

PROJECT: Candy Corn Runner
Use geometric prints to form blocks in a stylized interpretation of the sweet Halloween treat.

DESIGNER: Trina Kirkvold



TABLE RUNNER

Finished size: 13×51"
(including rickrack)

Finished block: 4×6"

MATERIALS

Yardages and cutting instructions are based on 42" of usable fabric width.

- ❑ 1/3 yard total assorted yellow prints and stripes (blocks)
- ❑ 1 1/2 yards black dot (blocks, setting squares, backing)
- ❑ 1/3 yard total assorted orange dots (blocks)
- ❑ 1/8 yard white tone-on-tone (blocks)
- ❑ 19×57" batting
- ❑ 3 5/8 yards 1 1/4"-wide rickrack: orange

CUT FABRICS

Cut pieces in the following order.

Patterns are on *page 4*.

To make templates of patterns, see "Make Templates and Use Templates" on *page 5*.

From assorted yellow prints and stripes, cut:

- 16 of Pattern A

From block dot, cut:

- 1—12 1/2×50 1/2" rectangle
- 8—4 7/8" squares, cutting each in half diagonally for 16 large triangles total
- 15—4 1/2" setting squares

From assorted orange dots, cut:

- 16 of Pattern B

From white tone-on-tone, cut:

- 8—2 7/8" squares, cutting each in half diagonally for 16 small triangles total

ASSEMBLE TABLE RUNNER TOP

Measurements include 1/4" seam allowances. Sew with right sides together unless otherwise stated.

Press seams in directions indicated by arrows on diagrams. If no direction is specified, press seam toward darker fabric.

- 1) Referring to **Diagram 1**, sew together a yellow print or stripe A piece and a black dot large triangle.
- 2) Join an orange dot B piece to the yellow A piece (**Diagram 2**). Add a white tone-on-tone small triangle to make a block. The block should be 4 1/2×6 1/2" including seam allowances.
- 3) Repeat steps 1 and 2 to make 16 blocks total.
- 4) Referring to **Table Runner Assembly Diagram**, lay out blocks and black dot 4 1/2" setting squares in three vertical rows. The first row will extend beyond both ends of the other two rows.
- 5) Sew together pieces in each row. Press seams in one direction, alternating direction with each row. Join rows, offsetting seams as shown. Press seams in one direction. Trim first row ends even with remaining row ends to complete table runner top. The table runner top should be 12 1/2×50 1/2" including seam allowances.

- 3) Sew together around all edges, leaving a 6" opening for turning. Trim batting even with table runner top and backing. Clip corners; turn right side out. Slip-stitch opening closed. Topstitch along outer edges.
- 4) Quilt as desired to complete table runner. Designer Trina Kirkvold machine-quilted diagonal rows about 1 1/2" apart and parallel to the stripes in each "candy corn" piece.

FINISH TABLE RUNNER

- 1) Pin orange rickrack to right side of table runner top, centering rickrack along edge; baste.
- 2) Place batting on flat surface. Center table runner top and black dot 12 1/2×50 1/2" rectangle with right sides together atop batting.

