



💡💡 WITH THE RIGHT TOOLS AND
KNOW HOW, JUST ABOUT ANYBODY
CAN MAKE BEAUTIFUL MODERN
QUILTS AT HOME! 💧💧

Here at Brother we take time to develop easy to use, functional sewing machines that make stitching a treat, and what could go better with your dream machine than our indispensable introduction to quilting. Packed with over 150 techniques and tips, this sewing-side guide is your new best friend when it comes to quilt making.

Happy stitching!

brother
at your side

THE CLEVER
LITTLE BOOK

of

QUILTY
KNOW HOW

» ESSENTIALS

ESSENTIALS

SEAM ALLOWANCES

IMPERIAL	METRIC
$\frac{1}{4}$ in	6mm
$\frac{3}{8}$ in	10mm
$\frac{1}{2}$ in	12mm
$\frac{5}{8}$ in	15mm
$\frac{3}{4}$ in	19mm

YARDAGE

IMPERIAL	METRIC
$\frac{1}{8}$ yd	12cm
$\frac{1}{4}$ yd	23cm
$\frac{1}{3}$ yd	35cm
$\frac{1}{2}$ yd	46cm
1yd	92cm

CLEVER TIP

These are not exact conversions. Converting measurements could interfere with cutting accuracy, so always follow the same units of measurement throughout – do not mix metric and imperial!

* These are not exact conversions.

SIZE GUIDES

COMMON PRE-CUTS

FAT QUARTER 18in x 22in

FAT EIGHTH 9in x 22in

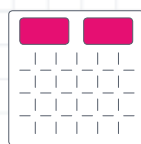
CHARM 5in square

MINI CHARM 2½in square

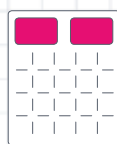
LAYER CAKE 10in square

JELLY ROLL 2½in x 44in

STANDARD QUILTS



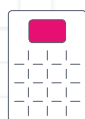
**Super King
(US King)**
102in x 92in



**King
(US Queen)**
88in x 90in



Double
80in x 84in



Single
55in x 79in



Lap
60in x 72in



Crib
40in x 60in

IF YOU'RE MAKING A BEDSPREAD, MEASURE THE LENGTH, WIDTH AND HEIGHT OF YOUR MATTRESS AND ADD AS MUCH EXTRA FABRIC AS YOU'D LIKE TO DRAPE. OR CHEAT AND MEASURE A BEDSPREAD THAT YOU ALREADY OWN!



WE ♥ FAT QUARTERS!

FROM JUST ONE FAT QUARTER, YOU CAN CUT...

SIX (6)
6½in squares

NINE (9)
6in squares

TWELVE (12)
5½in squares

TWELVE (12)
5in squares

SIXTEEN (16)
4½in squares

TWENTY (20)
4in squares

THIRTY (30)
3½in squares

FORTY-TWO (42)
3in squares

FIFTY-SIX (56)
2½in squares

NINETY-NINE (99)
2in squares

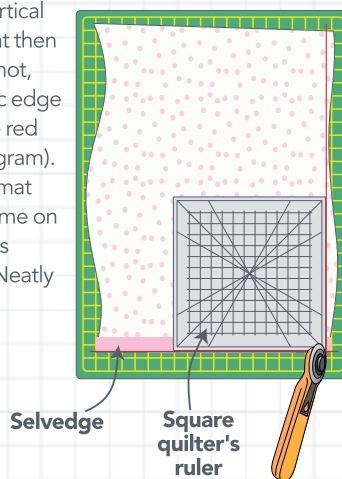
SQUARING UP

For the best results, cut your fabric pieces so they're right-angled and on the straight grain.

1 Place your pressed fabric on your cutting mat so a selvedge is aligned with a horizontal marking on the mat. (If your piece of fabric doesn't have a selvedge, just line the edge of the fabric up with a horizontal line on the mat.)

2 Check the right-hand side of the fabric – if it's following a vertical line on the mat then it is square; if not, trim that fabric edge (shown by the red line in the diagram).

3 Rotate the mat and do the same on the other sides of the fabric. Neatly trim off any selvages.



COLOUR THEORY



PRIMARY

Red, Yellow and Blue. These colours cannot be mixed or formed by any combination of colours.



SECONDARY

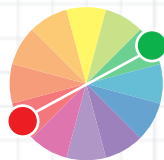
Orange, Green and Violet. These colours are created by mixing two primary colours together.



