Project: Flip Flop

INSPIRED BY *AUTUMN GEMS* FROM DESIGNER KAREN MONTGOMERY
QUILT TESTER: JAN RAGALLER

FABRICS are from the Collection for a Cause: Community collection by Howard Marcus for Moda Fabrics (*modafabrics.com*).

Light and dark trapezoids in a variety of reds and browns combine to look like scrappy hexagons in this cozy throw.

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Materials

- 1¾ yards assorted red prints
- 1½ yards assorted brown prints
- 2¾ yards assorted cream prints
- ⅝ yard binding fabric
- 3¾ yards backing fabric
- 67×81" batting

Finished quilt: 58½×72½"

Yardages and cutting instructions are based on 42" of usable fabric width.
Measurements include ¼" seam allowances. Sew with right sides together unless otherwise stated.

Coloring Diagram

Plan this quilt in your own colorway using the Coloring Diagram on *page 5*.

Cut Fabrics

Cut pieces in the following order.

The Trapezoid Pattern is on *page 6*. To make a template of the pattern, see "Make and Use Templates" on *page 7*.

From assorted red prints, cut:

- 40 sets of one trapezoid and one matching reversed trapezoid (for a total of 80 trapezoids)

From assorted brown prints, cut:

- 32 sets of one trapezoid and one matching reversed trapezoid (for a total of 64 trapezoids)

From assorted creams prints, cut:

- 72 sets of one trapezoid and one matching reversed trapezoid (for a total of 144 trapezoids)

From binding fabric, cut:

- 7—2½×42" binding strips

Plan Quilt Top

Using a design wall and referring to **Quilt Assembly Diagram,** lay out trapezoids in 18 horizontal rows of 16 each. To form hexagons across the quilt top as was done here, pair sets of trapezoids.

Assemble Quilt Top

1. Referring to **Quilt Assembly Diagram** and **Diagram 1,** layer first two trapezoids in the first row with right sides together and angled edges aligned. Sew trapezoids together; press open to make a rectangle **(Diagram 2).** The rectangle should be 7¾×4½" including seam allowances. Repeat with remaining trapezoid pairs in the 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. Quilt as desired.

2. Bind with binding strips.

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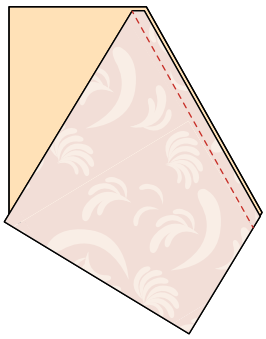

DIAGRAM 1

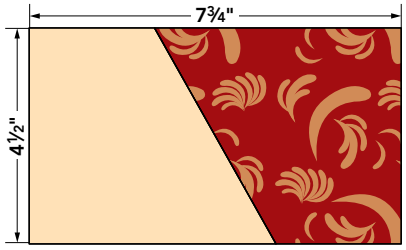

DIAGRAM 2

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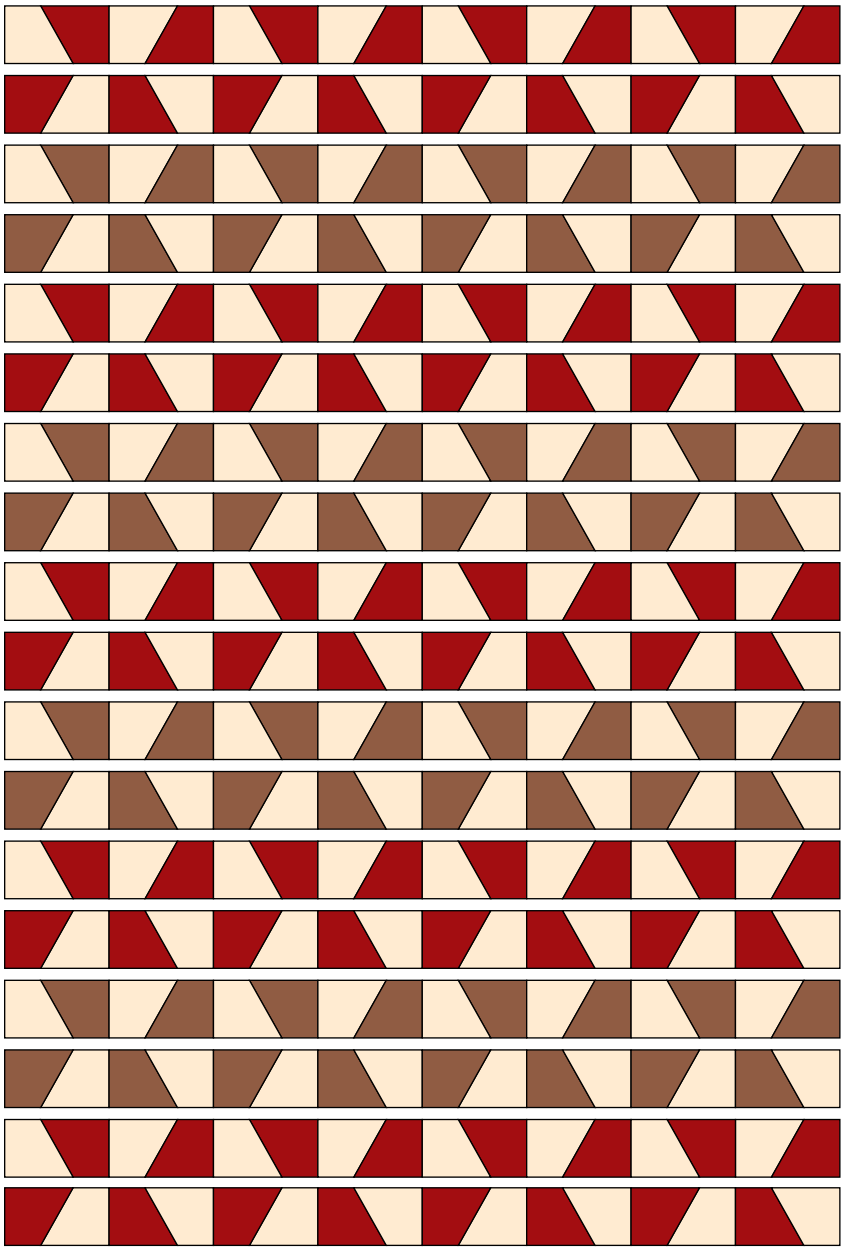

