

Tilda®

SOLDS

My Colourful Town Quilt



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Colourful is certainly an apt description of this wonderful quilt, where clever piecing creates the illusion of a vibrant town filled with multi-coloured houses. It looks complicated but is more straight forward than you might think, being made up of different units pieced together into columns. The quilt is a chance for the many wonderful colours in Tilda's Solids collection to shine.

Difficulty rating **

Materials

- Fabric 1: $\frac{3}{8}$ yd (40cm) – Solid warm sand (120002)
- Fabric 2: $\frac{1}{4}$ yd (25cm) – Solid cappuccino (120007)
- Fabric 3: 12in (30.5cm) square – Solid toffee (120004)
- Fabric 4: $\frac{1}{4}$ yd (25cm) – Solid burgundy (120006)
- Fabric 5: 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ in (34.5cm) square – Solid country red (120014)
- Fabric 6: $\frac{3}{8}$ yd (40cm) – Solid rosewood (120034)
- Fabric 7: 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ in (34.5cm) square – Solid terracotta (120035)
- Fabric 8: 9in (23cm) square – Solid brown (120005)
- Fabric 9: $\frac{1}{8}$ yd (15cm) – Solid red (120021)
- Fabric 10: $\frac{1}{8}$ yd (15cm) – Solid dusty rose (120009)
- Fabric 11: $\frac{1}{4}$ yd (25cm) – Solid pink (120026)
- Fabric 12: $\frac{3}{8}$ yd (40cm) – Solid cerise (120015)
- Fabric 13: $\frac{1}{2}$ yd (50cm) – Solid coral (120016)
- Fabric 14: $\frac{3}{8}$ yd (40cm) – Solid mustard (120040)
- Fabric 15: $\frac{1}{8}$ yd (15cm) – Solid ginger (120018)
- Fabric 16: 12in (30.5cm) square – Solid rust (120017)
- Fabric 17: $\frac{1}{8}$ yd (15cm) – Solid salmon (120027)
- Fabric 18: $\frac{1}{4}$ yd (25cm) – Solid pale yellow (120022)
- Fabric 19: $\frac{1}{8}$ yd (15cm) – Solid dijon (120039)
- Fabric 20: 12in (30.5cm) square – Solid lime green (120028)
- Fabric 21: 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ in (34.5cm) square – Solid moss (120038)
- Fabric 22: $\frac{1}{8}$ yd (15cm) – Solid sage green (120020)
- Fabric 23: 9in (23cm) square – Solid pine (120041)
- Fabric 24: $\frac{1}{4}$ yd (25cm) – Solid fern green (120025)
- Fabric 25: 12in (30.5cm) square – Solid aqua (120042)
- Fabric 26: $\frac{3}{8}$ yd (40cm) – Solid dusty teal (120043)
- Fabric 27: $\frac{3}{8}$ yd (40cm) – Solid sky teal (120023)
- Fabric 28: $\frac{1}{4}$ yd (25cm) – Solid cornflower blue (120024)
- Fabric 29: $\frac{1}{4}$ yd (25cm) – Solid peacock (120045)
- Fabric 30: $\frac{1}{4}$ yd (25cm) – Solid petrol (120037)
- Fabric 31: $\frac{1}{4}$ yd (25cm) – Solid blue sage (120008)
- Fabric 32: $\frac{1}{8}$ yd (15cm) – Solid soft teal (120003)
- Fabric 33: $\frac{1}{4}$ yd (25cm) – Solid light blue (120044)
- Fabric 34: 12in (30.5cm) square – Solid night blue (120029)
- Fabric 35: $\frac{1}{4}$ yd (25cm) – Solid lupine (120013)
- Fabric 36: $\frac{1}{8}$ yd (15cm) – Solid aubergine (120036)



- Fabric 37: ¼yd (25cm) – Solid thistle (120012)
- Fabric 38: ⅛yd (15cm) – Solid lavender pink (120010)
- Fabric 39: ⅜yd (40cm) – Solid plum (120048)
- Fabric 40: ⅜yd (40cm) – Solid lilac (120030)
- Fabric 41: ⅛yd (15cm) – Solid lilac mist (120011)
- Fabric 42: 12in (30.5cm) square – Solid grape (120046)
- Fabric 43: ⅛yd (15cm) – Solid grey cloud (120031)
- Fabric 44: ⅜yd (40cm) – Solid rain grey (120032)
- Fabric 45: 13½in (34.5cm) square – Solid dark granite (120033)
- Fabric 46: ⅛yd (15cm) – Solid warm charcoal (120047)
- Wadding (batting): 66in x 81in (168cm x 206cm)
- Backing fabric if using your choice of a single fabric: 3¾yds (3.5m) **OR**
Backing fabric if making the pieced backing described: refer to Step 4 for fabrics needed
- Binding fabric: ½yd (50cm) – Solid cappuccino (120007)
- Piecing and quilting threads
- Quilter's ruler, rotary cutter and mat

Fabric Notes

Because solid fabrics are being used, you can rotate the shapes as needed on the fabrics to get the best, most economical fit. Where a long eighth or long quarter of a yard is given in the Materials list you could use a fat eighth or a fat quarter instead. A fat eighth is assumed to be approximately 10½in x 18in (26.7cm x 45.7cm) and a fat quarter approximately 21in x 18in (53.3cm x 45.7cm).

