

# KIDS UNDER COVER IN A PILLOW QUILT

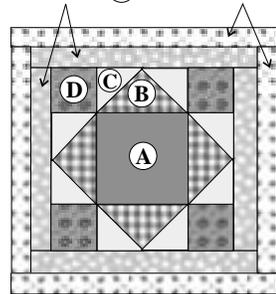
Finished size: approx. 40" x 64"

Simple prints meet simple design in this fun to make and use lap quilt. When open, the front of the quilt displays Thimbleberries' new Kids Under Cover prints with a clever cat and dog print on the back. The pillow pocket will be just right for keeping someone's feet warm while snuggling under the body of the quilt. Fold this quilt up and give it a simple tuck into the pillow pocket and you have a nice and tidy accent pillow using a King's Crown block design on the front and simple dot to dot fabric in red on the back.

Fabric	Yardage	Placement	Cutting Instructions
	Just Kids, Cream 101553 Fabric A <b>1-1/2 yards</b>	Quilt top center	One 20-1/2" x 46-1/2"
		King's Crown block center square A	One 5" square
	Dot to Dot, Red 102950 Fabric B <b>1-3/4 yards</b>	Third border (cut parallel to selvage for one piece strips)	Two 3-1/2" x 40" Two 3-1/2" x 60"
		King's Crown block B squares	One 5-3/4" square
		Pillow Backing	One 16-1/2" square
	PlayThings, Cream 101558 Fabric C <b>Fat Quarter</b>	Quilt second border corner squares	Four 5" squares
		King's Crown block background C squares	Four 3-1/8" squares
	Colorbook Garden, Blue 101554 Fabric D <b>1-1/2 yard</b>	King's Crown block corner squares	Four 2-3/4" squares
		Second border (cut parallel to selvage for one piece strips)	Two 5" x 25" Two 5" x 51"
	Dot to Dot, Gold 101556 Fabric E <b>1-1/2 yard</b>	Quilt first border(cut parallel to selvage for one piece strips)	Two 2-3/4" x 25" Two 2-3/4" x 46-1/2"
		Pillow front first border	Two 2-1/2" x 9-1/2" Two 2-1/2" x 13-1/2"
		Binding	225" continuous 1-7/8" wide bias strips unfinished
	Knicker Plaid 101555 Fabric F <b>1 Fat Quarter</b>	Pillow front second border	Two 2" x 13-1/2" Two 2" x 16-1/2"
	Furry Friends, Blue 101557 Fabric G <b>2 yards</b>	Quilt backing	One 44" x 66"



1st Border (E) 2nd Border (F)



**BATTING**  
Uses a twin size batting ,  
prepackaged (72" x 90").  
Sold separately under  
tools/batting.

**NOTE:** Please read the entire pattern carefully. Every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy of this pattern. Use a 1/4" seam allowance unless otherwise stated. Since fabrics can stretch and actual seam allowances can vary, please measure your pieced quilt center (before borders are cut or added), and make any changes in the border size before cutting, if needed. The border measurements are calculated for a perfect size once pieced, so please do not cut your border strips until you have verified your quilt's actual size.

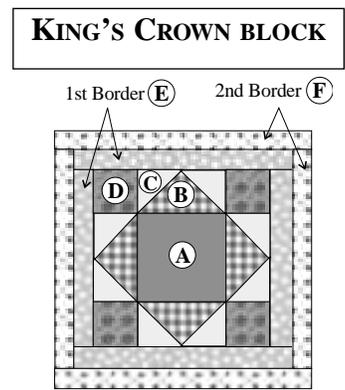
Fabric images used in the presentation of this pattern are given as placement guides. They are not necessarily true to the scale of the original fabrics. Thank you for choosing ConnectingThreads.com for your quilting needs.

Created by Debbie Beaves for *Connecting Threads*<sup>®</sup>

item # 991091

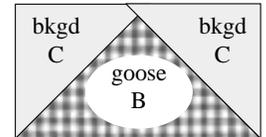
KING'S CROWN BLOCK REFERENCE TABLE	
FABRIC POSITION	SWATCH OR WRITTEN DESCRIPTION
<b>Fabric A</b> center square focal print	
<b>Fabric B</b> goose	
<b>Fabric C</b> background	
<b>Fabric D</b> corner squares	
<b>Fabric E</b> <b>First Border</b>	
<b>Fabric F</b> <b>Second Border</b>	

Tape or glue a small swatch of each fabric you will be using for this quilt in the corresponding space next to the greyscale image in the Reference table. This will help keep the placement of fabrics correct throughout the piecing process.

