

Project: Painter's Palette

INSPIRED BY TRY, TRI AGAIN FROM DESIGNER ERIN HAMILTON OF THE PIPER'S GIRLS (PIPERSGIRLS.COM)
QUILT TESTER: JAN RAGALLER



FABRICS are from the Dreamcatcher Batiks collection by Moda Fabrics (modafabrics.com).

Build your color confidence by mixing dark, medium, and light batiks in a variety of hues. Include a few lighter and brighter fabrics to add sparkle and keeps the eye moving around the quilt.

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Materials

- 22—18×21" pieces (fat quarters) assorted batiks
- 5/8 yard binding fabric
- 3½ yards backing fabric
- 63×81" batting

Finished quilt: 54½×72½"

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.

Cut Fabrics

Cut pieces in the following order.

Patterns are on pages 6–10. To make templates of patterns, see "What Are Templates?" on page 11. Be sure to transfer dots marked on patterns to templates, then to fabric pieces. The dots are matching points and are necessary when joining pieces.

To plan the quilt in your own colorway, use the **Coloring Diagram** on page 5.

From assorted batiks, cut:

- 8 each of patterns A and A reversed
- 88 of Pattern B

From binding fabric, cut:

- 7—2½×42" binding strips

Assemble Quilt Top

Before stitching triangles together, arrange them on a design wall or the floor to make sure you like the layout.

1. Referring to **Quilt Assembly Diagram**, page 4, lay out triangles in eight horizontal rows.

2. Referring to **Diagram 1**, sew together an A triangle and a B triangle, matching dots and being careful not to stretch edges. Press open attached triangle, pressing seam toward A triangle (**Diagram 2**).
3. Join a B triangle to Step 2 unit, matching dots (**Diagram 3**). Open triangle and press in same direction as before. Note: Seams will overlap and point of center triangle will be ¼" below edge (**Diagram 4**).
4. Continue in same manner, joining 11 B triangles total to the A triangle. Press after each one as before.
5. Referring to **Diagram 5**, add an A reversed triangle to make row 1. Press as before. Row 1 should be 54½×9½" including seam allowances.
6. Referring to **Quilt Assembly Diagram**, repeat steps 2–5 to make eight rows total. Press seams in one direction, alternating direction with each row.
7. 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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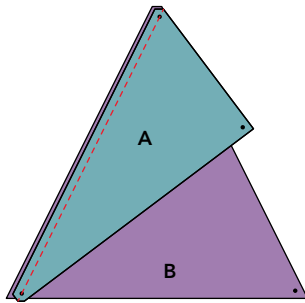