QUILT ASSEMBLY DIAGRAM

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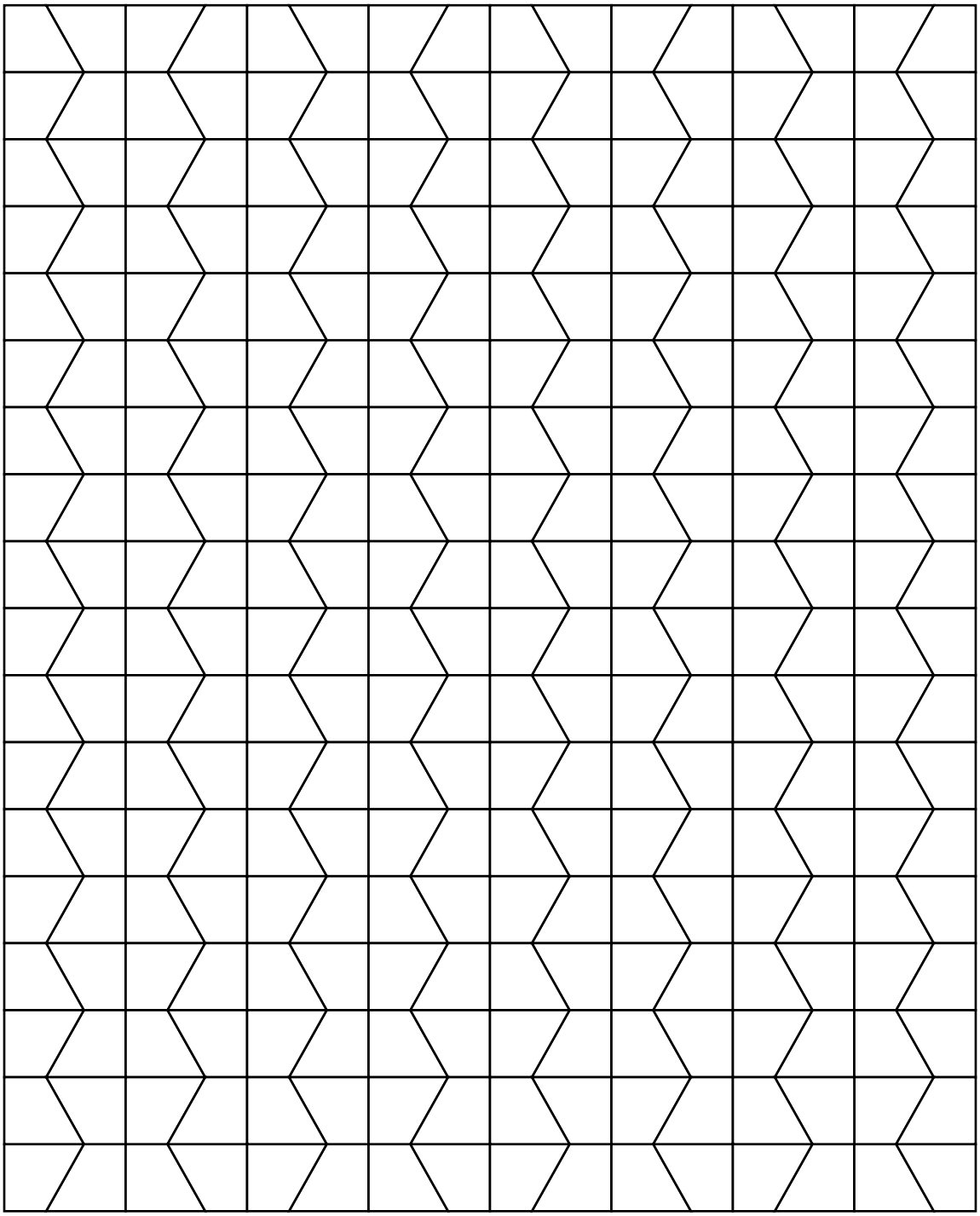