Finished Size

57½in x 72½in (146cm x 184cm)

General Notes

- Fabric quantities are based on a usable width of 42in (107cm), unless otherwise stated.
- Measurements are in imperial inches with metric conversions in brackets – use only *one* system throughout (preferably inches).
- Width measurements are generally given first.
- Press all fabrics before cutting.
- Use ¼in (6mm) seams unless otherwise instructed.
- Read all the instructions through before you start.

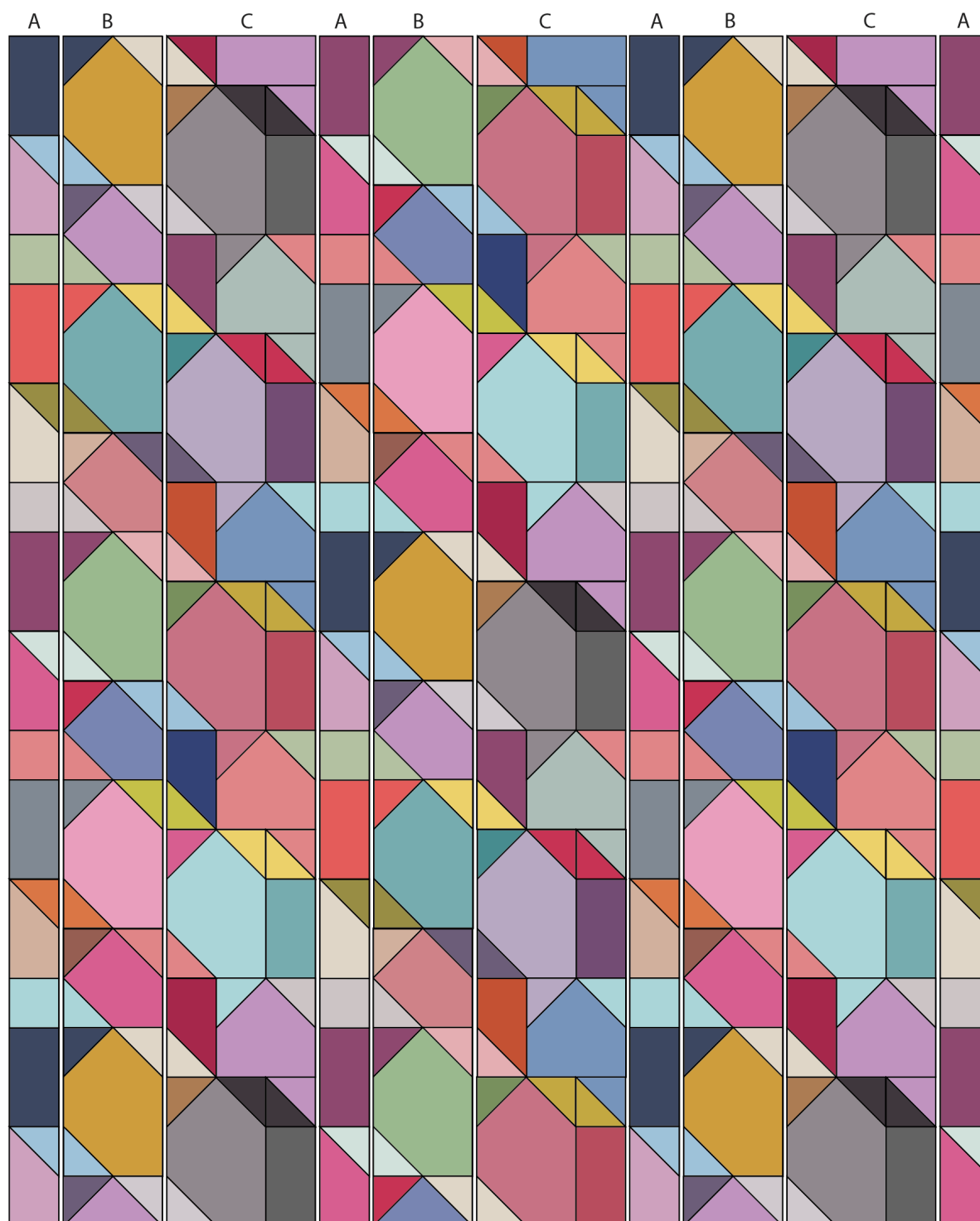
Quilt Layout

1 The quilt is made up of columns of different units. In the instructions the columns are labelled Column A, Column B and Column C for easy identification. Refer to **Fig A** for the fabrics used. **Fig B** shows the quilt layout, with slight gaps between the columns so you can visualise the assembly more easily.



