

Project: Wild Flowers

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Snip, stitch, and stuff. Soon you will have a garden of flower pincushions.

## Project: Wild Flowers

### Materials

- ¼ yard multicolor print (pincushion side, bottom)
- ⅛ yard orange floral (petals)
- 6" square magenta polka dot (pincushion center)
- 6" square heavyweight interfacing
- Polyester fiberfill

Finished pincushion: 6×3"

Quantities include

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

### Cut Fabrics

Cut pieces in the following order. The patterns are on pages 4-5. To make pattern templates, see Make and Use Templates, page 6. Be sure to transfer the dots (matching points) marked on the patterns to the templates, then to the fabric pieces.

**From multicolor print, cut:**

- 8 of Pattern A
- 1 of Pattern D

**From orange floral, cut:**

- 16 of Pattern B

**From magenta polka dot, cut:**

- 1 of Pattern C

**From interfacing, cut:**

- 1 of Pattern C

### Assemble Pincushion

1. Sew together multicolor print A pieces in a row to make pincushion side (Diagram 1). Clip seam allowances; finger-press seams in one direction.
2. Join two orange floral B pieces, leaving short edge open for turning (Diagram 2). Turn right side out. Press to make a petal. Repeat to make eight petals total.
3. Matching center marks at raw edges, pin petals to right side of pincushion side; baste (Diagram 3).
4. With right side inside, sew together ends of pincushion side to make a circle, leaving an opening that will be used for stuffing the cushion later (Diagram 4).
5. Matching dots, baste magenta polka dot C circle to upper edge (edge with petals) of pincushion side (Diagram 5). Sew together ¼" from edge. Clip seams; turn to right side.
6. Stuff lightly with fiberfill until pincushion stands on its own.
7. Baste small gathering stitches ⅛" from edge of multicolor print D circle. Center interfacing C circle on wrong side of D circle; pull gathers tight, wrapping D circle around interfacing, to make pincushion base (Diagram 6). Secure thread. Press.
8. Hand-sew pincushion base to bottom opening.
9. Stuff firmly with fiberfill. Hand-sew side opening closed to complete pincushion.

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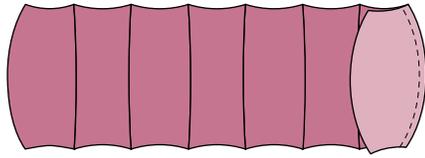


DIAGRAM 1



DIAGRAM 2

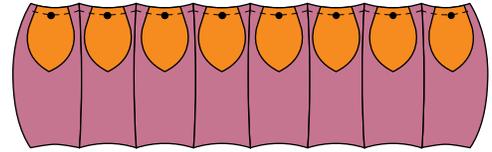


DIAGRAM 3

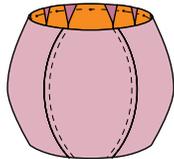


DIAGRAM 4

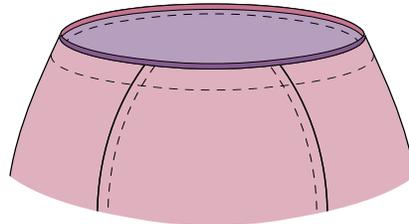


DIAGRAM 5

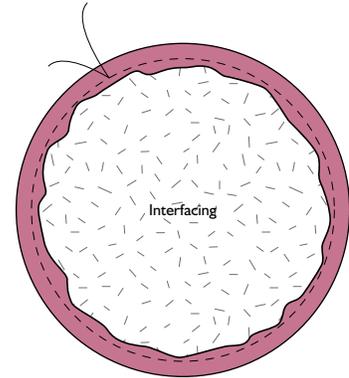
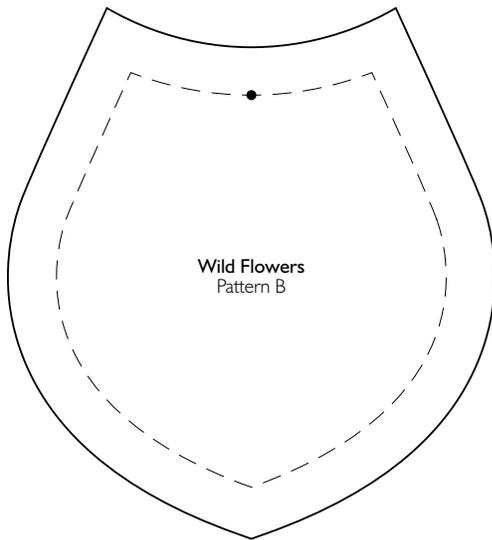
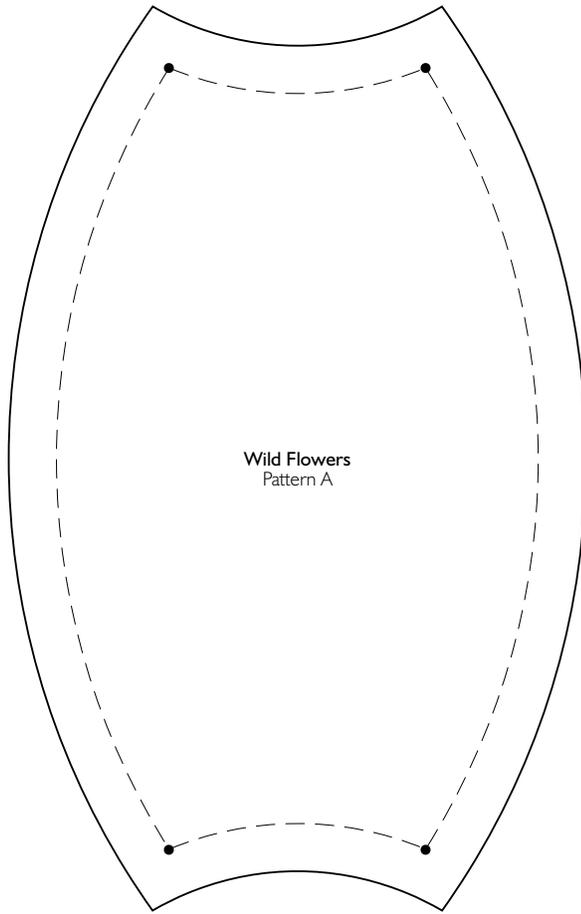


DIAGRAM 6

Project: Wild Flowers



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."

