

Quilting honour  
6<sup>th</sup> February 2021

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Catchpole (SEC)



# Pathfinder Quilting honour

1. What is a quilt and how is it used?
2. What are the three main fibres use in the interlining (middle layer)of a quilt?
3. What are two common methods of designing in a quilt? Define a crazy quilt.
4. What is the difference between yarn tying and quilting?
5. What are the steps to making a quilt?
6. Construct and finish a quilt either as an individual or a group project
7. Develop a file of at least six quilt patterns, including two patchwork and one on a theme of your choice.



# 1. WHAT IS A QUILT?

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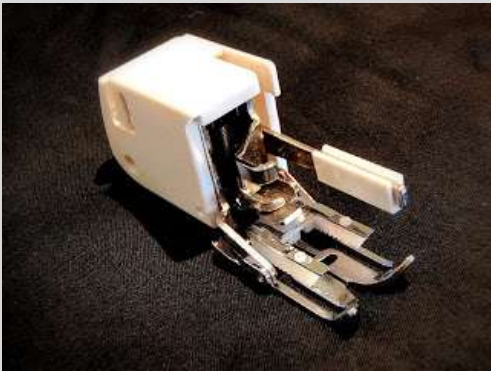
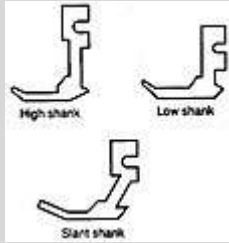
# Definition....

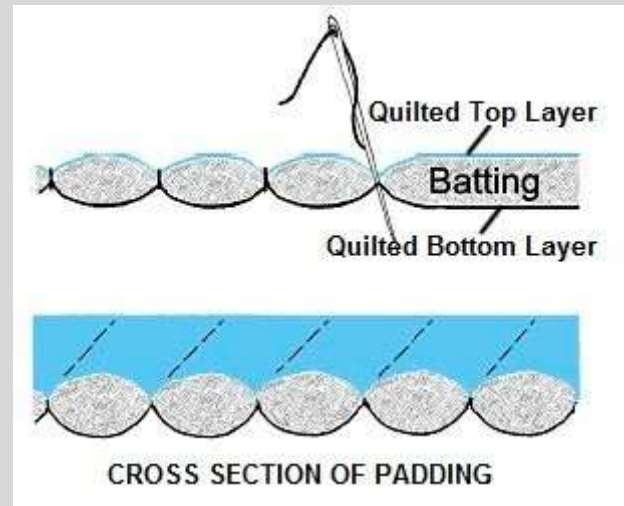
- A coverlet for a bed, made of two layers of fabric with some soft substance, as wool or down, between them and stitched in patterns or tufted through all thicknesses in order to prevent the filling from shifting. So it has three layers.
- Anything quilted or resembling a quilt
- A bedspread or counterpane, especially a thick one
- **Quilting:-**
- To stitch together (two pieces of cloth and soft interlining), usually in an ornamental pattern.
- To sew up between pieces of material