Fig A Fabric swatches

 Fabric 1 Solid warm sand	 Fabric 13 Solid coral	 Fabric 25 Solid aqua	 Fabric 37 Solid thistle
 Fabric 2 Solid cappuccino	 Fabric 14 Solid mustard	 Fabric 26 Solid dusty teal	 Fabric 38 Solid lavender pink
 Fabric 3 Solid toffee	 Fabric 15 Solid ginger	 Fabric 27 Solid sky teal	 Fabric 39 Solid plum
 Fabric 4 Solid burgundy	 Fabric 16 Solid rust	 Fabric 28 Solid cornflower blue	 Fabric 40 Solid lilac
 Fabric 5 Solid country red	 Fabric 17 Solid salmon	 Fabric 29 Solid peacock	 Fabric 41 Solid lilac mist
 Fabric 6 Solid rosewood	 Fabric 18 Solid pale yellow	 Fabric 30 Solid petrol	 Fabric 42 Solid grape
 Fabric 7 Solid terracotta	 Fabric 19 Solid dijon	 Fabric 31 Solid blue sage	 Fabric 43 Solid grey cloud
 Fabric 8 Solid brown	 Fabric 20 Solid lime green	 Fabric 32 Solid soft teal	 Fabric 44 Solid rain grey
 Fabric 9 Solid red	 Fabric 21 Solid moss	 Fabric 33 Solid light blue	 Fabric 45 Solid dark granite
 Fabric 10 Solid dusty rose	 Fabric 22 Solid sage green	 Fabric 34 Solid night blue	 Fabric 46 Solid charcoal
 Fabric 11 Solid pink	 Fabric 23 Solid pine	 Fabric 35 Solid lupine	
 Fabric 12 Solid cerise	 Fabric 24 Solid fern green	 Fabric 36 Solid aubergine	

Fig B Quilt layout**Cutting Out**

2 Each column is made up of different units and these are created with squares and rectangles, with corner triangles created on many of the units to make the angled roofs of the houses. The cut measurements for the pieces that make up the units are given in **Fig C** for the Column A units, in **Fig D** for the Column B units and in **Fig E** for the Column C units, so follow these diagrams carefully. **Fig C**, **Fig D** and **Fig E** also show how many of each unit you need to make, and the specific positions of the fabrics.



There are six different measurements to cut – width measures are given first and $\frac{1}{4}$ in (6mm) seam allowances are included:

a = $3\frac{1}{2}$ in x $6\frac{1}{2}$ in (9cm x 16.5cm).

b = $3\frac{1}{2}$ in (9cm) square.

c = $6\frac{1}{2}$ in (16.5cm) square.

d = $6\frac{1}{2}$ in x $9\frac{1}{2}$ in (16.5cm x 24.1cm).

e = $6\frac{1}{2}$ in x $3\frac{1}{2}$ in (16.5cm x 9cm).

f = 4in (10.2cm) square, for half-square triangle (HST) units.

Fig C Layout and cutting for the A Column units

Sizes include seam allowances

All pieces to be cut initially as squares or rectangles

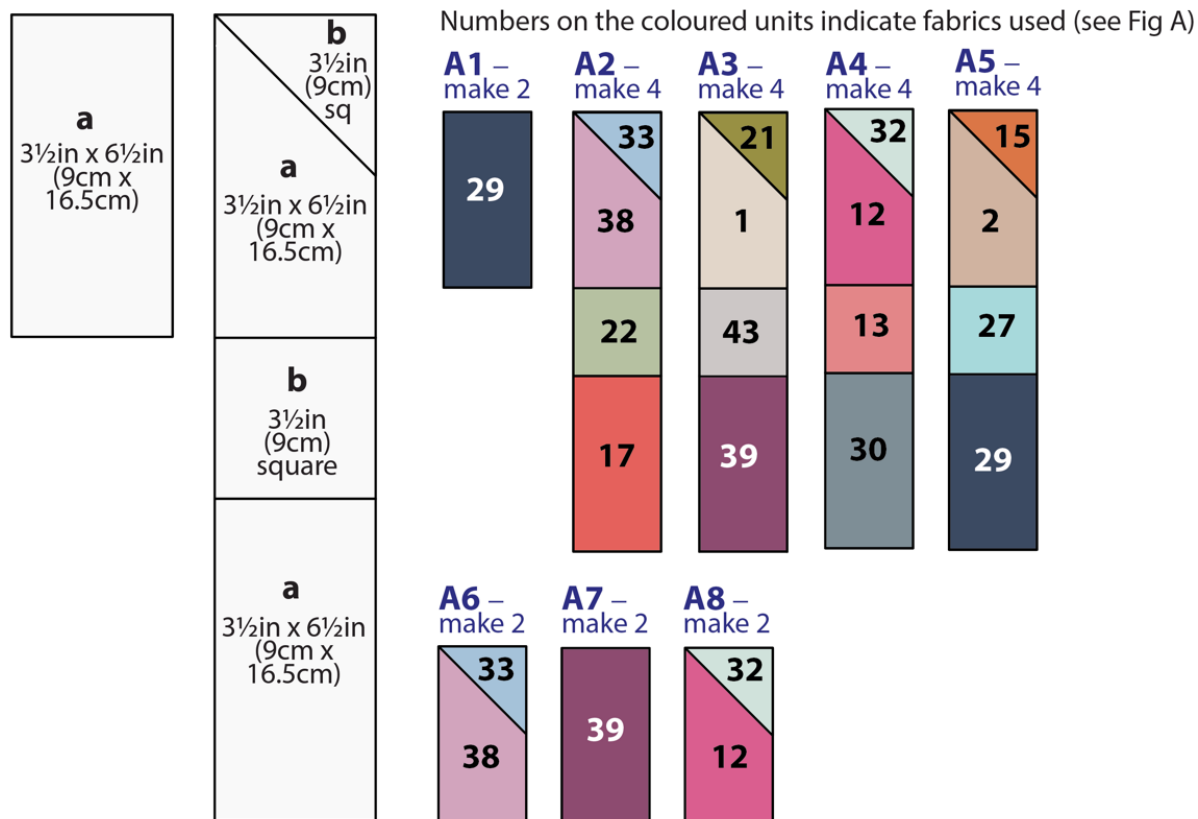


Fig D Layout and cutting for the **B** Column units

Sizes include seam allowances. All pieces to be cut initially as squares or rectangles