DIAGRAM 1

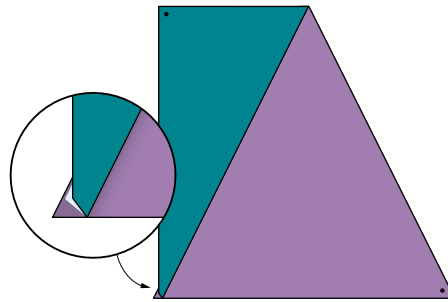


DIAGRAM 2

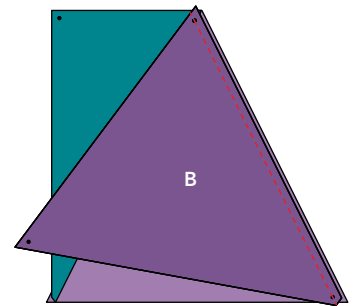


DIAGRAM 3

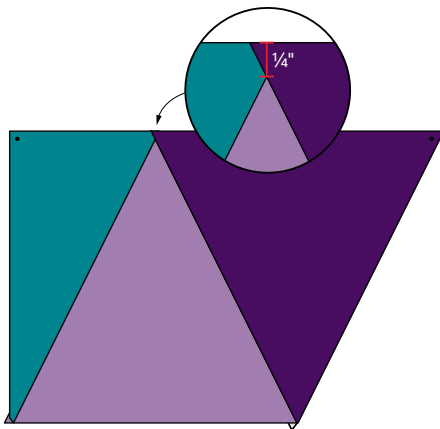


DIAGRAM 4

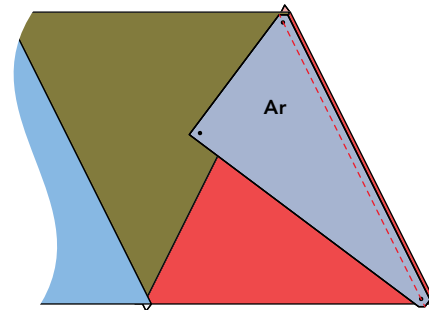
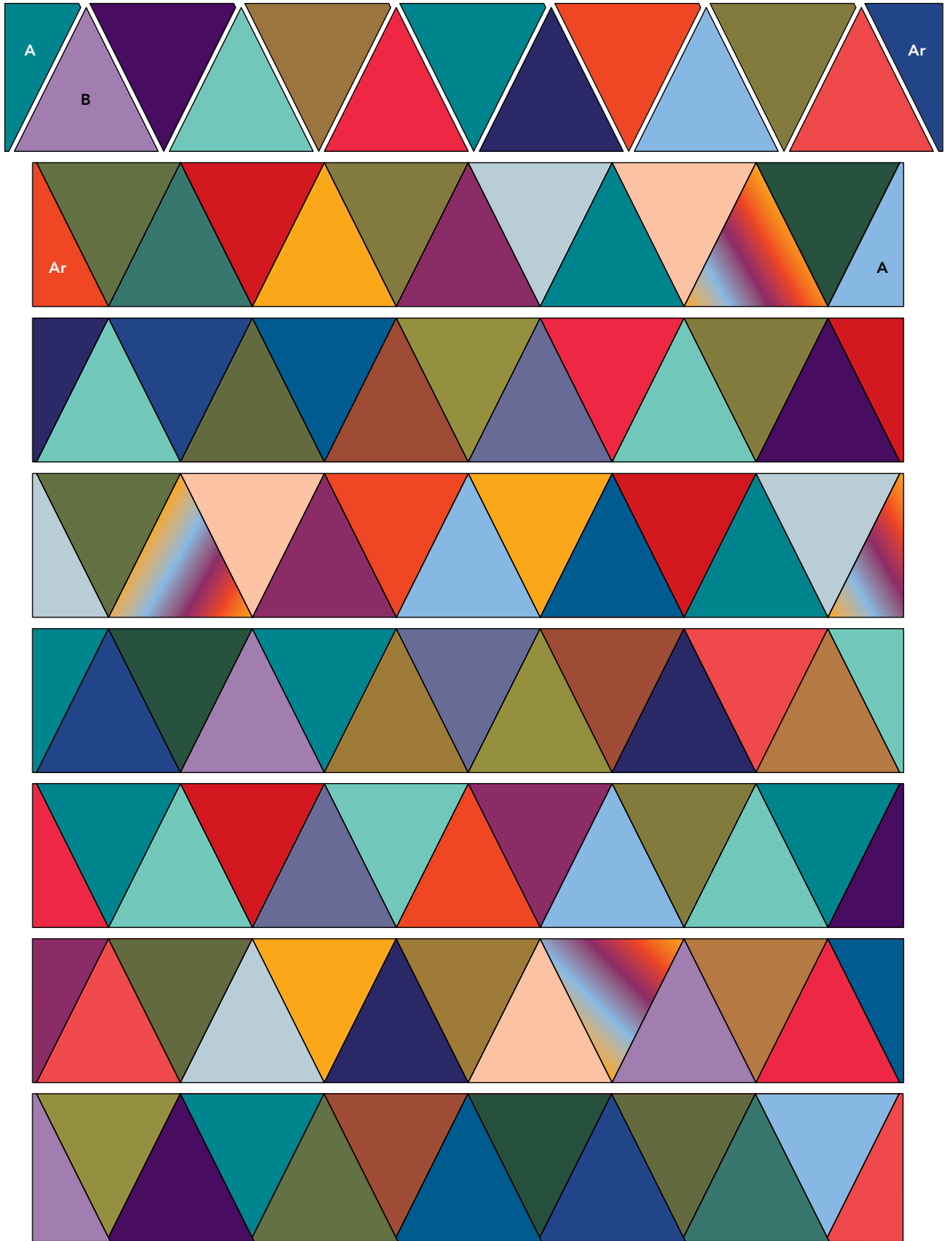