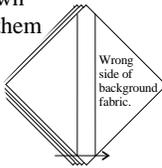


## FLYING GEESE BASIC INSTRUCTIONS

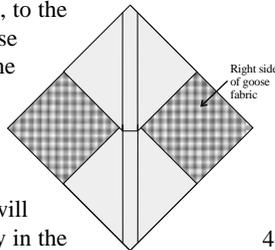
The King's Crown block uses a simple technique for making Flying Geese units for the square (set on point) surrounding the center square of this block. Once you learn this technique, keep it in mind for blocks like Variable Star (when light and dark values are reversed), Wild Goose Chase and many more.



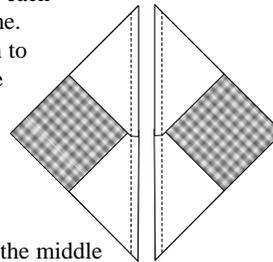
- 1- Mark a line on the wrong side (WS) of each background (bkgd) C square, 1/4" away from the center point as shown here. Stack them evenly and clip off one corner from each bkgd square.



- 2- Place two of the bkgd squares (C), right side (RS), to the RS of one goose square (B). Line up the outer corners as shown in the diagram. The bkgd squares will overlap slightly in the center of the goose square (B).

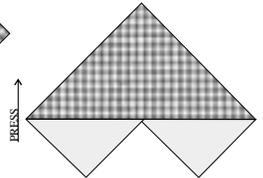


- 3- Sew down each marked line. Backstitch to just before and just after the center of the large square.



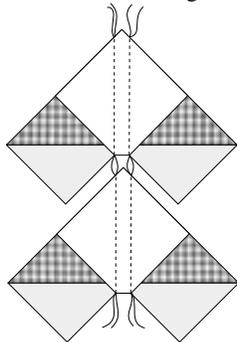
- 4- Cut down the middle between the two sewn lines.

- 5- Press the seam allowances toward the goose triangles. Trim excess off corners.

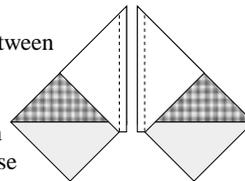


- 6- Place the RS of a bkgd square (C), to the RS of each goose triangles.

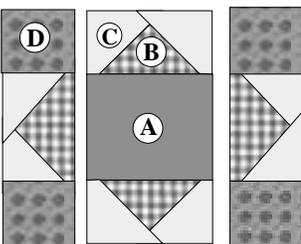
- 7- Sew down the marked lines, backstitch at the beginning and ending of each line.



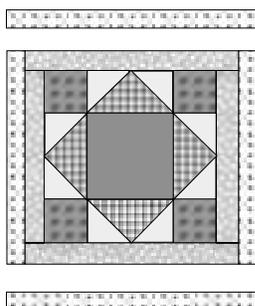
- 8- Cut down the middle— between the two sewn lines. Clip threads and excess fabric off corners. Press the seam allowances toward the goose triangles.



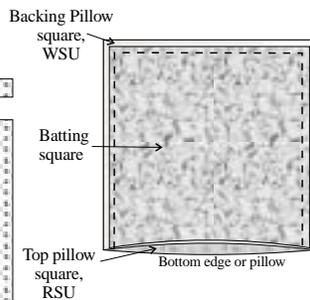
- 9- Sew the units together as shown below. Press seam allowances toward the A and D squares.



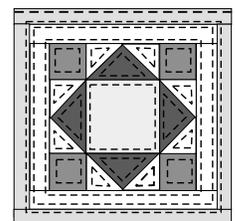
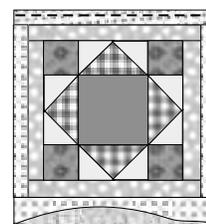
- 10- Sew the borders to the block as shown below. Press seam allowances away from the center block.



- 11- Place the backing pillow square right side up (RSU) on the table in front of you. Next place the top fabric pillow square wrong side up (WSU) on top of the backing square. Place the 18-1/4" batting square on last. Pin if necessary to secure all layers. Sew together on the two sides and top edges. Leave the bottom edge open.