TERTIARY

Red-orange, Yellow-orange, Yellow-green, Blue-green, Blue-violet and Red-violet created by mixing a primary and a secondary colour together.

COLOUR MIXING



COMPLEMENTARY

Located directly opposite each other on the colourwheel, pairings are high contrast and usually very vibrant.



ANALOGOUS

Schemes using colours adjacent to each other on the colourwheel. They are harmonious, pleasing to the eye and often found in nature.



TRIADIC

Evenly spaced around the colourwheel, triadic schemes are usually vibrant even when using unsaturated hues.



DOUBLE COMPLEMENTARY

Using four colours arranged in two complementary pairs around the colourwheel.

COMMON ABBREVIATIONS

FQ Fat Quarter	EPP English Paper Piecing
HST Half-square Triangle	FPP Foundation Paper Piecing
QST Quarter-square Triangle	BOM Block Of the Month
LOF Length Of Fabric	DSM Domestic Sewing Machine
LQS Local Quilt Shop	WIP Work In Progress
RST Right Sides Together	UFO Unfinished Object
WOF Width Of Fabric	

LOOK OUT FOR A 'SQUISHY'
IT'S AN ENVELOPE FILLED WITH
FABRIC GOODNESS!

JUST FOR FUN!

NQR Not Quilt Related	TGIF Thank Goodness It's Finished!	MGBTQ Must Get Back To Quilting
SABLE Stash Accumulation Beyond Life Expectancy	TOAD Trashed Object Abandoned in Disgust!	WISP Work In Slow Progress

HOW TO HANG A QUILT

FOR A MINI...

For a mini quilt that's fairly light weight then two corner pockets will do just fine for hanging.

- 1 Before attaching binding, press the two squares of binding fabric (you probably don't want them any smaller than 6in square) in half on the diagonal, wrong sides together.
- 2 Pin in the top right and left corners of the back side of the mini, aligning raw edges.
- 3 Once the corners are pinned in place, machine the binding to the front side of the quilt – attaching the corners in place securely, and then hand stitch the binding to the back side of the quilt to finish.

PSST! WE SOMETIMES USE NAPPY PINS TO ATTACH A LIGHT WEIGHT DOWEL TO THE BACK OF MINI QUILTS WHEN WE'RE OUT ON OUR PHOTOSHOOTS.

...OR A FULL-SIZE!

For a larger, or heavier project, you want to spread the weight more evenly across the quilt – so a hanging sleeve is much better.

- 1 Measure the width of your quilt. Cut a piece of fabric that measures the exact width of the quilt x 7in.
- 2 Hem the short ends of the fabric with a 1/2in double fold hem. Then fold in half lengthwise wrong sides together, and sew with a 1/2in seam.
- 3 Turn right side out and press flat with the seam running down the centre of the hanging sleeve.
- 4 Pin the hanging sleeve in place on your quilt back, and hand sew along both long sides.
- 5 Sew through the backing fabric and batting, only!

CLEVER TIP

Use the same fabric as your quilt back to create an invisible hanging sleeve!

HOW TO MAKE A QUILT LABEL

1 Cut a rectangle of fabric, adding $\frac{1}{2}$ in to the desired finished size.

2 Cut a piece of freezer paper the same size as your fabric. Place the freezer paper over a piece of lined writing paper and with a dark fine point marker and ruler, trace the lines onto the non-waxy side of the freezer paper. Press the paper onto the reverse of your fabric.

CLEVER TIP

You could also use a disappearing fabric pen to mark guidelines on the front of your label.

3 Using a light box, or bright window, use the lines on the freezer paper as a guide to write on your label with a permanent fabric marker. You can include information like the recipient, date, or name of the quilt block. Don't forget to also add your own name.

4 Remove the freezer paper and machine baste $\frac{1}{4}$ in from the edge of your label. Press under the edges, using your basting stitches as a guide. Pin to the back of your quilt and hand stitch in place. Then carefully remove your basting stitches.

WHAT TO WRITE!

WHO?

The name of the person who made the quilt, and the name of the lucky recipient.

WHEN?

Date the quilt was finished or gifted.

WHAT?

Does the quilt have a theme, use special fabric, or a technique of note you'd like to record.

WHY?

Is it a birthday, anniversary, special occasion or other special event.

WHERE?

Where was the quilt made, and where will it live!