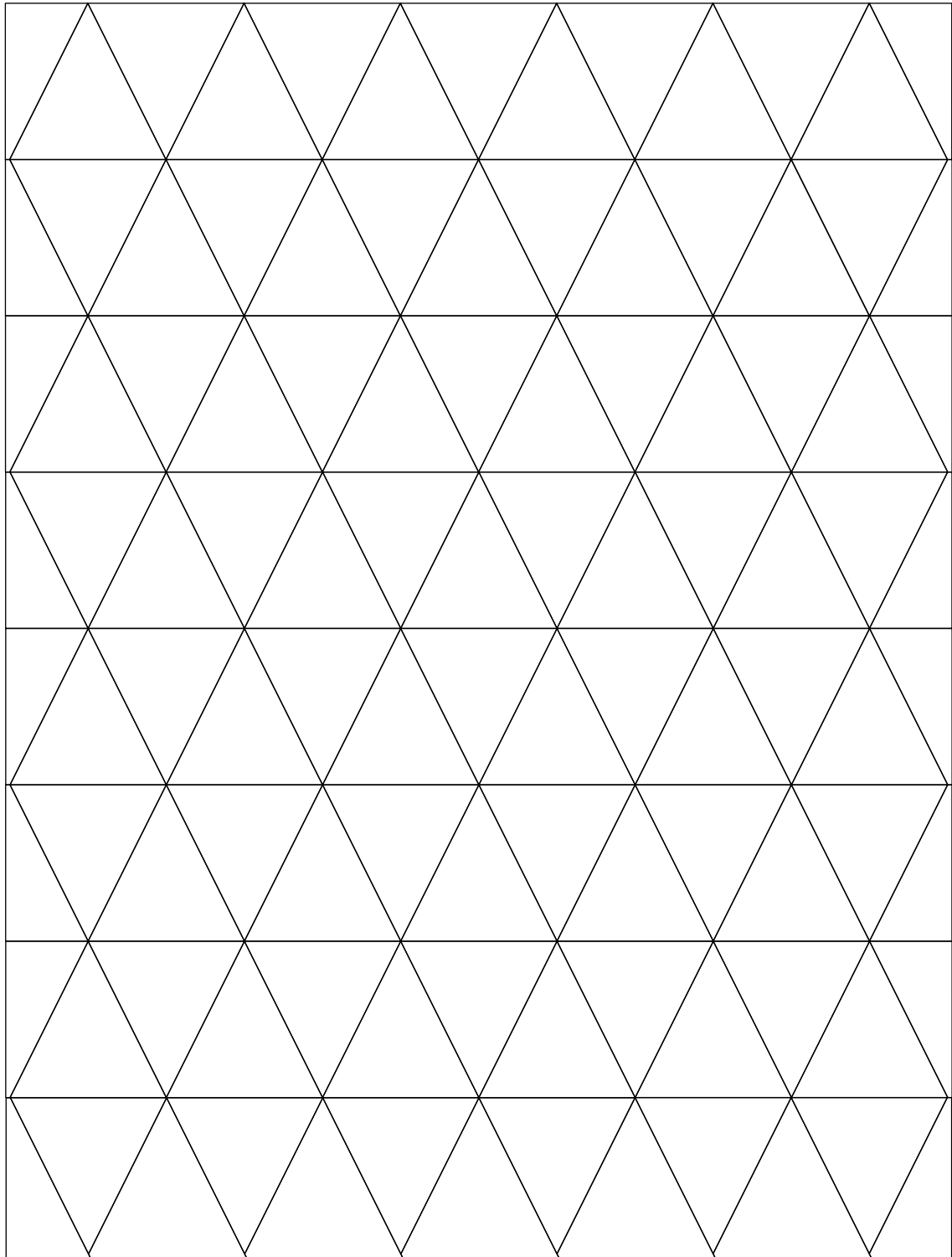
DIAGRAM 5

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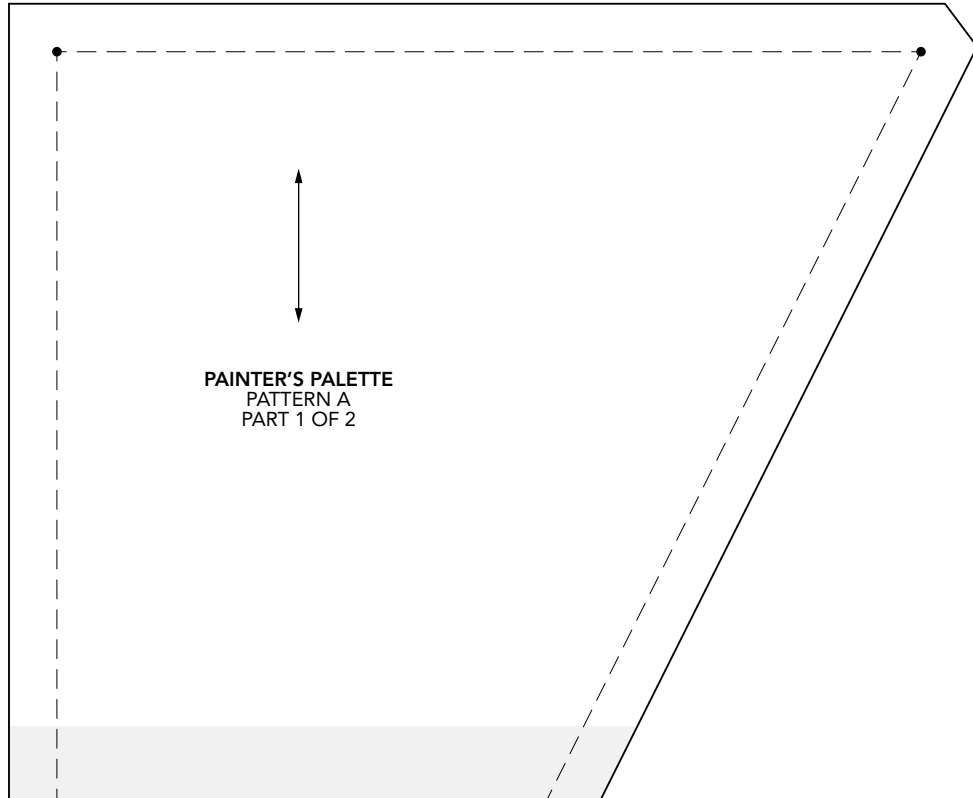
QUILT ASSEMBLY DIAGRAM

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PAINTER'S PALETTE
COLORING DIAGRAM

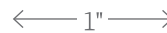
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PAINTER'S PALETTE
PATTERN A
PART 1 OF 2

