# Unuind and 



## Unwind <br> and

TABLERUNNER DESIGNED BY AGF STUDIO

## decost盖tch Elements

FABRICS DESIGNED BY ART GALLERY FABRICS




Fabric A
DSE-741
DRIFTWOOD


Fabric B
DSE-742 FUDGE BROWN


Fabric C
DSE-740
RAIN CLOUD


Fabric D DSE-727

AIRY


Fabric E
DSE-744 PEPPERCORN


Fabric F
DSE-738 SEA GLASS


Fabric G DSE-739 WINDSWEPT


FABRIC H (BInding)
PE-496 CRYSTALLINE


BACKING PE500 OCEAN FOG


FINISHED SIZE | $14^{\prime \prime} \times 56^{\prime \prime}$

## FABRIC REQUIREMENTS

| Fabric A | DSE741 | FAT Q. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Fabric B | DSE742 | FAT Q. |
| Fabric C | DSE740 | FAT Q. |
| Fabric D | DSE727 | FAT Q. |
| Fabric E | DSE744 | FAT Q. |
| Fabric F | DSE738 | FAT 8. |
| Fabric G | DSE739 | 1 1⁄/4 YARD. |
| Fabric H | PE451 | FAT Q |
| BINDING FABRIC |  |  |
| Fabric H PE451 (Included) |  |  |
| BACKING FABRIC |  |  |
| Fabric I PE500 1 yd. (Suggested) |  |  |

## CUTTING DIRECTIONS

1⁄" seam allowances are included. WOF means width of fabric.

## Fabric A

- Eighteen (18) $3^{1 / 1 / 4}$ square.
- Eight (8) $2^{1 ⁄ 2} 2^{\prime \prime} \times 2^{\prime \prime}$ rectangles.


## Fabric B

- Eight (8) $11^{\prime \prime} \times 1^{112 / 2}$ strips.
- Eight (8) 10 " $\times 1^{1 ⁄ 2}$ " strips.


## Fabric C

- Four (4) $5^{1 ⁄ 2}$ " squares.


## Fabric D

- Eighteen (18) $3^{1 ⁄ 24}$ " squares.
- Eight (8) $2^{1 ⁄ 21} \times 2^{\prime \prime}$ rectangles.


## Fabric E

- Eight (8) $11^{\prime \prime} \times 1^{1 ⁄ 2} 2^{\prime \prime}$ strips.
- Eight (8) 10 " $\times 1$ 1⁄2" strips.


## Fabric F

- Four (4) $2^{1 ⁄ 2} 2^{\prime \prime}$ squares.


## Fabric G

- Four (4) $5^{1 ⁄ 2} 2^{"}$ squares.
- Thirty two (32) $3^{1 ⁄ 2} 2^{\prime \prime}$ squares.
- Two hundred and eighty eight (288) $17 / 8$ " squares.


## CONSTRUCTION

Sew all rights sides together with ¼"seam allowance.

## Four at a time HST method:

- Start by placing one $5^{1 / 2} 2^{\prime \prime}$ square from fabric $C$ and $G$ right sides together.
- Sew all around the square at $1 / 4$ ".
- Mark diagonal lines corners to corners on the wrong side of fabric.
- Using your rotary blade, cut the squares following both diagonal drawn lines.
- Press each HST and trim to a $3^{1 ⁄ 2} \times 3^{1 ⁄ 2}$ squares


DIAGRAM 1

## Four at a Time Flying Geese Method

- Star by placing one (1) $1 / 8$ " square from fabric G on each opposit corner of a $3^{11 / 4}$ " square of fabric D. Draw a diagonal line.
- Sew a SCANT $1 / 4$ " on each side of the drawn line and cut throught the line.
- Now place another $17 / 8$ "square and place it on the right bottom corner.
- Draw a diagonal line and sew a SCANT $1 / 4$ " on each side of the line.
- Cut throught the line, press open. Trim to $1 \frac{1}{2} \times 2^{1 / 2} 2^{\prime \prime}$.
- You will have a total of four (4) flying geeses.
- Do the same steps with one (1) $1 / / 8^{\prime \prime}$ square from fabric $G$ and one (1) $3^{11 / 4}$ " square from fabric $A$.


