

# Animals

**PATTERN FOR A SINGLE-BED QUILT**  
**PATTERN FOR A QUILT 61 x 85" (155 x 216cm)**

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*Amanda Jane*  
TEXTILES

# Amanda Jane Textiles

## To make this quilt you need:

From fabric 45" (114cm) wide:

16" (40.6cm) of fabric A, light sage;

28" (71cm) of fabric B, dark sage;

42" (107cm) of fabric C, light brown;

14" (35.5cm) of fabric D, sage green floral print;

24" (61cm) of fabric E, tan flower print;

16" (40.6cm) of fabric F, yellow leaf print;

16" (40.6cm) of fabric G, tan; 32" (81.2cm) of fabric H, mustard yellow;

14" (35.5cm) of fabric I, dark green;

39" (99cm) of fabric J, brown print, for binding or 8½ yards (7.92m) of one-inch wide bias binding.

The quantity of your 'special' fabric depends on the print. Altogether, you need 35 animal - or other - images, each 'fussy-cut'\* to show the picture at 3½" (89mm) square; \*'Fussy-cutting' means placing your quilters' ruler over the fabric so you can check that the picture contained in the area you plan to cut out looks good. Don't forget to allow for a ¼" seam allowance around your picture.

Fabric 90 x 65" (165cm x 229cm) for the backing;

Wadding 90" x 65" (165cm x 229cm)

2 reels of thread in a matching colour for machine stitching;

\*'Fussy-cutting' means placing your quilters' ruler over the fabric so you can check that the picture contained in the area you plan to cut out looks good. Don't forget to allow for a ¼" seam allowance around your picture.



Lay-out diagram for 'Australian Animals' quilt



1a	7b	6c	7d	1e
2a	1b	7c	1d	2e
3a	2b	1c	2d	3e
4a	3b	2c	3d	4e
5a	4b	3c	4d	5e
6a	5b	4c	5d	6e
7a	6b	5c	6d	7e

You will see that each of your piles of blocks (see instructions) forms a chevron shape. The colours travel visually down into the centre of the quilt and up out again.

**Please note:**

If you go to You Tube ([www.youtube.com](http://www.youtube.com)), and search for '**Amanda Jane Textiles**' you can see short videos demonstrating how to cut out and join the pieces of fabric for this quilt.

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1. Cut out 35 squares  $3\frac{1}{2}$ " x  $3\frac{1}{2}$ " (89 x 89mm) from your 'special' printed fabric, making sure you have a clear image (such as the one of the dingo here) which will fit comfortably into the 3" x 3" (76 x 76mm) square at the centre of the finished block. Put these to one side.

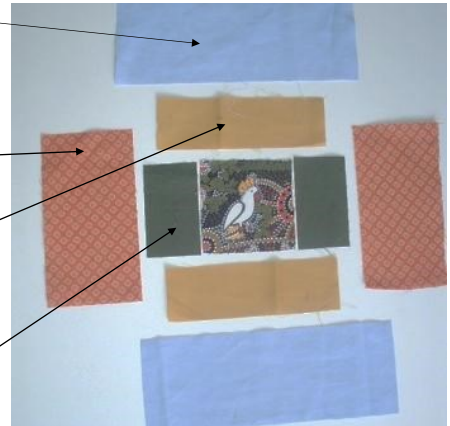


2. The next size pieces to cut are the largest:  $12\frac{1}{2}$ " x  $3\frac{1}{2}$ " (317 x 89mm). Cut ten in fabric A (light sage), twenty in fabric B (dark sage), thirty in fabric C (taupe) and ten in fabric D (sage green floral).

After that cut pieces  $6\frac{1}{2}$ " x  $3\frac{1}{2}$ " (165 x 89mm). Cut thirty in fabric E (tan floral), twenty in fabric F (yellow leaf), twenty in fabric G (tan).

Next, cut pieces  $6\frac{1}{2}$ " x 2" (165 x 51mm). Cut 70 in fabric H (mustard yellow).

Finally, cut pieces  $3\frac{1}{2}$ " x 2" (89 x 51mm). Cut 70 in fabric I (dark green)



3. Take a piece of fabric I (dark green) and lay it exactly on top of the animal square, on the right hand side of the square, with the right sides of the fabric together. (The 'right' side is the coloured or printed face of the fabric.) Hold the fabrics together by placing pins at right angles to the edge, in the spots marked with an arrow.