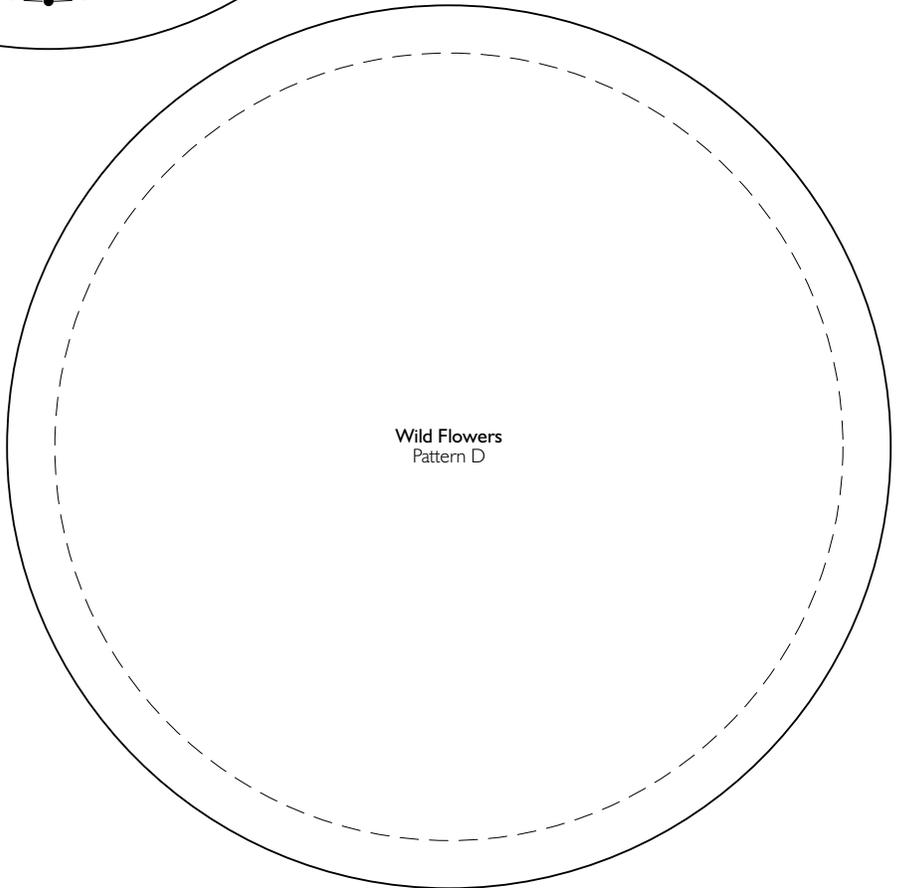
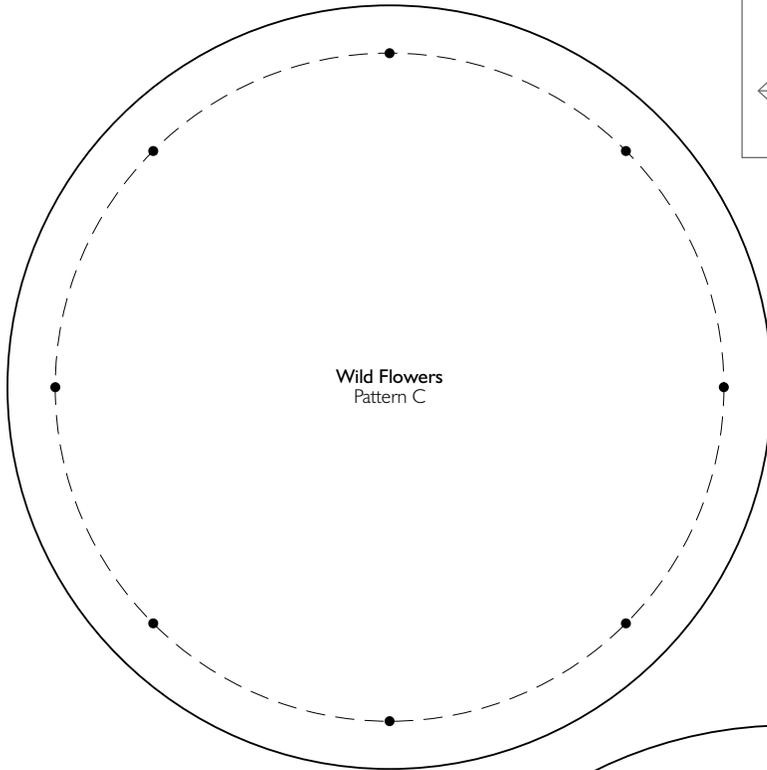
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← 1" →

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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.

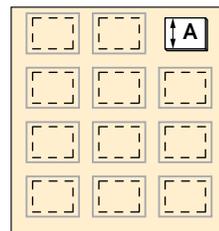


DIAGRAM 1

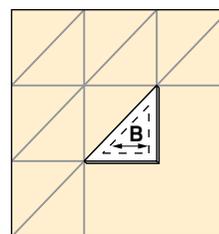


DIAGRAM 2