DIAGRAM 2

- Join one (1) $2^{1 ⁄ 2} 2^{\prime \prime} \times 2^{\prime \prime}$ rectangle from fabric $D$ and nine (9) GDG flying geese.
- See diagram below for reference and repeat this step one more time.


DIAGRAM 3

## Block 1

- Sew one (1) $11^{\prime \prime} \times 1 \frac{1}{2} 2^{\prime \prime}$ strip from fabric $E$ to the top of the previously sewn piece and one (1) $11^{11} \times 1^{1} / 2^{\prime \prime}$ strip from fabric $B$ to bottom.
- This will be block 1.
- Make a total of two blocks 1. Pay attention to the direction of the flying geese before you sew the strips.


DIAGRAM 4

## Block 2

- Join one (1) $2^{1 ⁄ 2}$ " square from fabrics F, one (1) GAG flying geese on top and one (1) on the bottom,
- Pay attention to the direction of the flying geese before you sew all pieces together.
- This will be block 2


DIAGRAM 5

## Block 3

- Join two (2) block 1 and one (1) block 2. See diagram below for reference.
- Note that block 1 its alteranting its direction.


DIAGRAM 6

- Join one (1) $2^{112 "} \times 2^{\prime \prime}$ rectangle from fabric A and eight (8) GAG flying geese.
- See diagram below for reference and repeat this step one more time.


DIAGRAM 7

## Block 4

- Sew one (1) 10 " $\times 1^{112} 2^{\prime \prime}$ strip from fabric B to the top of the previously sewn piece and one (1) 10 " $\times 11 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ strip from fabric $E$ to bottom.
- This will be block 4.
- Make a total of two blocks 4. Pay attention to the direction of the flying geese before you sew pieces together.


DIAGRAM 8

## Block 5

- Sew one (1) $3^{1 ⁄ 2 "}$ square from fabric $G$ to the top of one (1) CG half square triangle (HST). (Fig 1).
- Join one (1) $3^{1 / 2 "}$ square from fabric $G$ to the left side of the same piece. (Fig 1).
- See diagram below for reference. Make four (4) block 5


CG


Fig 1

Block 5


Fig 1

- Make Four (4) Blocks to build your table runner.


DIAGRAM 13

- Your table runner is ready to be quilted and binded.


DIAGRAM 14
$\times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times$

## QUILT ASSEMBLY

Sew rights sides together.

- Place BACKING FABRIC on a large surface wrong side up. Stretch it with masking tape against that surface.
- Place BATTING on top of backing fabric.
- Place TOP on top of the batting with right side facing up. Smooth away wrinkles using your hands.
- Pin all layers together and baste with basting thread, using long stitches. You can also use safety pins to join the layers.
- Machine or hand quilt starting at the center and working towards the corners. Remember that quilting motifs are a matter of personal preference. Have fun choosing yours!
- After you finished, trim excess of any fabric or batting, squaring the quilt to proceed to bind it.


## BINDING

Sew rights sides together.

- Cut enough strips $21 / 2$ " wide by the width of the fabric $H$ to make a final strip $152^{\prime \prime}$ long. Start sewing the binding strip in the middle of one of the sides of the quilt, placing the strip right side down and leaving an approximated 5 " tail. Sew with $1 / 4$ " seam allowance (using straight stitch), aligning the strip's raw edge with the quilt top's raw edge.
- Stop stitching $1 / 4$ " before the edge of the quilt (DIAGRAM B 1). Clip the threads. Remove the quilt from under the machine presser foot. Fold the strip in a motion of $45^{\circ}$ 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 $1 / 4$ " 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 $1 / 4$ " and press open. Complete the sewing. Turn binding to back of the quilt, turn raw edge inside and stitch by hand using blind stitch.



## Congratulations \&enjoy

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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.