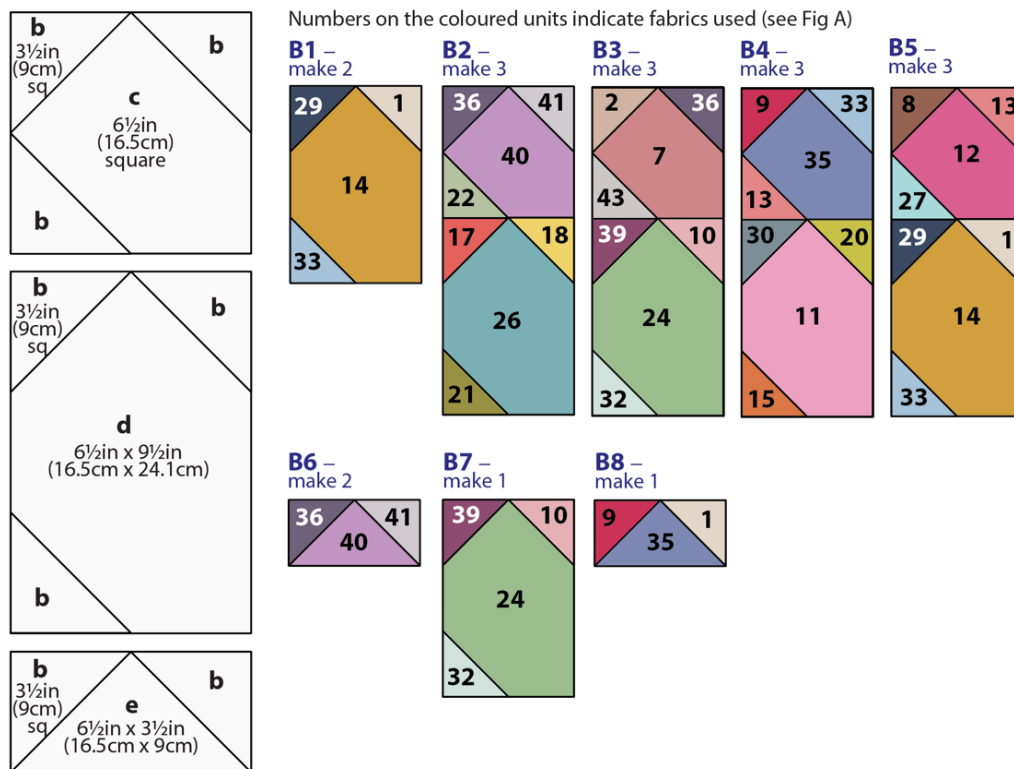
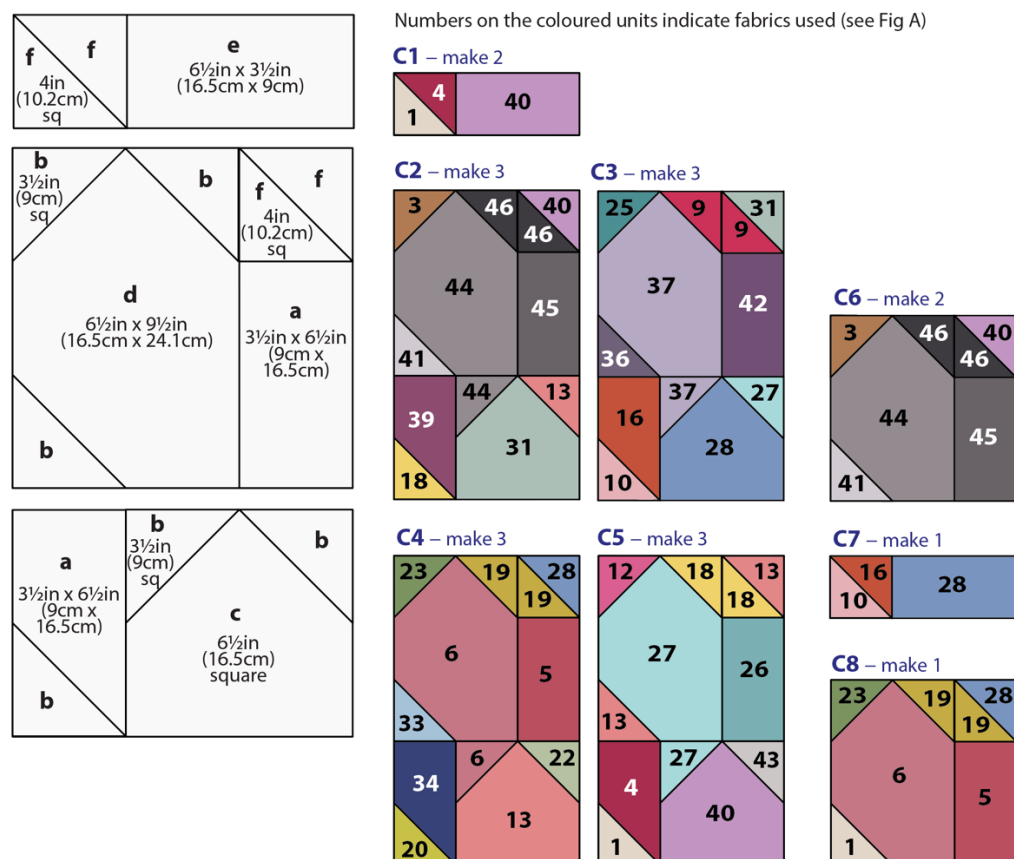


