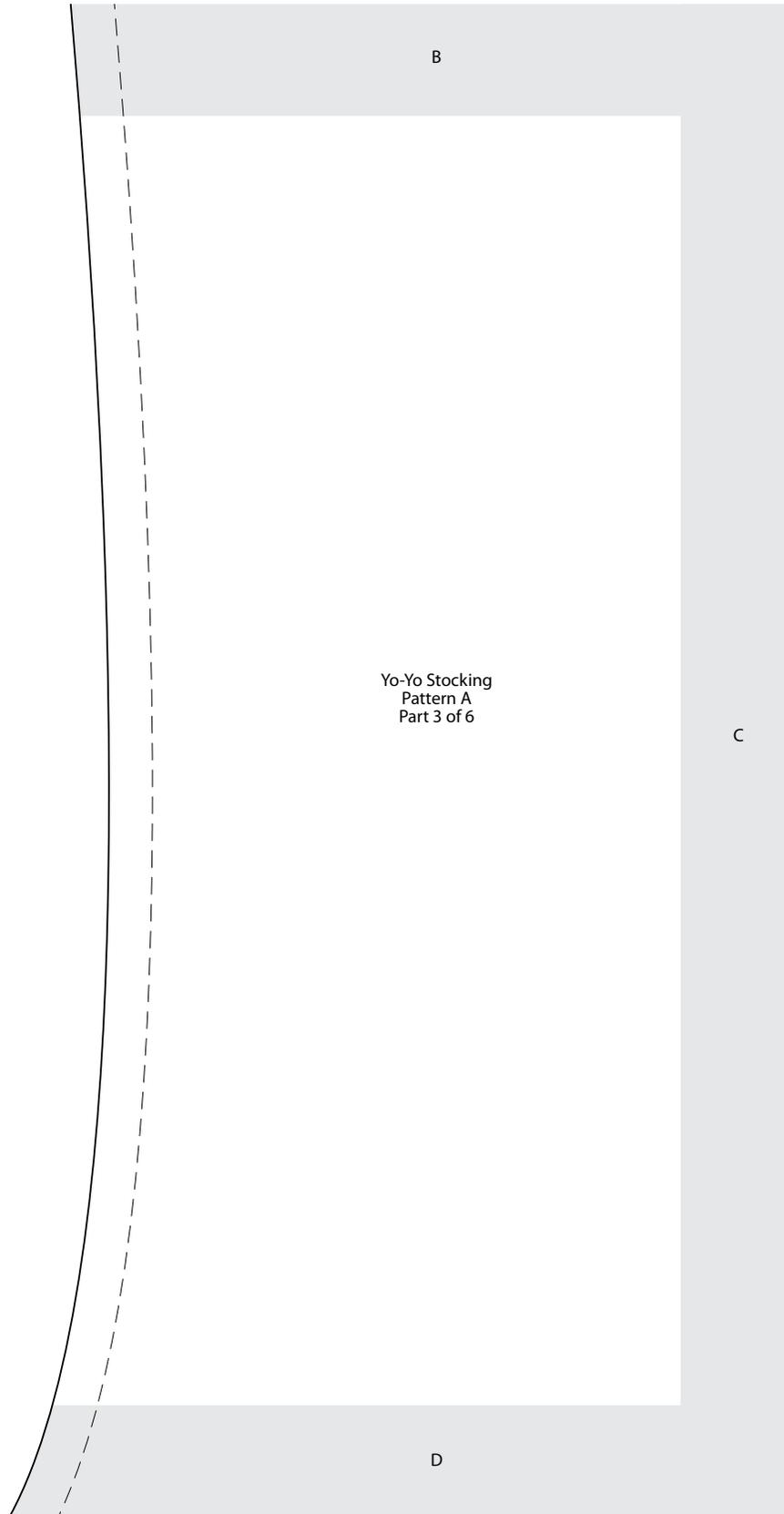
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Yo-Yo Stocking
Pattern A
Part 3 of 6

