Project: Goose Tracks

Materials
- Light pink print, pink print, green print, dark green print, and cream print scraps

Finished block: 9" square

Cut the Fabrics
The pattern is on *page 2*. To make templates of patterns, see "Make and Use Templates" on *page 3*.

From light pink print, cut:
- 4 each of Diamond Pattern and Diamond Pattern reversed

From pink print, cut:
- 4 each of Diamond Pattern and Diamond Pattern reversed

From green print, cut:
- 2—3⅜" squares, cutting each in half diagonally for a total of 4 triangles

From dark green print, cut:
- 1—2" square

From cream print, cut:
- 2—3¾" squares, cutting each diagonally twice in an × for a total of 8 triangles
- 4—2×4¼" rectangles
- 4—1¾" squares

Assemble the Block
The key to sewing angled pieces together is aligning marked matching points carefully. Whether you're stitching by machine or hand, start and stop sewing precisely at the matching points and backstitch to secure seam ends. This prepares the angle for the next piece to be set in.

1. Pin together one pink print diamond and one pink print diamond reversed (Diagram 1). Carefully align the matching points indicated on the diamond pattern. Sew together, starting and stopping at the dots, being sure not to sew into the ¼" seam allowances. Set in a cream print square to make a flower center. Repeat to make a total of four flower centers.

2. Add a cream print triangle to each side edge of a flower center (Diagram 2), being careful not to sew into the ¼" seam allowance. Then set in one light pink print diamond and one light pink print diamond reversed on the sides. Add a green print triangle to the base of each flower center to make four flower units.

3. Lay out the flower units, cream print rectangles, and dark green print square in three horizontal rows (Diagram 3). Sew together the pieces in each row. Press the seam allowances toward the cream print rectangles. Then join the rows to make a block (Block Assembly Diagram). Press the seam allowances in one direction.
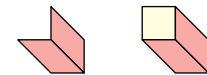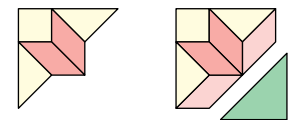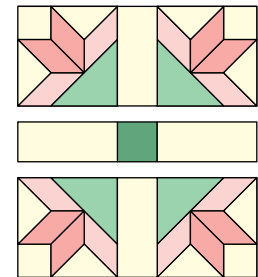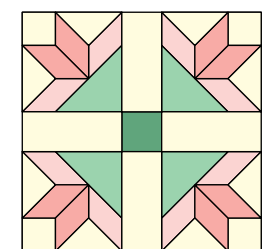

DIAGRAM 1

DIAGRAM 2

DIAGRAM 3

BLOCK ASSEMBLY DIAGRAM

Goose Tracks
Diamond Pattern
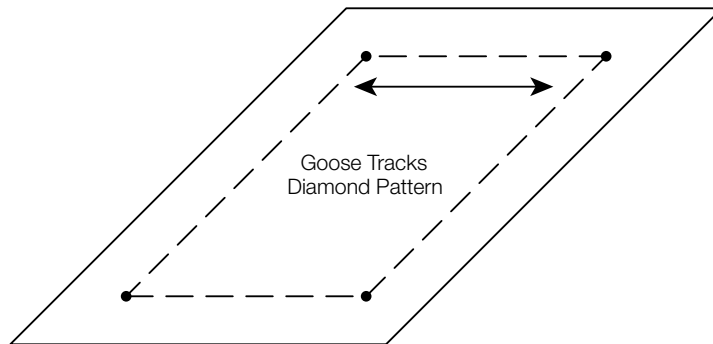
This box should measure 1".

⟵ 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 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.
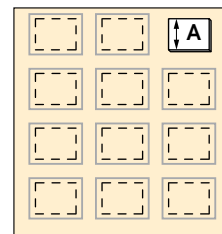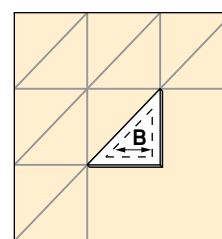

DIAGRAM 1

DIAGRAM 2