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

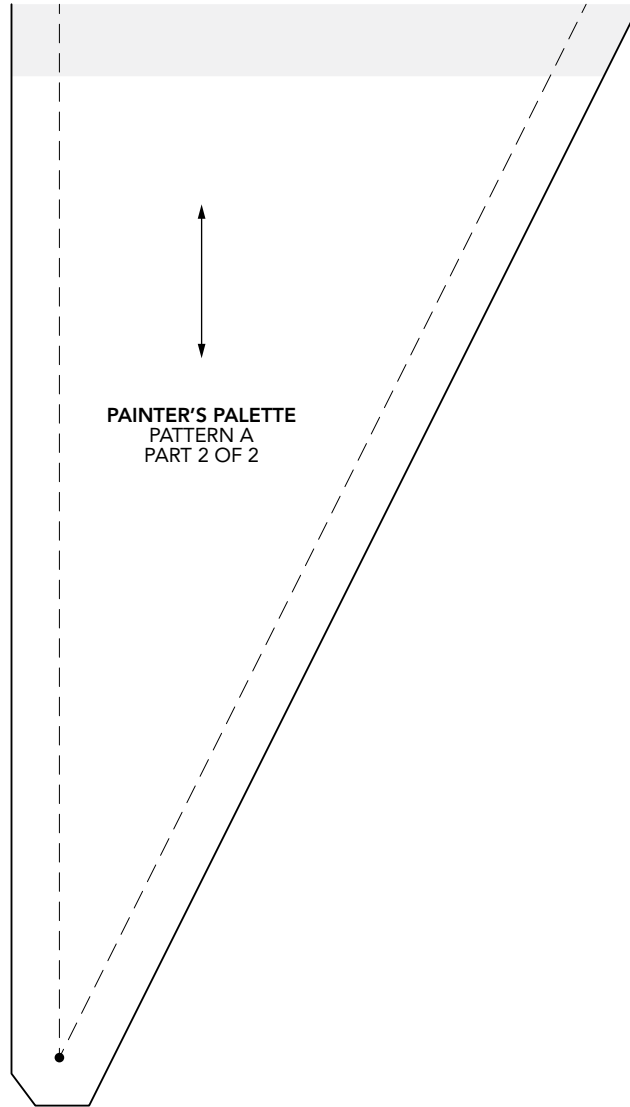
This box should measure 1".



*** 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."

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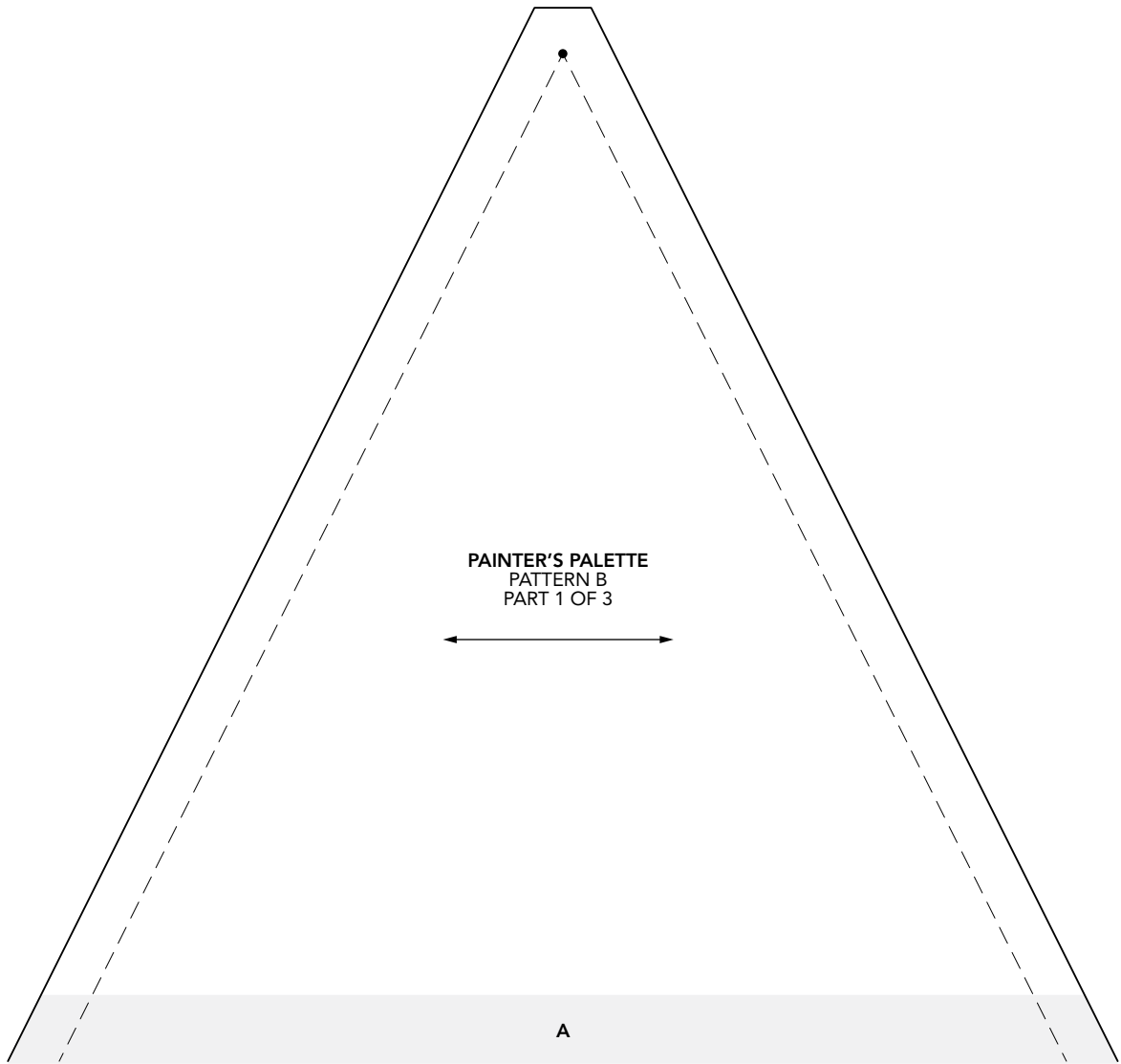
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← 1" →