4. Stitch the two pieces together with a  $\frac{1}{4}$ " (6mm) seam. (A specialist quilting foot is helpful.) Stitch along the seam, taking each pin out just before the sewing machine presser foot reaches it. You can stitch several pieces in a 'chain' as shown here. Then repeat the whole process with a second piece of fabric I (dark green) on the opposite side of the centre square.

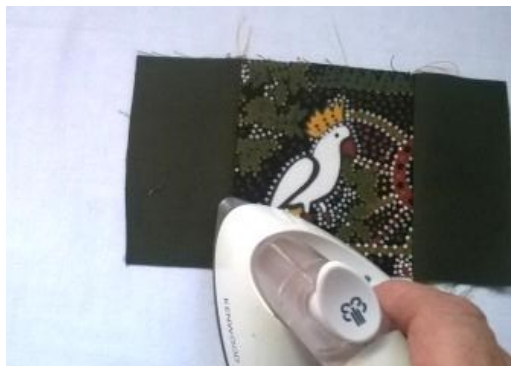


5. After machine-stitching each seam, press the seam carefully with a steam iron, keeping the fabric pieces on top of each other. This 'sets' the seam.



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6. Then open out the two pieces and press the two seam allowances, that is the  $\frac{1}{4}$ " (6mm) strip beyond the stitching across to one side. On the wrong side of the fabric, the seams should be pressed away from the centre square



7. Next, pin fabric H (mustard) along the top of the piece you have created. Machine as before and press twice as before.



8. Complete pile 5, using ten pieces of fabric D (sage floral print) and ten pieces of fabric G (tan). Pin, stitch and press fabric D strips to the right and left of the small block. Then pin, stitch and press fabric G above and below the small central block. Label the pile "5".



9. Complete pile 6, using ten pieces of fabric C (light brown) and ten pieces of fabric E (tan floral). Pin, stitch and press fabric C strips to the right and left of the small block. Then pin, stitch and press fabric E above and below the small central block. Label the pile "6".



10. Finally, Complete pile 7, using ten pieces of fabric B (dark sage) and ten pieces of fabric F (yellow leaf print). Pin, stitch and press fabric B strips to the right and left of the small block. Then pin, stitch and press fabric F above and below the small central block. Label the pile "7".

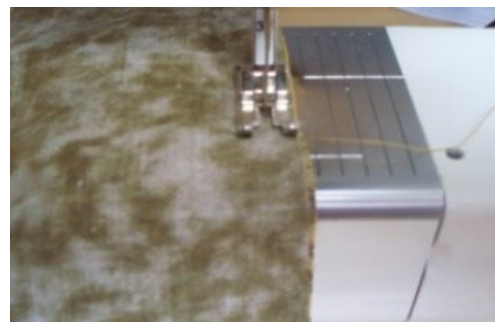


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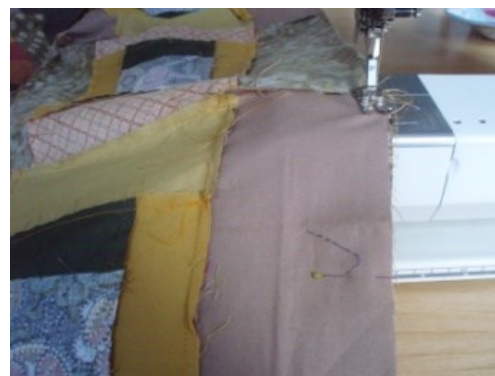
11. Now label every block in each pile. In pile 1, the first block is 1a, the next 1b, then 1c, 1d and 1e. In pile 2 label blocks 2a, 2b and so on, until all 35 blocks are labelled. Lay them out on a large surface (a double bed or on the floor), following the diagram on the inside front cover. Check you are happy with the arrangement.



12. Now start to join blocks across each row. For example the first row at the top of the quilt is made up of these blocks: 1a 7b 6c 7d 1e. Take care you attach blocks together in the right order and keep the labels on for the moment. Complete all seven rows in this way.