Fig E Layout and cutting for the **C** Column units

Sizes include seam allowances. All pieces to be cut initially as squares or rectangles



3 If using a single backing fabric: Remove the selvages from the backing fabric and cut the fabric into two pieces each 66in (168cm) long x width of fabric. Sew them together along the long side and press the seam open. Trim to a piece about 66in x 81in (168cm x 206cm).

4 If making a pieced backing: You will need the following fabrics – the large pieces (grey cloud and petrol) need to be bought in *addition* to the quilt front fabrics (2yds/m of each will be enough) and will produce a backing that is about 4in (10cm) larger all round than the quilt front, to allow for quilting.

- One piece of Solid grey cloud 66in x 39¼in (168cm x 100cm).
- One piece of Solid petrol 66in x 39¼in (168cm x 100cm).

For the pieced strip across the back, cut the following pieces (sufficient fabric for these pieces has been allowed for in the Materials list). Once cut, set them aside for the moment.

- One 3½in (9cm) square from Fabrics 12, 28, 29 and 19.
- One 6½in x 3½in (16.5cm x 9cm) rectangle from Fabrics 26, 16 and 11.
- One 9½in x 3½in (24.1cm x 9cm) rectangle from Fabrics 39, 14, 4 and 13.

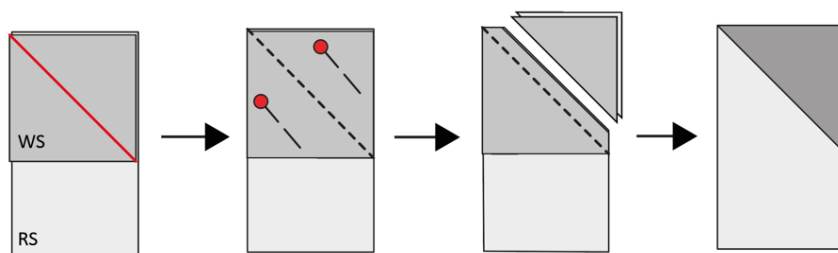
5 Cut the binding fabric into seven strips 2½in (6.4cm) x width of fabric. Sew them together end to end and press seams open. Press in half along the length, wrong sides together.

General Techniques Needed

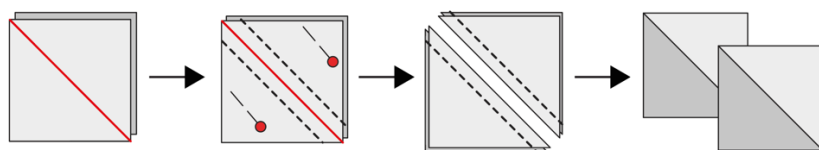
6 There are two techniques that are needed when sewing the units for the columns. The main technique used is one that creates triangles on corners, and an example of this is shown in **Fig F**. Take the larger piece of fabric and place it right side (RS) up. Take the smaller square and pencil mark the diagonal line on the wrong side (WS). Pin the square right sides together with the larger piece of fabric, aligning the edges as shown. Sew along the marked line. Trim off excess fabric ¼in (6mm) outside the sewn line. Press the triangle outwards.

The other corner triangles are made in the same way, but the sizes and the direction of the angle will vary depending on the unit being made.

