

Project: Blue Yule Mitten Ornaments



Crazy-quilt mittens make pretty ornaments. They're unexpected ways to conceal gift cards and cash gifts, too. With little pieces of fleece and velour and some sparkling embroidery, you can stitch an identical pair.

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Materials

- Tracing paper
- Scrap of muslin (for the fronts)
- Scrap of blue velour (for the backs)
- Scrap of blue satin (for the linings)
- Scraps of fleece and velour in shades of blue (for patchwork)
- Embroidery floss in assorted shades of blue
- Blue metallic blending filament
- $\frac{1}{8}$ yard of $\frac{3}{8}$ "-wide blue grosgrain ribbon

Cut the Pattern Pieces

Trace the pattern from page 3 onto tracing paper. Cut two mittens from velour and four mittens from satin. With right sides together and using $\frac{1}{4}$ " seam allowances, sew the satin mittens together in pairs, leaving the wrist edges unstitched. Do not turn. Set aside.

Piece the Fronts

Trace the mitten pattern twice onto muslin, reversing one shape. Do not cut out. Using the numbering sequence on the pattern, sew blue fleece and velour fabrics to the muslin mittens using the paper-piecing quilting method, except instead of using paper, sew the fleece and velour scraps directly to the lines marked on the right side of the muslin.

Embroider the Fronts

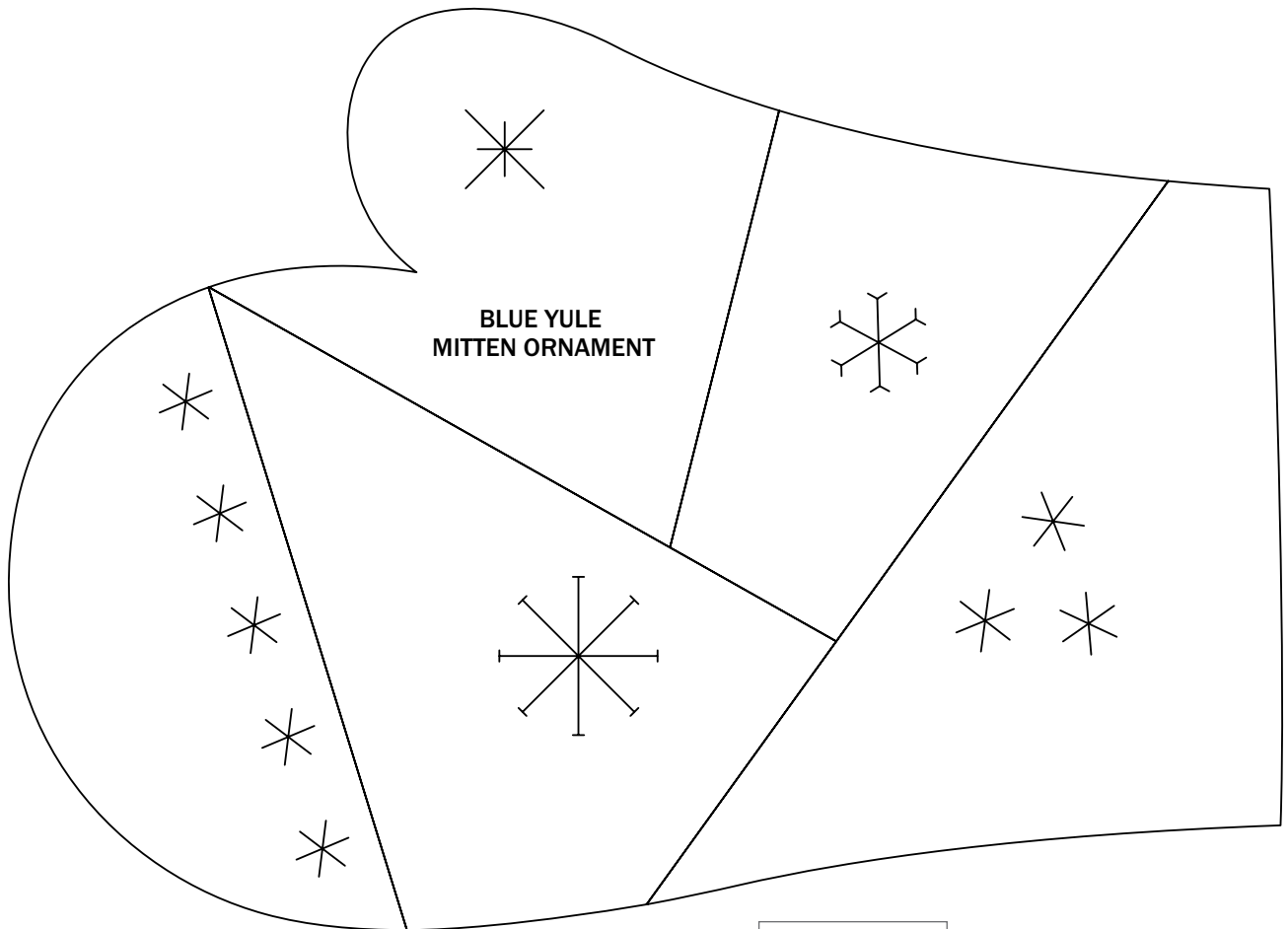
Note: For embroidery-stitch instructions, refer to the diagrams on page 3.

