FINISHED SIZE | 16” × 48”

FACTOR REQUIREMENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fabric</th>
<th>Yardage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>1 yd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>½ yd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>¼ yd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>½ yd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>½ yd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>¼ yd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>½ yd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H</td>
<td>½ yd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>½ yd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J</td>
<td>½ yd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K</td>
<td>⅛ yd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L</td>
<td>⅛ yd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>⅛ yd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>⅛ yd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O</td>
<td>⅛ yd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>⅛ yd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q</td>
<td>⅛ yd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R</td>
<td>⅛ yd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S</td>
<td>⅛ yd.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

BACKING FABRIC

Fabric A (yardage included)

BINDING FABRIC

Fabric P (yardage included)

BACKING FABRIC

Fabric A (yardage included)

CUTTING DIRECTIONS

¼” seam allowances are included. WOF means width of fabric.

Backing. Fabric A:
One (1) WOF x 18” piece
One (1) 14” x 18” piece

Binding. Fabric P:
Three (3) WOF x 1½” strips
One (1) 9” x 1½” strip One (1) piece of Template 1 from fabric A.

Now cut the length of Fabric for all fabrics at every 14” wide. You should be able to make three cuts on the WOF. All rectangles will have different lengths depending on the yardage specified for each fabric, but all should be 14” wide.

CONSTRUCTION

Sew all rights sides together with ¼” seam allowance.

Improvisational Method

• This method is the most free form and for the quilter that doesn’t like following the rules.

• Cut your 14” wide blocks into strips between 1” and 2.25” wide and arrange them into strip sets according to your taste. If you choose to do this, rather than organizing fabrics by letter, organize fabrics by Darks/ Vibrant/ Mid-Range Tones/ Lights and alternate between tonal values and strip sizes to create a dynamic look.

• Each sewn strip set should be at least 12” tall x 14” wide. After you have sewn 12 strip sets go to the section on Trimming Blocks.

Paper-Piecing Method

• This method is for those that would prefer to avoid measuring and cutting strips, but still want the look of the illustration.

• At the end of this pattern are two templates for paper-piecing the blocks (Block Pattern 1 & 2). If you are familiar with paper-piecing this method will save you time. Simply print out six copies of each template and paper-piece the blocks. Make sure to print the patterns at 100% size/ No Scaling. The edges will be cut off since they are 8.5” and most printers cannot print to the edge. Simply cut off the top and bottom of the page after double checking that it’s measuring at 8.5” square and take a ruler to draw the ends of the lines that were cut off at the edge.

• Sew the strips according to the fabric order laid out on the following page or improvisationally choose your own fabric order with this method as well.

• After you have sewn Blocks A-L go to the section on Arranging Your Blocks.
If you prefer to cut your strips beforehand and want to ensure that your blocks look exactly like our example then cut the strips for each block from your 14” wide rectangles according to the fabric order above and the measurements below.

**Pattern 1**
- 1 ½" >
- 1 ¾" >
- 1 ½" >
- 1" >
- 1 ¼" >
- 2 ¼" >
- 1" >
- 1" >
- 2" >
- 1 ¾" >
- 1" >
- 1 ½" >
- 1 ½"

**Pattern 2**
- 2 ¼" >
- 1 ¾" >
- 1 ½" >
- 1" >
- 1 ¼" >
- 1 ¼" >
- 1" >
- 1" >
- 2" >
- 2" >
- 1" >
- 1 ½" >
- 1 ½"

By the Book Method
- For all three methods refer to the diagram to the right as a visual reference while choosing fabric strips.
Trimming Blocks

- Square off your blocks into 8.5” x 8.5” squares. Either print and use one of the pattern pieces or draw a 8.5” square on poster board, cut out and draw a diagonal line on it. Align the diagonal line so it’s parallel to the strip seam lines and trim blocks.

- If you used the paper-piecing method your blocks should already be 8.5” squares.

- Save your strip-pieced corner triangles and make some coordinating pillows or applique to the corner of some fabric napkins to use with this table runner or use in half square triangles—so many possibilities!

Arranging Your Blocks

- Rotate your blocks so that E, F, G and H are all facing inward toward each other. Blocks A, B, C and D should be rotated so they face down, mirroring the angle of blocks E and F. Blocks I, J, K and L should be rotated so they face upwards mirroring the angles of blocks G and H. Look at the cover illustration for reference. Sew the blocks together into rows, two at a time, then sew the rows together into the table runner top. See Diagram 3.

Quilt As You Go Option

Due to the strip-pieced, seam heavy nature of this table runner it is a good candidate for the Quilt as You Go technique. If you Methods One and Three are particularly suited for this technique. Instead of sewing full 14” long strip sets, you would cut out 9” squares of batting and sew the strips to each other on the batting, using the Block Patterns as guidelines.

Binding

Sew rights sides together.

- Piece together your three WOF x 1 ½” strips in fabric P to make a final strip 138” long. Fold strip in half and press. Start sewing the binding strip in the middle of one of the sides of the quilt, placing the strip right side down with the fold edge of your binding facing in and leaving an approximated 5” tail. Sew with ¼” seam allowance (using straight stitch), aligning the strip’s raw edge with the quilt top’s raw edge.

Stop stitching ¼” before the edge of the quilt (Diagram B1). Clip the threads. Remove the quilt from under the machine presser foot. Fold the strip in a motion of 45° and upward, pressing with your fingers (Diagram B2). Hold this fold with your finger, bring the strip down in line with the next edge, making a horizontal fold that aligns with the top edge of the quilt (Diagram B3).

Start sewing at ¼” of the border, stitching all the layers. Do the same in the four corners of the quilt.

Stop stitching before you reach the last 5 or 6 inches. Cut the threads and remove the quilt from under the machine presser foot. Lay the loose ends of the binding flat along the quilt edge, folding the ends back on themselves where they meet. Press them together to form a crease.
Using this crease as the stitching line, sew the two open ends of the binding with right sides together (you can help yourself marking with a pencil if the crease is difficult to see).

Trim seam to ¼" and press open. Complete the sewing. Turn binding to back of the quilt, turn raw edge inside and stitch by hand using blind stitch.

**NOTE:** While all possible care has been taken to ensure the accuracy of this pattern, we are not responsible for printing errors or the way in which individual work varies. Please read instructions carefully before starting the construction of this quilt. If desired, wash and iron your fabrics before starting to cut.