Fig F Making corner triangle units

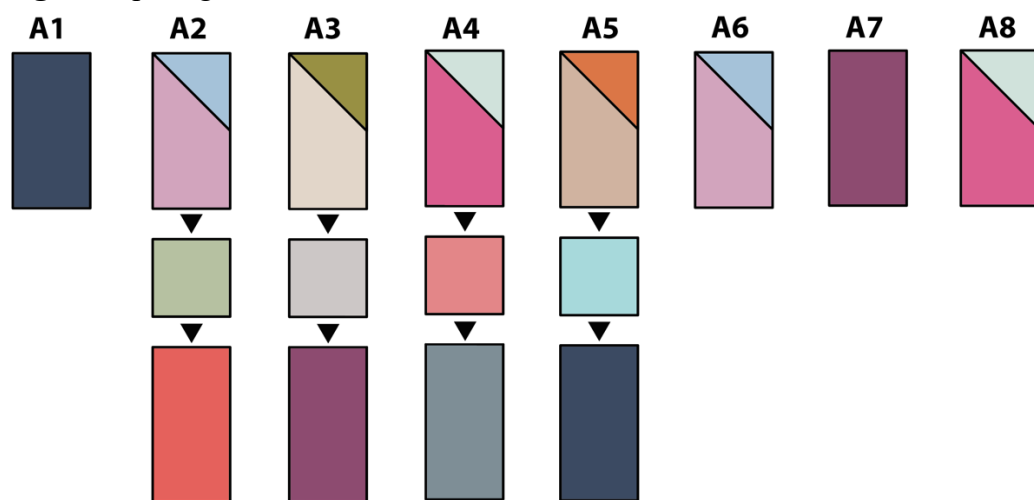


7 The second technique used is one that creates half-square triangle (HST) units. These are needed for some of the Column C units, and we've made them using a two-at-once method, as follows and shown in **Fig G**. Take two different 4in (10.2cm) squares and on the wrong side of the lighter square, pencil mark the diagonal line. Place the two squares right sides (RS) together and sew ¼in (6mm) away from the marked line on both sides, as shown. Cut the units apart along the marked line and press the units. The seam is normally pressed towards the darker fabric. Check each unit is the size it is meant to be – for this quilt the HSTs should be 3½in (9cm) square (unfinished), so you may need to trim each unit a little.

Fig G Making half-square triangle units

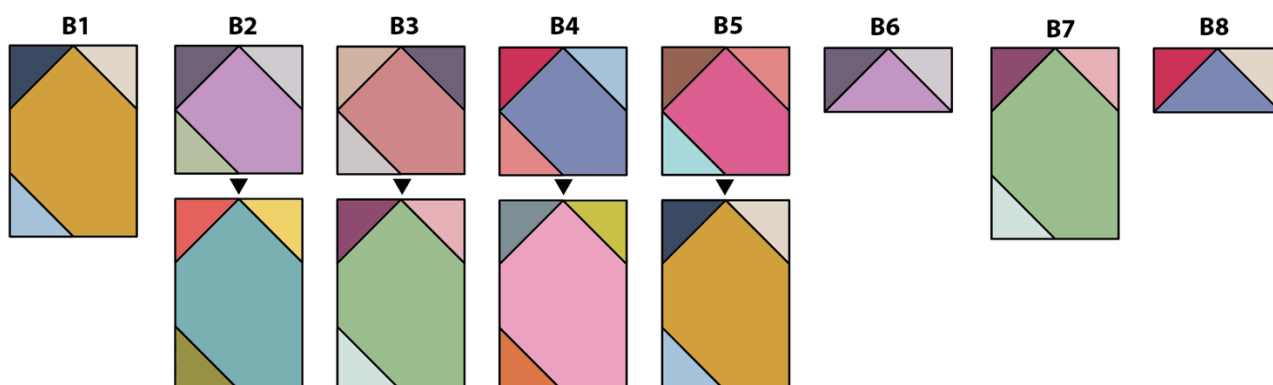
Making the Column A Units

8 Fig C shows what units are needed for a Column A, and how many of each unit you need to make. Fig H below shows how those units are prepared. These units are very simple: most of them need corner triangles, with Units A2, A3, A4 and A5 then being pieced together with other pieces of fabric. Use $\frac{1}{4}$ in (6mm) seam allowances. It's a good idea to label the units as you make them, to make them easier to find later when assembling the quilt.