COLORING DIAGRAM

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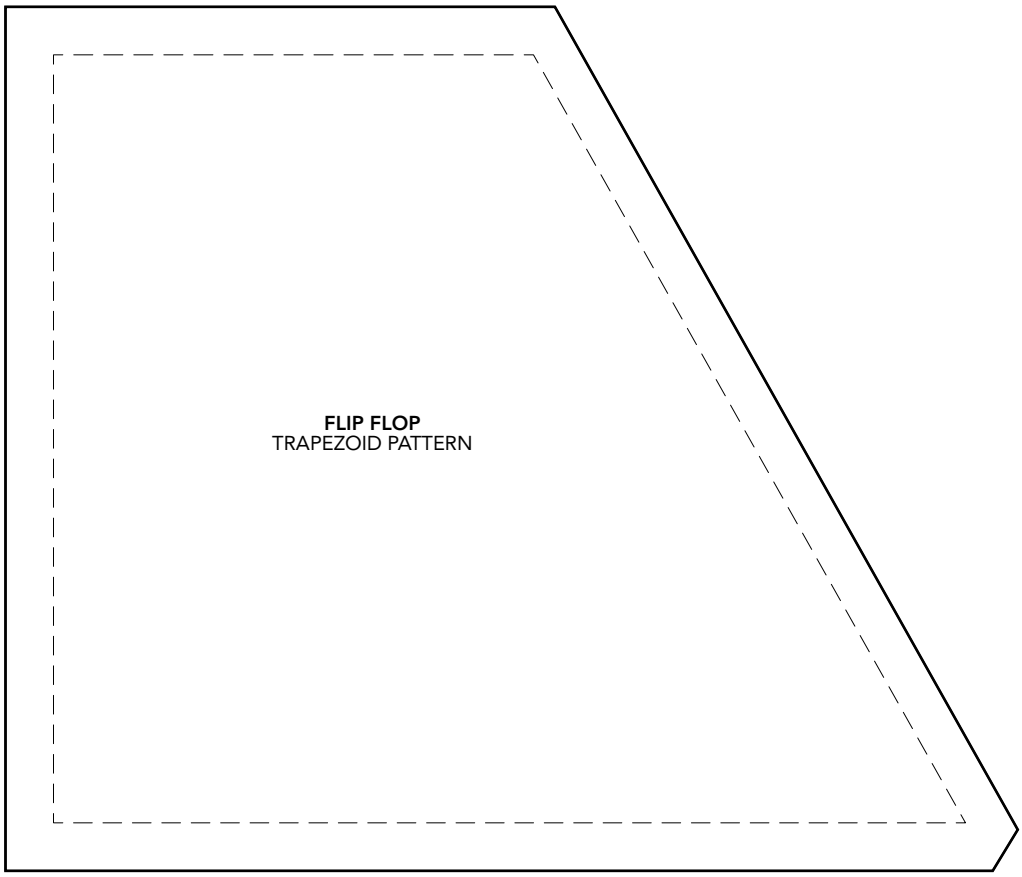

This box should measure 1".

1"

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

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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 ½" away from the previous tracing **(Diagram 1)**, trace again, and repeat. The lines you trace on the fabric are sewing lines. Mark cutting lines ¼" away from the sewing lines, or estimate the distance by eye when cutting out the pieces with scissors. For hand piecing, add a ¼" 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.

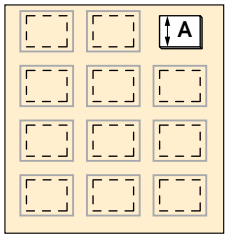

DIAGRAM 1

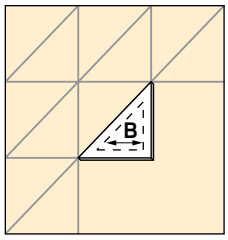

DIAGRAM 2

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