

Project: Big & Bold

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Don't spend time searching for your pincushion. Make a jumbo, tufted cushion in bright, lively prints and finding it will be a cinch!

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### Materials

- 18×22" piece (fat quarter) red print (pincushion top and bottom)
- 18×22" piece (fat quarter) red polka dot (pincushion side, button)
- 2—18×22" pieces fusible interfacing
- Polyester fiberfill
- 2—1½"-diameter buttons to cover
- Dollmaker's needle
- Water-soluble marking pen

**Finished pincushion:** 6×6×3"

**Quantities** are for 4¼"-wide, 100% cotton fabrics.

**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 3-5. (Pattern B has two sections. To make a full-size pattern measuring 12½" long, trace both sections on one large sheet of paper, overlapping shaded areas.)

To make templates of the patterns, 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.

Following manufacturer's instructions, fuse each red print and red polka dot 18×22" rectangle to a fusible interfacing 18×22" rectangle to reinforce pattern pieces; let cool.

#### From fused red print, cut:

- 2 of Pattern A

#### From fused red polka dot, cut:

- 2 each of patterns B and C

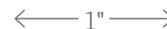
### Assemble Pincushion

1. Using sharp scissors, clip into seam allowance along edges of red polka dot B strips at marked dots, but do not cut into or beyond seam lines.
2. Layer and sew together B pieces across each short end to make a loop. Press seams open.
3. Matching dots, sew one long edge of loop to a red print A square.
4. Repeat Step 3, joining remaining red print A square to unsewn edge of loop, leaving a 2" opening along one edge for turning.
5. Turn pincushion right side out. Stuff firmly with fiberfill. Hand-sew opening closed.
6. Following manufacturer's instructions, cover each button using a red polka dot C circle.
7. Thread dollmaker's needle with double length of thread; knot end. Stitch down through center of pincushion; sew through button shank of first button and back through center of pincushion. Sew through button shank of second button on opposite side of pincushion. Repeat as needed, pulling thread tight to gather pincushion at center. Tie off ends of thread.

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Big & Bold  
Pattern A

This box should  
measure 1".