Fig H Preparing the units for Column A

Making the Column B Units

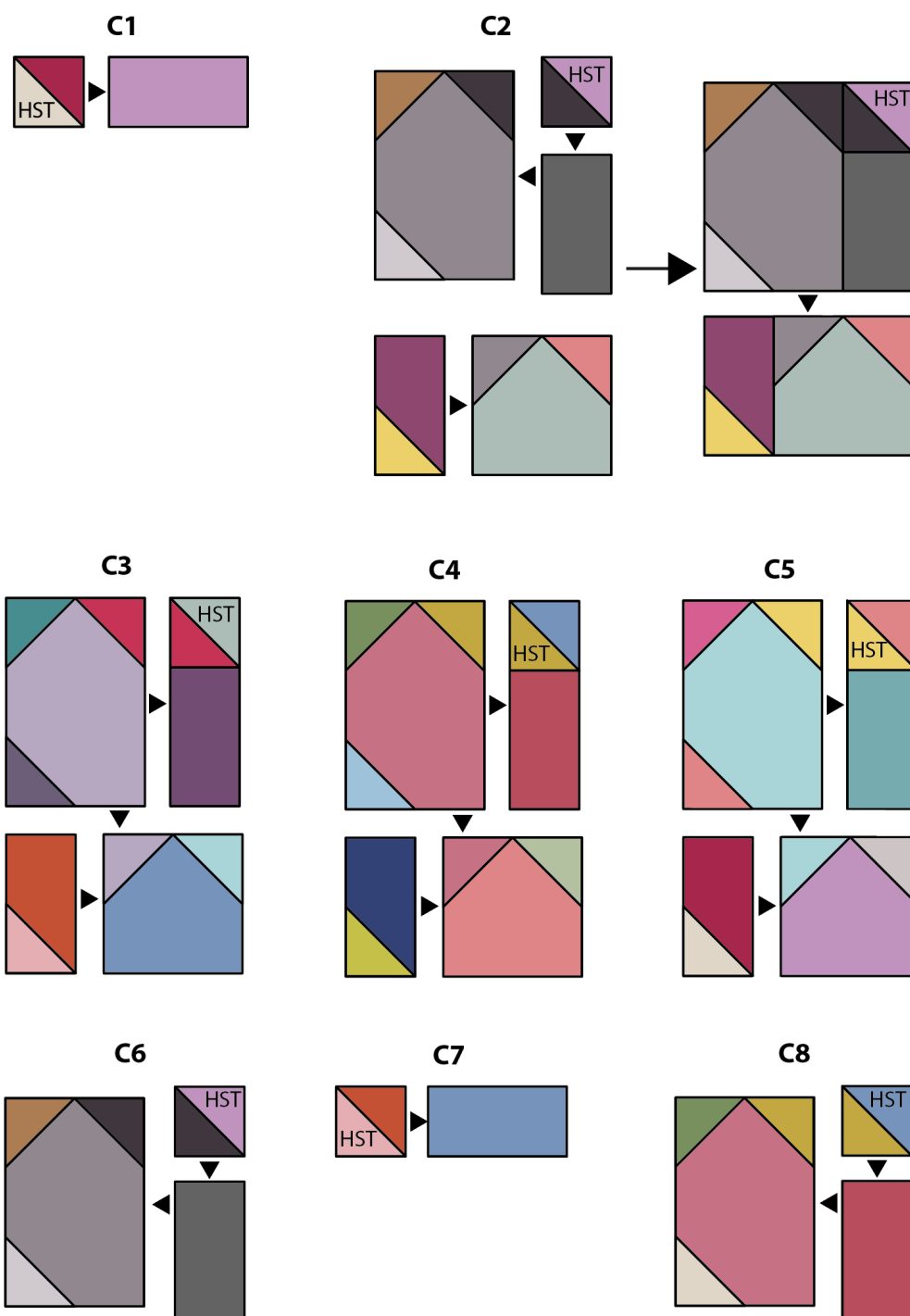
9 Fig D shows what units are needed for a Column B, and how many of each unit you need to make. Fig I below shows how those units are prepared. All these units need corner triangles. When the units are made, piece together Units B2, B3, B4 and B5, as shown.

Fig I Preparing the units for Column B

Making the Column C Units

10 Fig E shows what units are needed for a Column C, and how many of each unit you need to make. **Fig J** below shows how those units are prepared. These units are a little more complicated. Most need corner triangles and they all have a half-square triangle (HST) unit (see Step 7 for making HSTs). The piecing of unit C2 is given in detail, showing how the four parts of the unit are sewn together. Units C3, C4 and C5 are made in the same way.