# Hand quilting



# Machine quilting





Quilting can be done by hand or on a machine



# How is a quilt used?



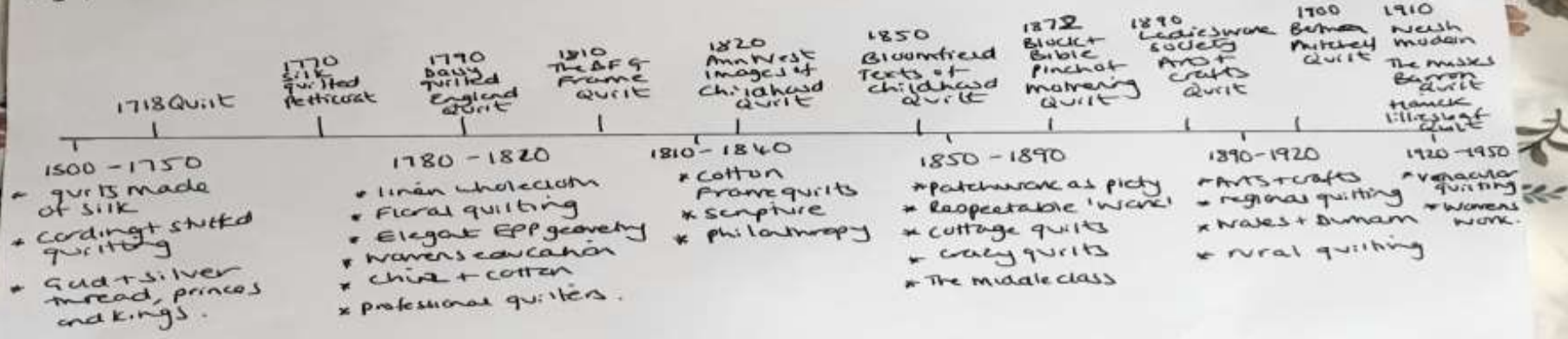


# History of quilting in the U.K

Quilt history in Britain is patchily recorded, but much can be uncovered. Formal recording of the practice of this often domestic craft, concentrated amongst women, was unfortunately inevitably poor. The height of quilting fashion in Britain came in the 18th century, and so sources are obscured in the passing of time. What women made, in their own homes for their families, has only recently been valued. The status of the craft declined through the 19th century, further obscuring it's record. Historians began to record some vernacular practice in some parts of the UK where quilting still thrived in the 1930's along with wider interest in 'folk' traditions, but again few sources survive. The quilters of the 1970's and 1980's were the first to recognise the historic value of women's domestic sewing practice. These makers founded The Quilters' Guild and the British Quilt Study Group and their scholarship has informed much of what we know today.

# A SCANT HISTORY OF PATCHWORK & QUILTING IN THE BRITISH ISLES.

my quilts . . . .



... a scant history of patchwork + quilting . . . .

# Patchwork or quilting?

- **What is Patchwork?**

- Also known as piecework or pieced work, patchwork is a method of stitching pieces of fabric together to form a design or whole block. To create a patchwork design, the fabric pieces of different sizes, shapes, colors, textures, and patterns are pieced together as a unified theme.
- Quilters often measure the pieces of fabric and cut it out in different shapes beforehand to simplify the process. The technique is widely popular for its elaborate designs and variegated style. When done right, the result is always vibrant.

- **What is Quilting?**

- The term quilt is derived from the Latin word 'Culcita,' which means a stuffed sack.
- Quilting is a technique of sewing layers of material together to make a quilt. Generally, a quilt is made of three layers of fabric. The top and bottom layers hold the middle layer of padding through lines of stitching. Depending on the purpose of the quilt, the stitches can vary in pattern and design.

# Sashiko a Japanese art of quilting



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- **Sashiko** is basically just a decorative running stitch, but there are a few things to bear in mind which make **sashiko** stitching unique. It's easiest to start with a pre- ...
- **Sashiko** (刺し子?, literally “little stabs”) is a form of decorative reinforcement stitching (or functional embroidery) from Japan. Traditional **sashiko** was **used to** reinforce points of wear, or to repair worn places or tears with patches.
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- **Boro** is the age old Japanese art of mending textiles and is literally translated as rags or scraps of cloth. **Sashiko** is a form of embroidery, usually a running stitch, and is literally translated to little stabs. ... It's sturdy method makes is ideal for **boro** and perfect for mending denim.<sup>8</sup>  
Sept 2015



2. WHAT ARE THE THREE  
MAIN FIBRES USED IN  
THE INTERLINING  
(MIDDLE LAYER) OF A  
QUILT?

**Cotton wadding – great for machine quilting**

**Polyester quilt wadding – ideal for hand quilting**

**Wool – super for hand, machine and tied quilting**

**Bamboo wadding – excellent for machine quilting**

**Insulating wadding – great for craft projects**

**Wadding Blends – very versatile for all types of quilting**



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The key component that defines a quilt is the stitches holding the three layers together - the quilting. Quilting, typically a running stitch, can be achieved by hand or sewing machine. Hand quilting has often been a communally productive act with quilters sitting around a large quilting frame. One can also hand quilt with a hoop or other method. With the development of the sewing machine, some quilters began to use the sewing machine, and in more recent decades machine quilting has become quite commonplace, including with longarm quilting machines.



3. WHAT ARE TWO  
COMMON METHODS  
OF DESIGNING IN A  
QUILT?  
DEFINE A 'CRAZY' QUILT.

# The most popular styles of quilting are:-

- Pieced or **Patchwork Quilts**. Pieced, or **patchwork, quilting** is the most basic and common type of **quilting**. ...
- Applique **Quilts**. ...
- Paper Pieced **Quilts**. ...
- English Paper Piecing. ...
- Memory & Photo Memory **Quilts**. ...
- Cathedral Window **Quilts**. ...

## Pieced/patchwork quilting





# APPLIQUE



Appliqué is ornamental needlework in which pieces or patch of fabric in different shapes and patterns are sewn or stuck onto a larger piece to form a picture or pattern. It is commonly used as decoration, especially on garments. The technique is accomplished either by hand stitching or machine.





## English paper piecing



English paper piecing is a method of wrapping and stabilizing fabric shapes using thin pieces of cardboard or heavy paper. An iron is used to wrap the seams of the fabric around the cardboard shapes.