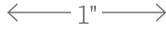


**\* NOTE:**

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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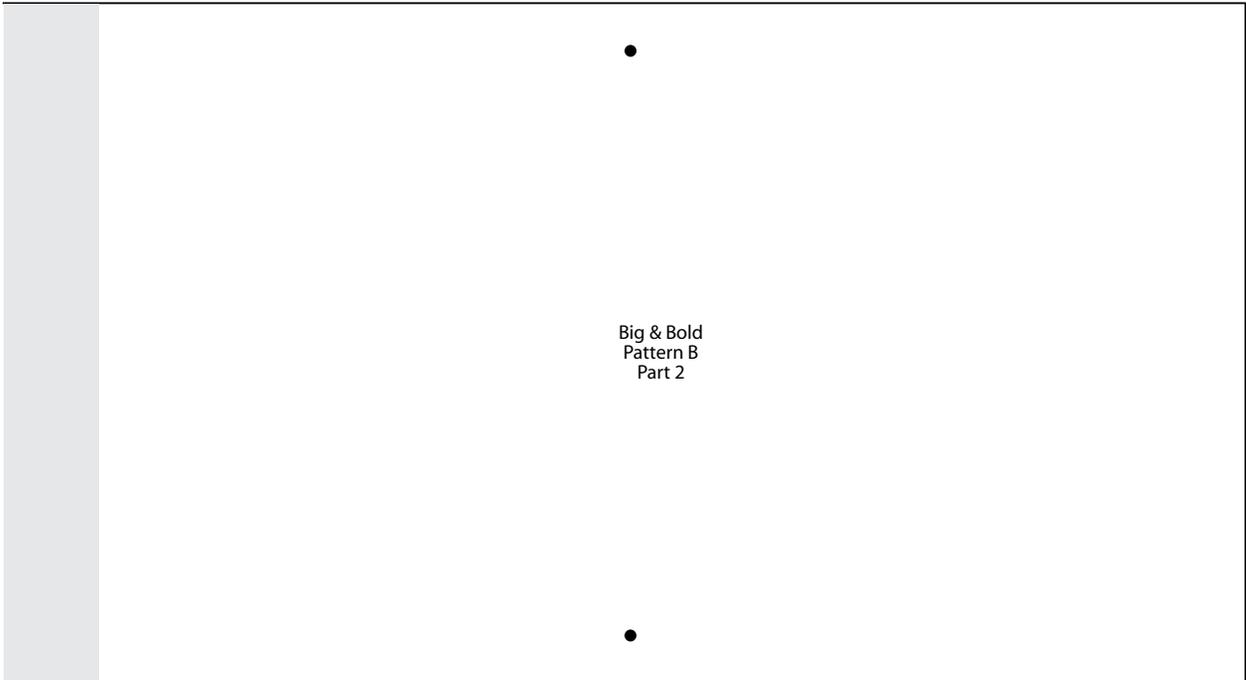
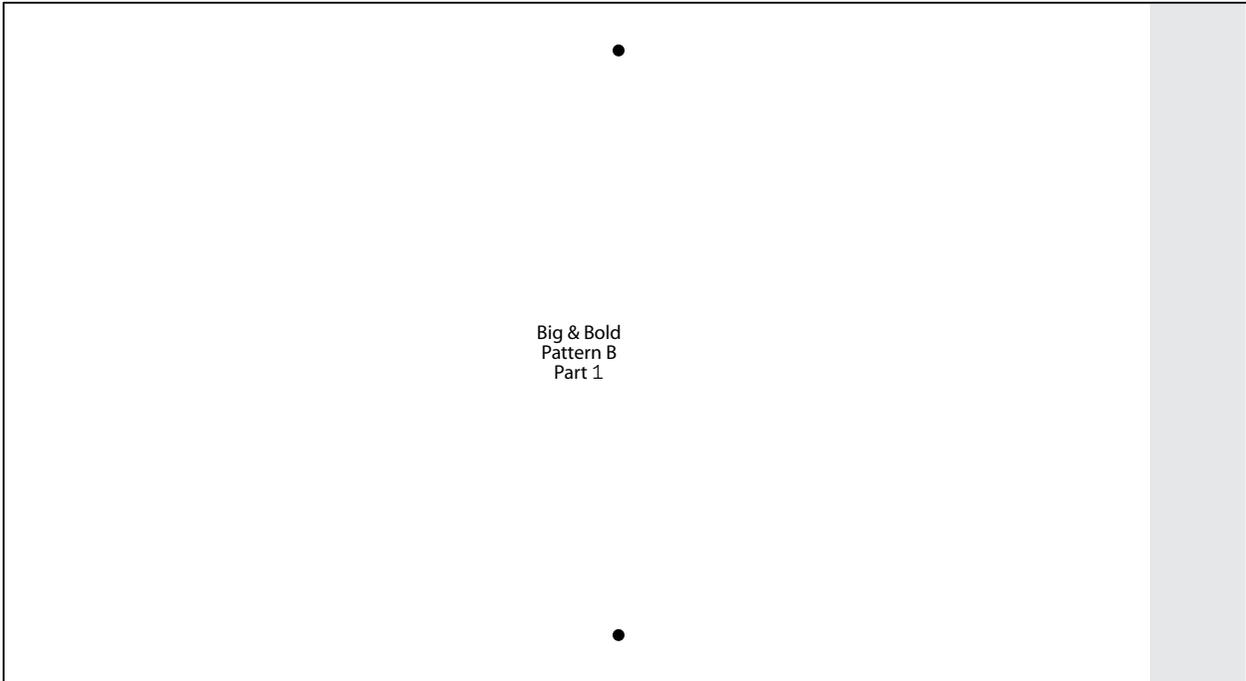
This box should measure 1".



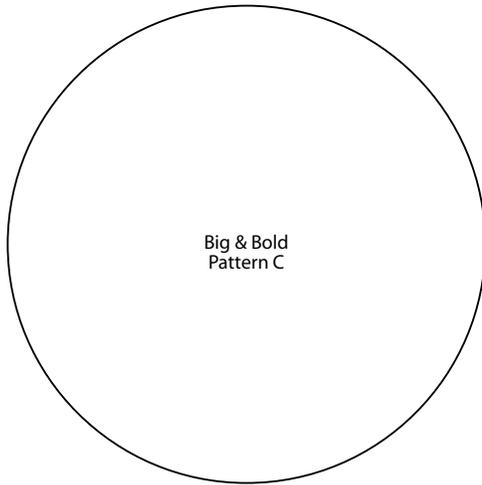
**\* NOTE:**

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."

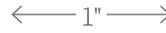
To make an entire pattern, cut out partial patterns on outside lines and tape together, overlapping shaded areas.



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This box should  
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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.

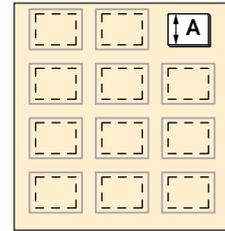


DIAGRAM 1

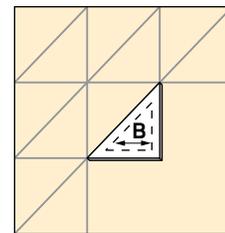


DIAGRAM 2