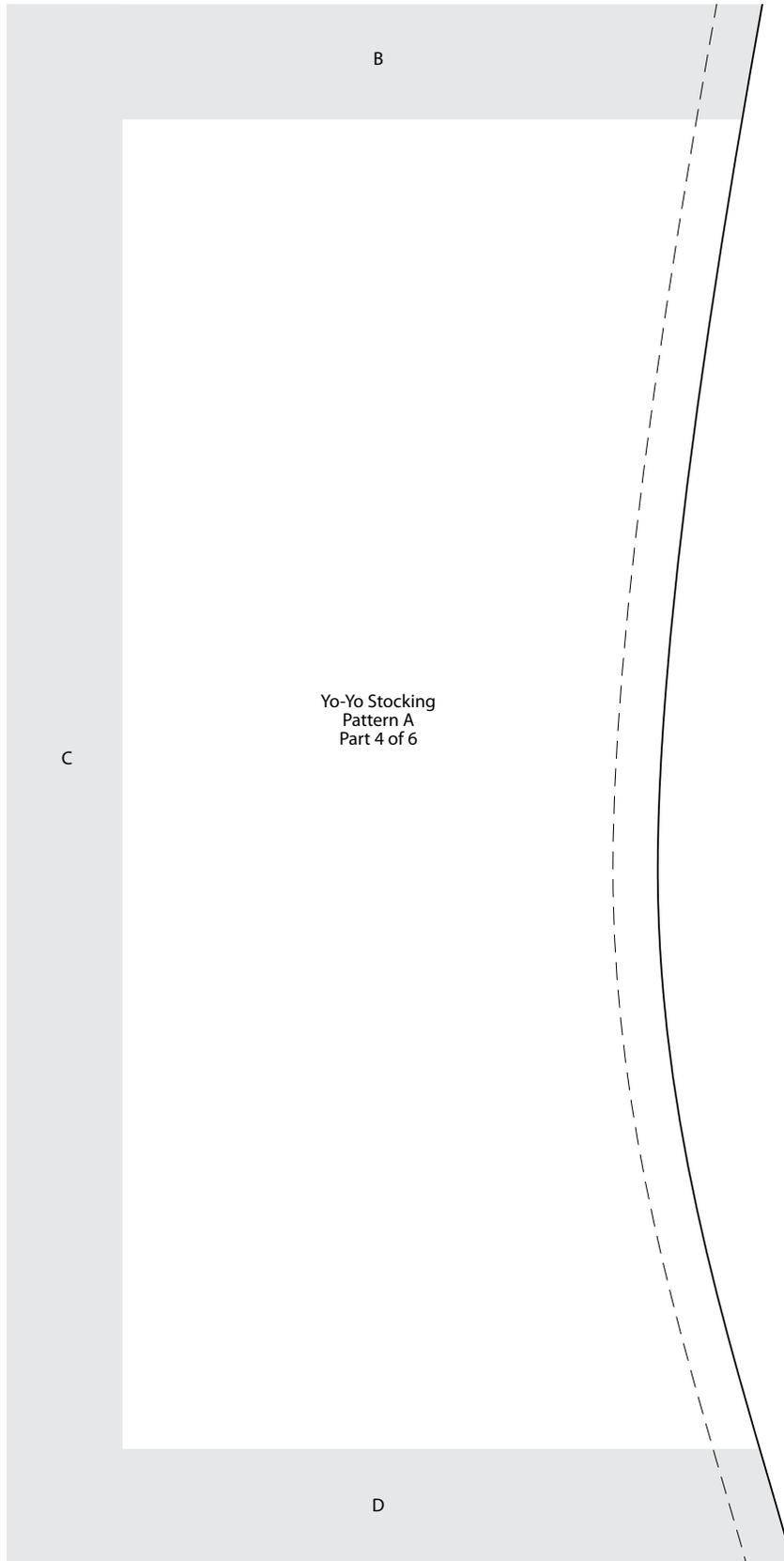
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To make an entire pattern,
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Yo-Yo Stocking
Pattern A
Part 4 of 6

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To make an entire pattern, cut out partial patterns on outside lines and tape together, overlapping shaded areas.