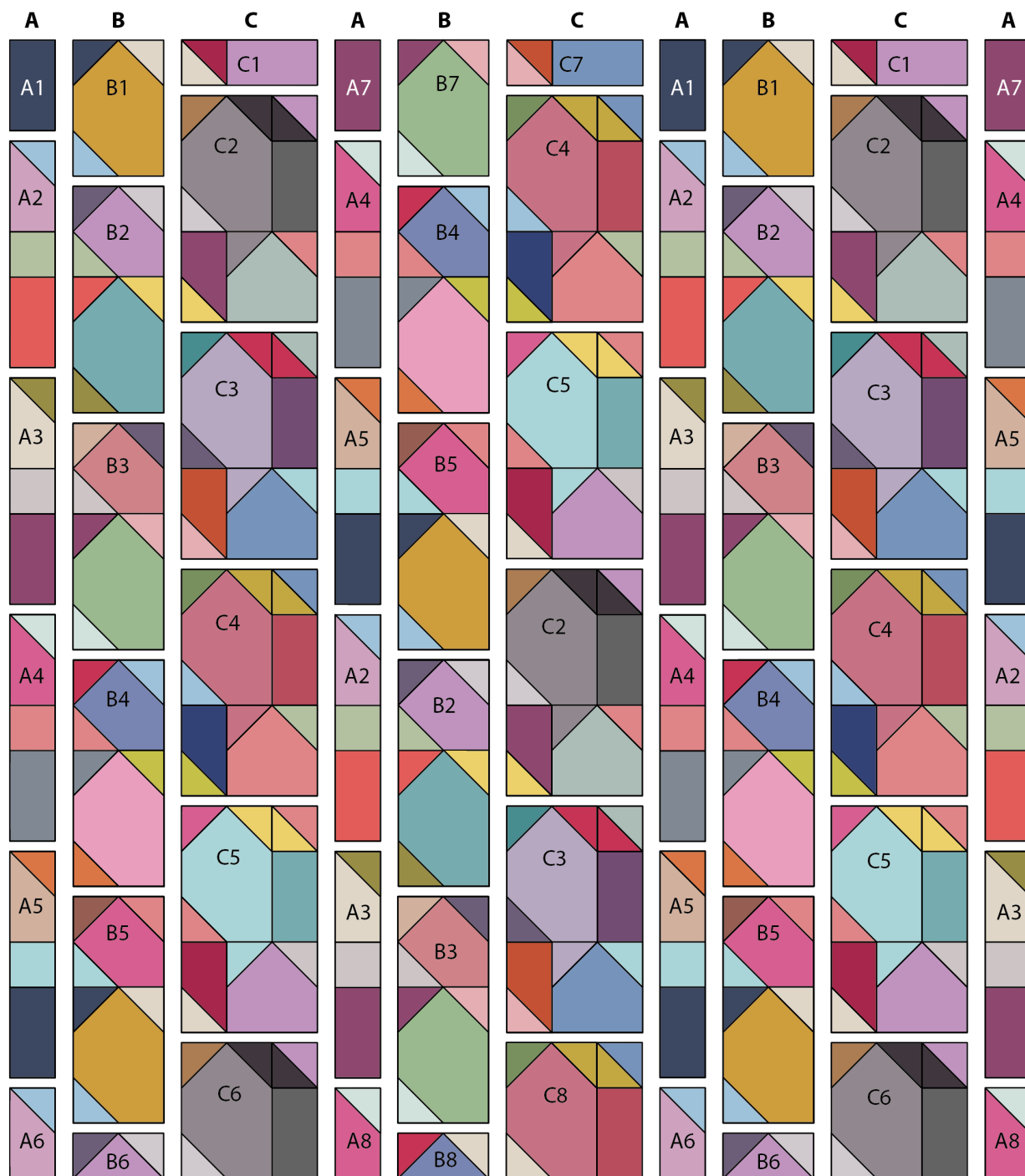
Fig J Preparing the units for Column C



Assembling the Quilt

11 When all the units are made, lay them out in columns, as shown in **Fig K**. Double check that you have all the units in the correct places. Using $\frac{1}{4}$ in (6mm) seams, sew the units together into columns, matching seams carefully where needed, and press the seams. If pressing seams to one side, press the seams of alternate columns in opposite directions so the columns will fit together neatly. Now sew the columns together, matching seams as before, and press. Your quilt top is now finished.

Fig K Assembling the quilt



Making a Pieced Backing

12 If you have chosen this option, take the squares and rectangles for the backing that you cut and set aside earlier and sew them together into a long strip, in the order shown in **Fig L**. The strip needs to be 66in (168cm) long, but it will be slightly longer than this, so trim a little from the left-hand side.

13 Lay out the pieced strip and the large pieces for the backing, as in **Fig M**, sew them together and press the seams open. This will make a backing about 66in x 81in (168cm x 206cm), which will be big enough to allow for quilting.

Fig L Sewing the pieced backing strip

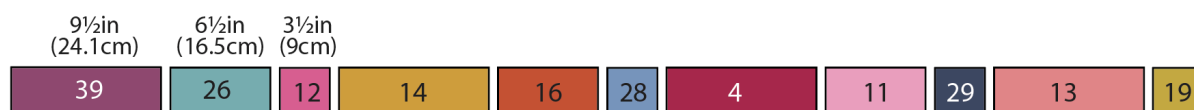


Fig M Assembling the backing



Quilting and Finishing

14 If you are quilting the quilt yourself you now need to make a quilt sandwich – you can do this in various ways, as follows.



- Use large stitches to tack (baste) a grid through the layers of the quilt in both directions, with lines about 4in (10cm) apart.
- Use pins or safety pins to fix the layers together.
- Use fabric glue sprayed onto the wadding (batting) to fix the layers together.

If you are sending the quilt off to be commercially long-arm quilted you won't need to make a sandwich, as this is done when the quilt is mounted on the machine. When the layers of the quilt are secured, you can quilt as desired.

15 When all quilting is finished, square up the quilt ready for binding.

16 Use the prepared double-fold binding strip to bind your quilt. Sew the binding to the quilt by pinning the raw edge of the folded binding against the raw edge of the quilt. Don't start at a corner. Using a $\frac{1}{4}$ in (6mm) seam, sew the binding in place, starting at least 6in (15.2cm) away from the end of the binding. Sew to within a $\frac{1}{4}$ in (6mm) of a corner and stop. Take the quilt off the machine and fold the binding upwards, creating a mitred corner. Hold this in place, fold the binding back down and pin it in place. Begin sewing the $\frac{1}{4}$ in (6mm) seam again from the top of the folded binding to within $\frac{1}{4}$ in (6mm) of the next corner and then repeat the folding process. Do this on all corners. Leave a 6in (15.2cm) 'tail' of unsewn binding at the end.

17 To join the two ends of the binding, open up the beginning and end of the binding tails, lay them flat and fold the ends back so the two ends touch. Mark these folds by creasing or with pins – this is where your seam needs to be. Open out the binding and sew the pieces together at these creases. Trim off excess fabric and press the seam. Re-fold the binding and finish stitching it in place on the front of the quilt.

18 With the quilt right side up, use a medium-hot iron to press the binding outwards all round. Now begin to turn the binding over to the back of the quilt, pinning it in place. Use matching sewing thread and tiny stitches to slipstitch the binding in place all round, creating neat mitres at each corner. Press the binding and your colourful quilt is finished.