Using two strands of embroidery floss with one strand of metallic blending filament, sew decorative stitches along the seam lines. Using one strand of metallic blending filament and backstitches, sew snowflake designs in the patches.

Assemble the Mittens

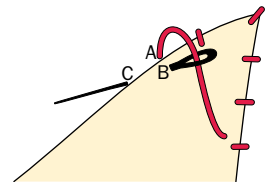
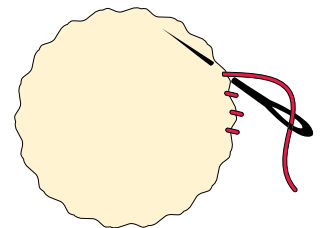
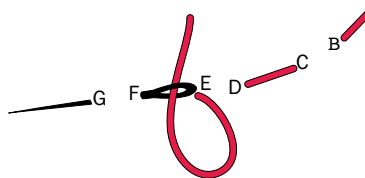
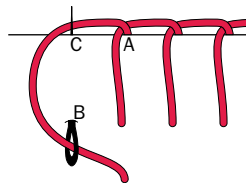
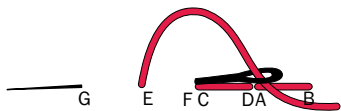
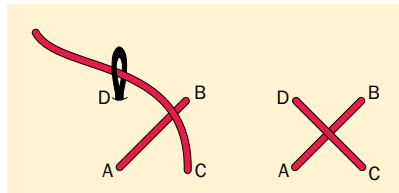
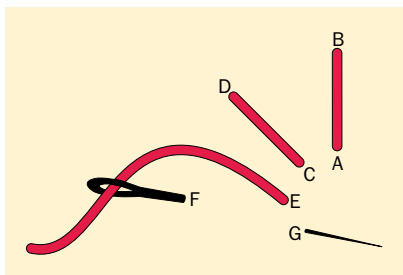
1. Cut out the crazy-quilt mitten fronts. With right sides together and using $\frac{1}{4}$ " seam allowances, sew a mitten front to a velour mitten back, leaving wrist edges unstitched. Clip the curves and turn right side out.
2. For hanging loops, cut ribbon into two $5\frac{1}{2}$ " lengths. Fold one ribbon in half and baste to the top edge of a mitten front with raw edges even. Place a mitten inside a lining with right sides together.
3. Sew around the top edge using a $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch seam allowance and leaving an opening for turning. Pull mitten through opening and then work the lining back inside the mitten. Sew the opening closed. Repeat for the other mitten. Press lightly.

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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 "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.

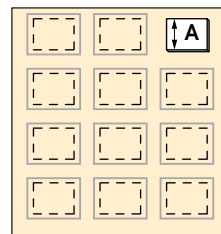


DIAGRAM 1

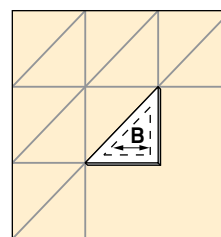


DIAGRAM 2