Project: Special Delivery

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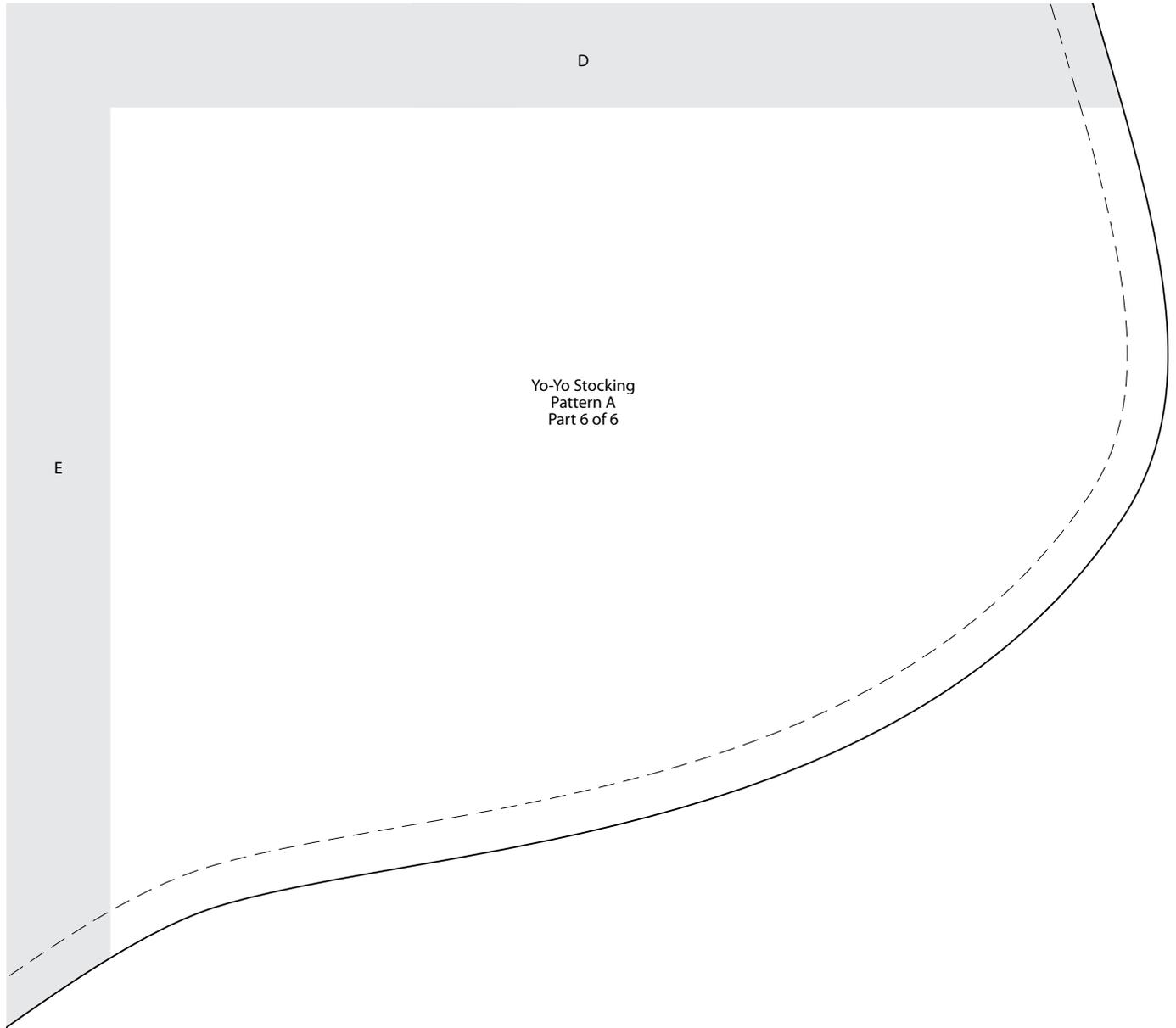
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Yo-Yo Stocking
Pattern A
Part 5 of 6