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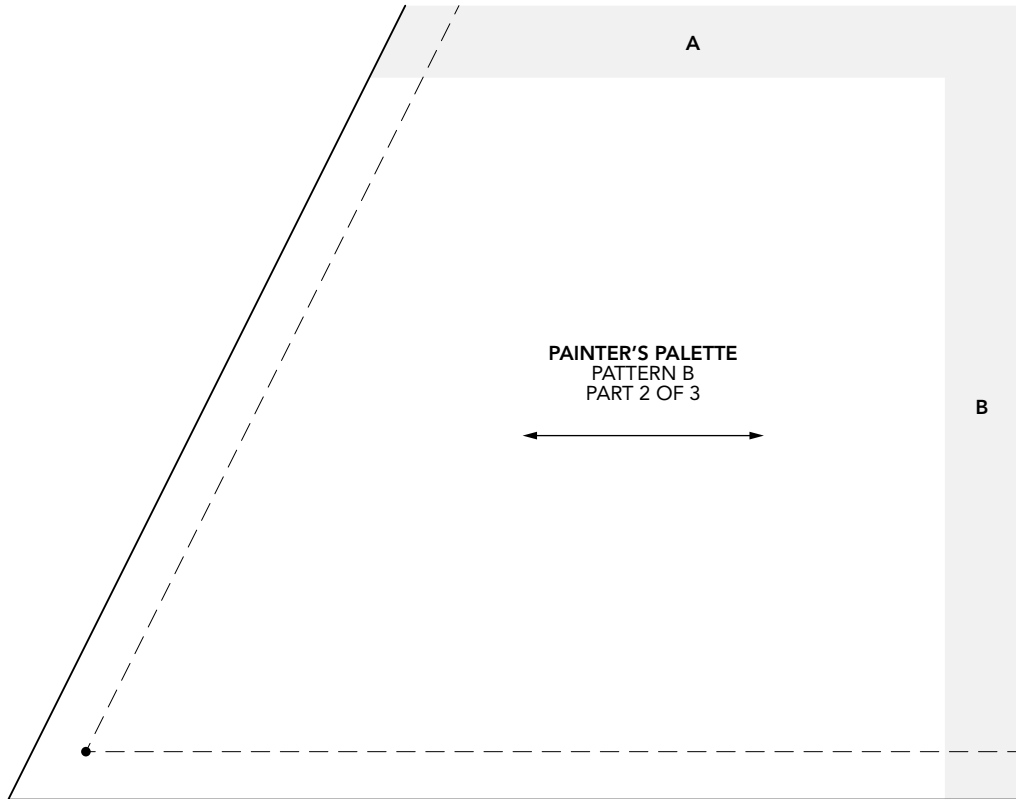