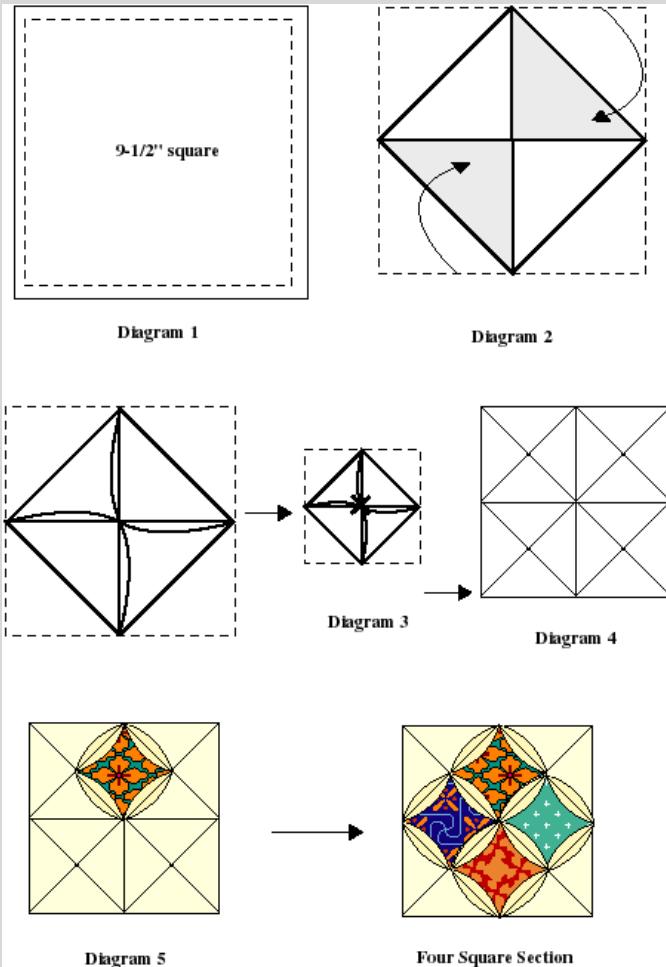
## MEMORY/PHOTO QUILTS

A memory or photo quilt is a way of using someone's image or perhaps clothes that have a significant meaning to a person. You can use baby clothes that no longer fit to make a cot or pram quilt. Old camporee tee shirts to make a camporee blanket for those colder evenings. Maybe you want a memory of someone in your family who has died - use their old clothes to make a pillow cover or warm throw. What about wedding photos or significant birthdays - photos can be printed onto cloth and used as part of a quilt.





## Cathedral window quilt



From a small amount of research, it was discovered that the **Cathedral Window**, inspired by historic church and **cathedral** stain glass **windows**, became popular in North America in the 1930s. Each **quilt** block is made using a folded **patchwork** technique

# What is a crazy quilt?




The term "crazy quilting" is often used to refer to the textile art of crazy patchwork and is sometimes used interchangeably with that term.

**Crazy quilts** are a great way to make fun, colourful **quilts** while using up leftover fabric scraps. ... Victorian **crazy quilts** were sewn by hand, joining small pieces together in carefully planned arrangements that look haphazard. You can recreate this look in a modern way by sewing your extra fabric strips and pieces.

Here are some of my crazy quilts





# 4. WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN YARN TYING AND QUILTING?



- Hand **tying** a **quilt** consists of stitching a tough, heavy **yarn** or thread through the **quilt's** three layers and **tying** a knot to secure the layers together permanently. Knots are placed at regular intervals all over the **quilt**.



- Quilting is using stitching to secure the layers together in an organised way.
- The hand stitching runs along the length or width of the quilt or may follow the pattern or the sections of the quilt.





# 5. WHAT ARE THE STEPS TO MAKING A QUILT?

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# Questions to ask yourself

- Why am I making a quilt?
- Who am I making it for?
- What is its purpose?
- Hand stitch or machine stitch?
- How big is it going to be?
- What fabric/s will I use?
- Do I have the correct tools?
- Is it a gift
- For a family member or for myself?
- To cover a bed, chair or a cot/pram?
- Do I have a sewing machine?
- Where will the quilt be used?
- What do I have available or can afford?

# Gather your tools and fabrics together



# Some tips for quilt making

- Choose a good sharp pair of scissors or a rotary cutter
- Use a cutting mat -this will save your worktop from damage and create a smooth even surface on which to cut
- Use a ruler as a cutting guide. A transparent ruler which is extra long and wide is suggested. One that is bigger than the pieces that you need to cut. This type of ruler will help to keep the layers stable whilst you cut and trim.
- Have plenty of pins both straight and safety on hand for pinning your layers and pieces to sew.
- If you are hand sewing make sure that you have the correct sized needle for your style of stitching - for hand tying you will need a large eyed needle capable of holding thick thread or cord.
- For machine stitching ensure that your bobbin thread and upper thread match in size and quality. Always buy the best you can afford a good quality thread will ensure strength of stitch
- Fabric pieces should be of the same composition. So choose carefully. Some fabrics such as polyester will stretch.
- Lay out and plan how your pieces will fit together both in pattern and colour
- The batting or wadding that you choose will determine how thick your quilt will be. You could use some fleece from a throw instead.