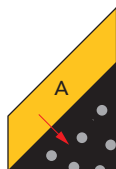


DIAGRAM 1

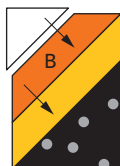


DIAGRAM 2

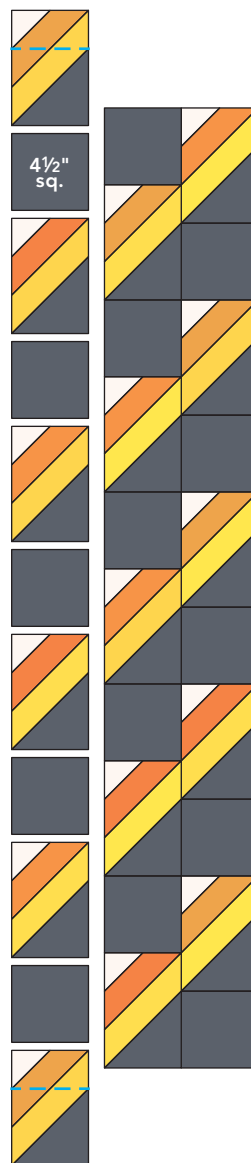
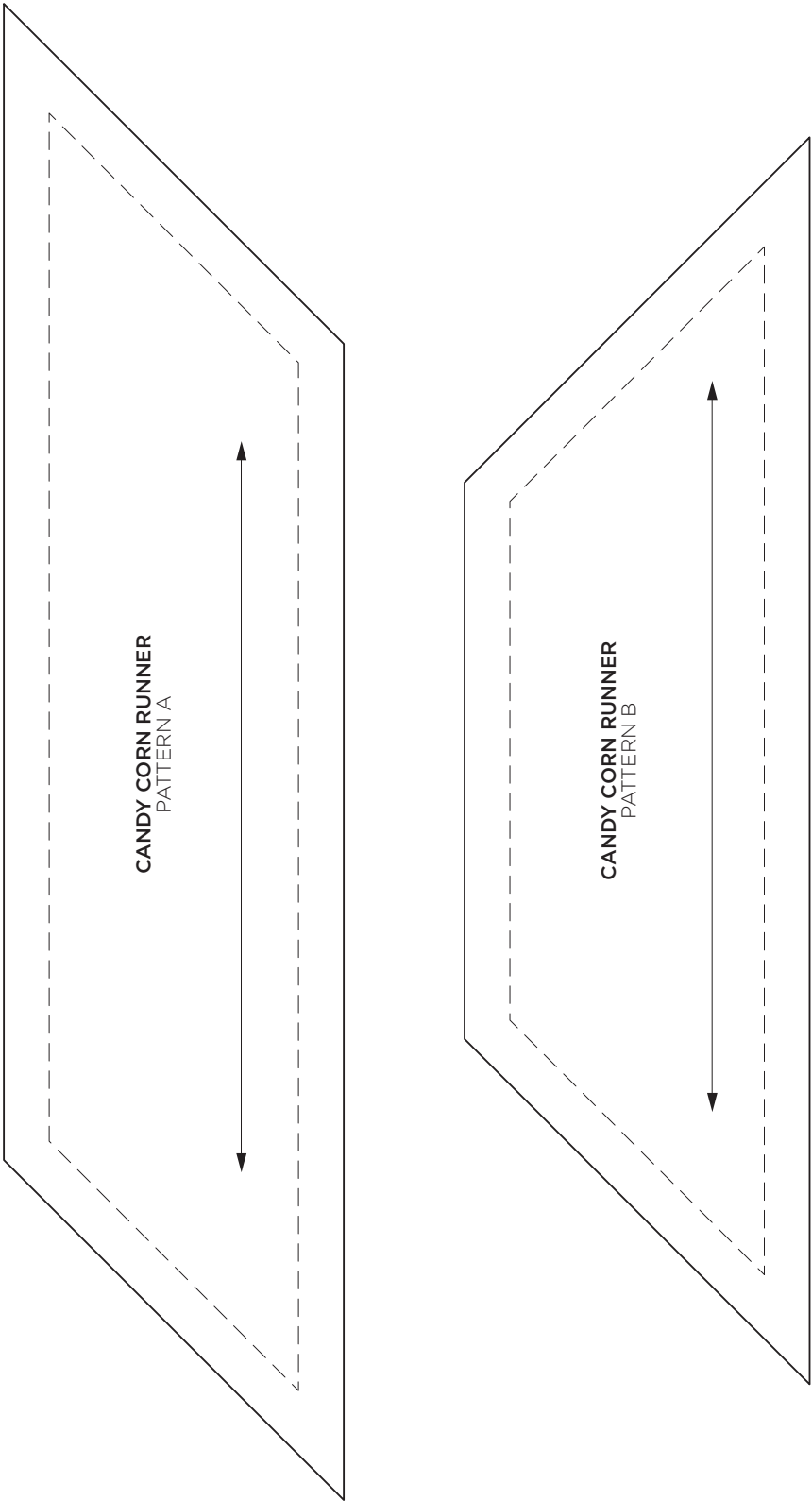


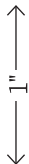
TABLE RUNNER
ASSEMBLY DIAGRAM



*** 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."

This box should measure 1".



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.

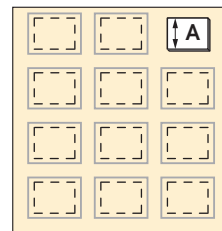


DIAGRAM 1

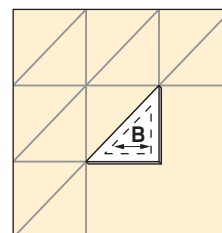


DIAGRAM 2