13. Pin together rows 1 and 2, ensuring the blocks are matched exactly one on top of another, by careful insertion of the pins. Machine stitch with a  $\frac{1}{4}$ " (6mm) seam. Next add row 3, checking that all the animals are the right way up and continue like this until all seven rows are stitched together. Mark the centre of each side with a pin.



14. Join backing fabric if necessary and press. Place a pin at the centre of each side and lay backing (right side facing downwards) on a flat surface (table or floor). Join wadding if necessary and place a pin in the centre of each side as before. Place wadding on top of backing fabric. Mark centre of quilt top sides. Now place the completed quilt top, facing upwards, on the top. Line up the pins in the different layers.

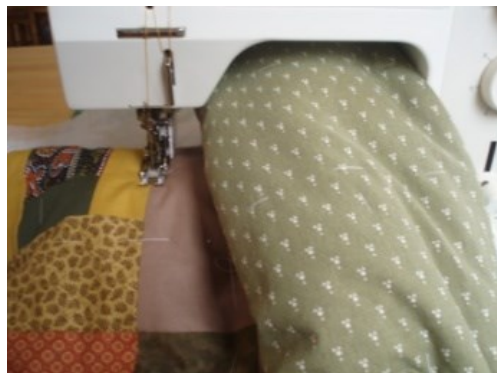


15. Pin down through all the layers with long quilter's pins. You may want to use a cutting mat beneath the work to avoid any damage to the table surface. Cut a long piece of tacking thread and put a knot in the end. Tacking through all three layers of your quilt sandwich, stitch lines about 4" (10cm) apart from top to bottom and side to side of your quilt.



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16. Using a quilting thread as the top thread on the machine, stitch along each of the lines between the rows, working from one side to the other. Roll up the quilt as shown. Do the first line of quilting between rows 3 and 4. Then complete the other horizontal lines. You may need to lengthen the stitch length setting on your machine.



17. Repeat the process with a line of quilting stitches running down the quilt between the second and third blocks. Then complete the other vertical lines. Finally, quilt carefully round the central square of each block. Take the threads to the back of the work and finish off each one with a double knot at the edges, and elsewhere, by sewing the ends in.



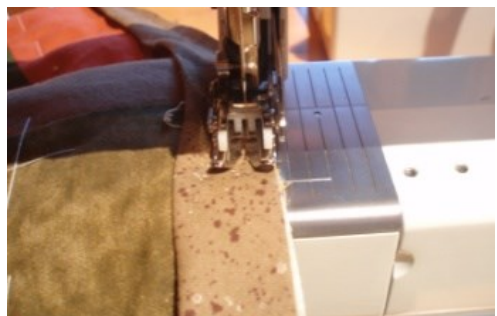
18. Square off the quilt, by measuring carefully with a long tape-measure across the width and the length of the quilt and inserting pins. Use a long ruler and rotary cutter (with a cutting mat) to trim the edges of the quilt if needed, so it is an exact rectangle, with 90 degree right-angles in each corner.



19. If using a fabric binding, cut 2" (50mm) strips of binding, by cutting crosswise (from corner to corner) of a square. Join the binding strips, as shown, until you have a length 300" (7.62m) long. Fold in half and press with the iron.



20. Starting near the bottom of one of the sides of the quilt, begin to pin the binding/bias binding into place, working on the right side, with the right sides together. Keep the edge of the binding accurately lined up with the outside of the quilt. You may wish to tack before machine stitching.



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21. Fold binding over raw edges to the wrong side. Slip-stitch the folded edge of the strip to the back of the work, following the line of machine-stitching and ensuring that all the ends of the quilting threads are hidden inside this binding strip. (Slip the needle through the fold in the nearest fabric; when the needle emerges, take a tiny stitch in the opposite fabric.)



22. When you have stitched right round the quilt and come back to the beginning, trim and fold under the final short edge of binding and stitch in. Carefully take out all the tacking stitches.

Enjoy your quilt!



I hope you have enjoyed using this pattern. I am very fond of it, as I bought the fabrics while on a visit to my cousin in Australia.

You might like to take a look at my weekly blog, which appears on Mondays on my website: [www.amandajanetextiles.com](http://www.amandajanetextiles.com).

I teach a 'Make Your First Quilt' on Skillshare ([www.skillshare.com](http://www.skillshare.com)). You can find a link to the course on my website on the 'Tutorials' page, where you will also see some free patterns.

*Amanda*