- **Use a sewing machine.** Although you can hand-stitch a quilt if you do not have one. The process is much more time-intensive and a bit more daunting for beginner quilters. Use a sewing machine for the easiest quilt; any machine that can make a straight line will do fine! Be sure to have plenty of spare needles to keep your machine running smoothly.



- **Get an iron.** It will be necessary to press your quilt at several points in the process, so get an iron (preferably with steaming abilities) to use for this. Don't worry about using a fancy or expensive iron use whatever you have.



# Making your quilt

- Consider a pattern.
- Although you don't need a pattern to make a quilt, it is sometimes helpful to have a basic pattern to work with. Free quilt patterns are available online, or you can purchase a book of patterns from a sewing shop. If you would rather design your own pattern based on your own measurements, a bit of graphing paper and a pencil is all you need. Even if you do not purchase or make a pattern, drawing a rough sketch of your design before starting is highly recommended.
- The easiest quilt for beginners is a blanket made of rows of quilted squares. Using larger pieces for each square will be easier than many small pieces.



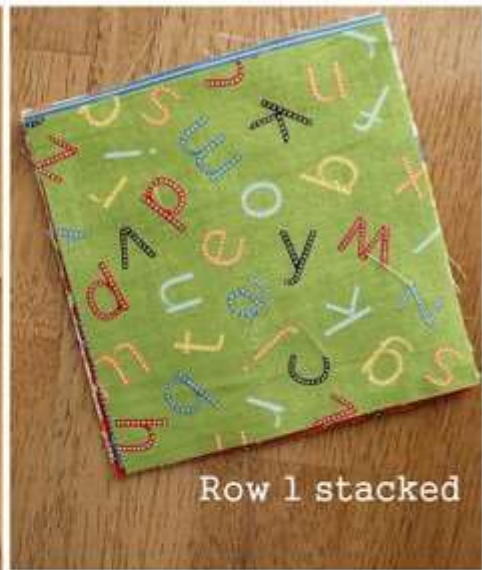


# Simple steps

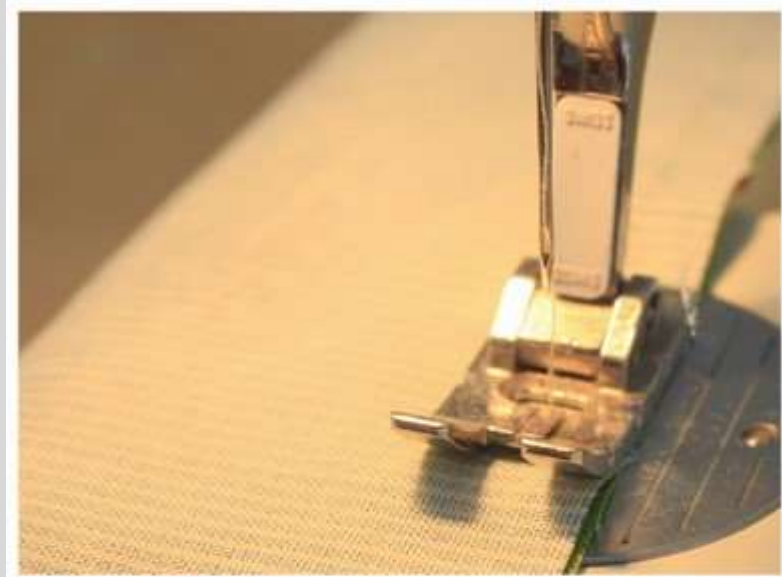
- Cut and arrange your pieces
- Once you are happy with your arrangement pin your pieces into rows or sets as per pattern
- Sew along the length of the row using a quarter inch (6.4mm) seam allowance
- Sew each row separately before assembling with next row
- Press open seams as you go this keeps the quilt even and flat
- Take it step by step - keep checking to ensure that your pattern is still evident - but don't worry if things go a little awry - remember it isn't that important. Quilts are made with love!
- Once your pieces are all assembled you will need to layer the top, batting and the bottom piece
- Pin these together and trim as necessary
- Then begin to sew your layers together. This can be as simple as stitching all the way around or up and down the rows or across the pattern as desired.







Row 1 stacked



Pin square 3 right sides together on top of square 2







[WikiHow.com/make-a-quilt](https://www.wikihow.com/make-a-quilt)



[diaryofaquilter.com/2010/10/how-to-make-a-quilt](https://diaryofaquilter.com/2010/10/how-to-make-a-quilt)



# What you now need to do - practical

- Construct a quilt, either as an individual or as a group project
- Develop a file of at least six quilt patterns, including two patchwork and one on a personal theme