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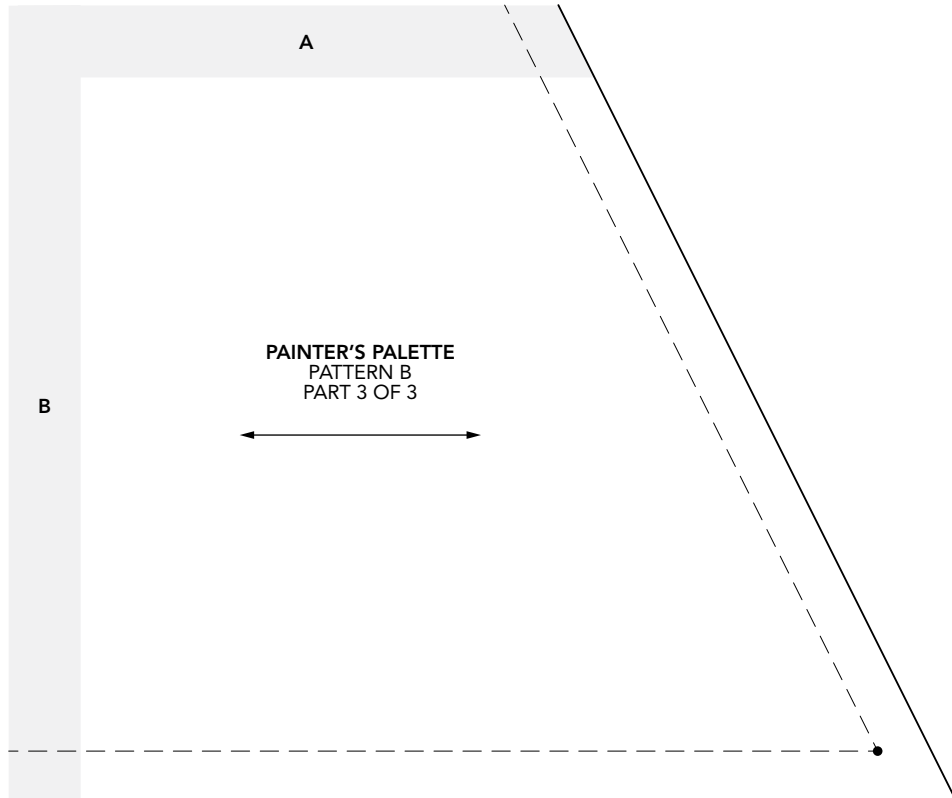
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LEARN MORE: What are templates?

A template is a pattern made from extra-sturdy material so you can trace around it many times without wearing away the edges.

To make templates, use easy-to-cut template plastic, available at quilt shops and crafts supply stores. Its transparency lets you trace the pattern directly onto its surface.

To make a template of a specific pattern, lay template plastic over the pattern and use a ruler and permanent marker to trace the solid outside edges, dashed seam lines, and grain-line arrow onto the plastic. (An arrow on a pattern indicates the direction the fabric grain should run.) Mark the template with its quilt name, letter, and any marked matching points (Photo 1).

Cut out the template. Check it against the original pattern for accuracy (Photo 2). If it isn't accurate, the error (even if it's small) will multiply as you assemble the quilt.

Using a pushpin, make a hole in the template at each marked matching point (Photo 3). The hole must be large enough to accommodate a pencil point.

Place your fabric right side down on 220-grit sandpaper, which will prevent the fabric from stretching as you trace. Place the template facedown on the wrong side of the fabric with the template's grain line (or one straight edge of the template) parallel to the fabric's lengthwise or crosswise grain. To trace the template on the fabric, use a pencil, dressmaker's pencil, chalk, or a special fabric marker that makes a thin, accurate line. Don't use a ballpoint or ink pen, which might bleed. Test marking tools on a fabric scrap before using them. Trace around the template. Mark any matching points through the holes in the template (Photo 4). (When sewing pieces together, you will line up and pin through matching points to ensure accurate assembly.)

Repeat to trace the number of pieces needed, positioning the tracings without space between them. Use scissors or a rotary cutter and ruler to precisely cut fabric pieces on drawn lines (Photo 5).