D

E



Yo-Yo Stocking
Pattern A
Part 6 of 6

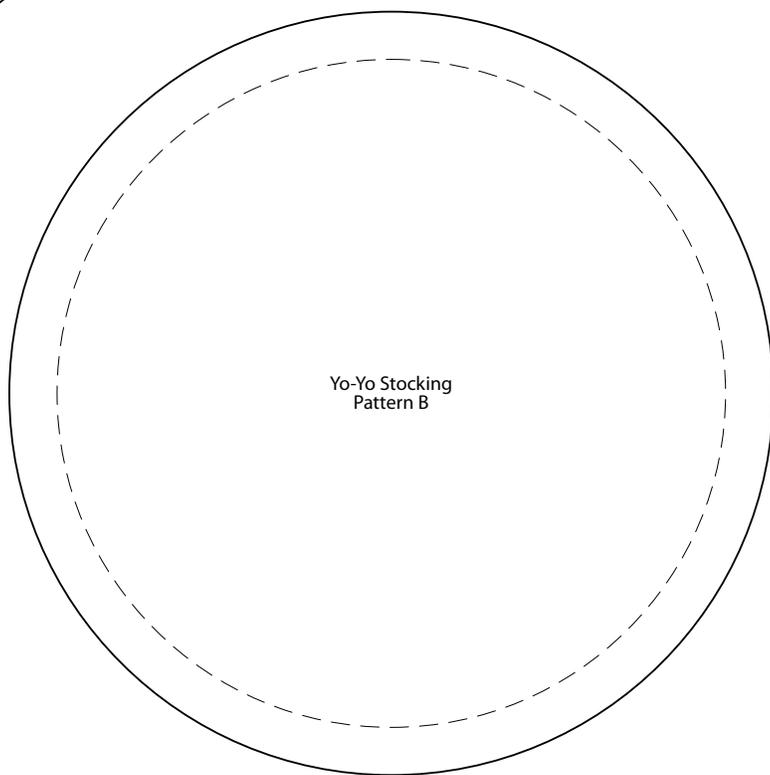
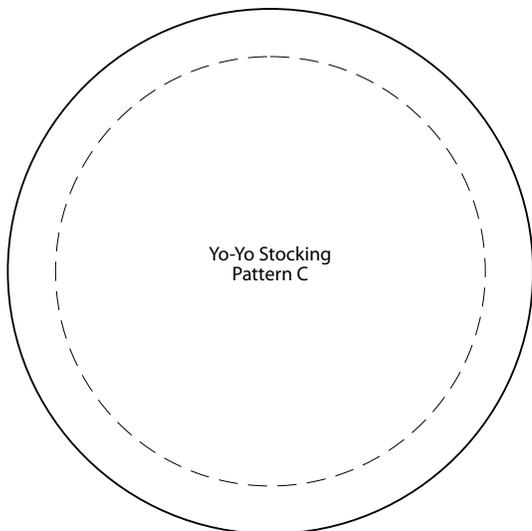
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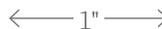
← 1" →

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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.

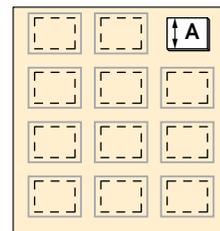


DIAGRAM 1

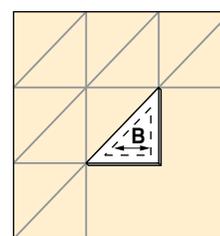


DIAGRAM 2