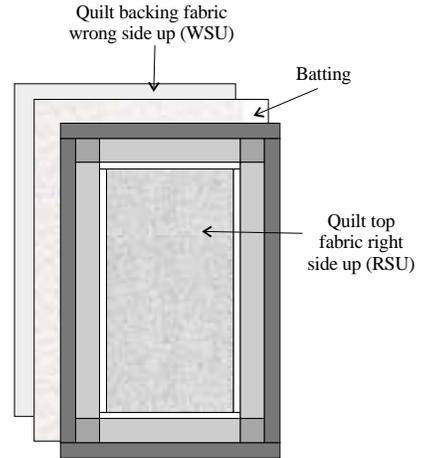
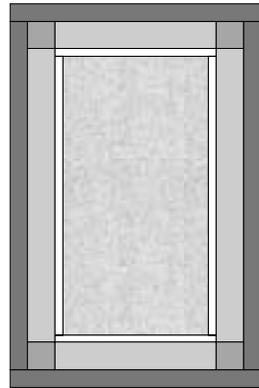
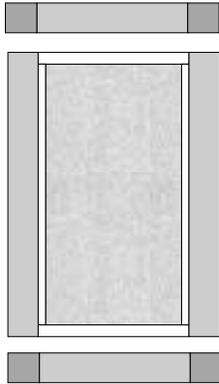
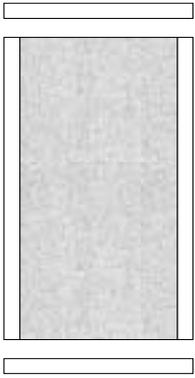


- 12- Clip the two top corners by approx 1/8" and turn the pillow flap right side out. Quilt/topstitch the top edge and quilt the back as desired. It can be as simple as stippling the entire pillow or as intricate as 1/4" in from each seam.

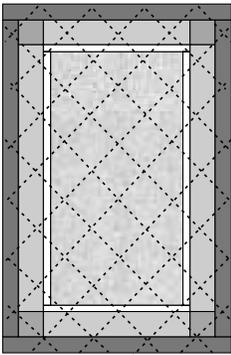


NOTE: Border basics are discussed beginning at the bottom of this page. Please take a minute and read the instructions before cutting your border strips.

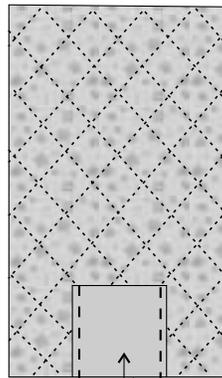
- 13- Sew the first border strips to the quilt center. Press the seam allowances toward the border strips.
- 14- Sew the corner squares to the shorter second border strips. Press the seam allowances toward the border strips. Sew the border strips to the quilt. Press the seam allowances toward the border strips.
- 15- Sew the third and final set of border strips to the quilt. Press in the same manner as before.
- 16- Layer the quilt backing (WSU), batting and quilt top (RSU) together. Baste the layers to secure.



- 17- Quilt as desired. Trim the backing and batting even with the quilt top. A 3" crosshatching approaches works well. (Refer to the last page of this pattern for tying options).



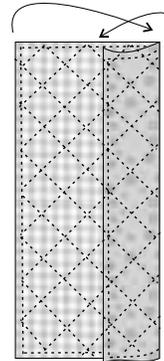
- 18- Place the pillow, right side to the quilts bottom lower, center, back edge. Sew the pillow to the quilt back at both sides. Be sure to double stitch at the upper corners for reinforcement. The bottom edge of the pillow will be covered with the binding.



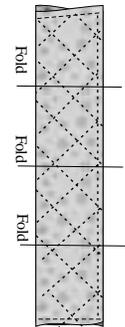
- 19- Bind the edges using bias strips. Instructions are a separate download.

Right side of pillow against the right side of quilt backing

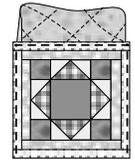
- 20-Your quilt is complete! To fold into a pillow for storage, fold the two sides over the center of the quilt. Use the quilted/topstitched fold lines as a guide. Fold the quilt length into fourths. Fold sides in so they cross over the center section. Fold 3 times. Invert pillow pocket and tuck the quilt inside.



Fold 3 times



Pocket is down here behind the folds



- 21- Turn the pillow right side out, tucking the quilt inside as you go.

## BORDER BASICS

**MEASURE YOUR QUILT BEFORE CUTTING BORDERS** This is a necessary step if the quilt center is comprised of pieced or appliqued blocks. If your quilt uses a whole cloth center (solid, unpieced), it is probably not necessary to verify border sizes before cutting. Measure your quilt in at least three places, the top, center and bottom. If there is a variance, and there usually is, average the figures for your actual size. This will distribute any difference to several areas of the quilt rather than keeping the burden in one spot possibly causing puckering in a seam.

**STRAIGHT BORDERS** The most common border approach is straight borders. This simply means the borders are not using a pieced or appliqued block. The strips are best cut in one continuous piece. Some quilters do not mind using several short lengths and piecing them end to end to accomplish the desired length because this will often require less yardage. The seams will show the most in a solid or a print with open, solid areas. A calico type print will hide seams the best. Connecting Threads' patterns will rarely call for piecing border lengths. We choose, instead, to give you the best finished product fabric requirements. If you wish to piece border lengths, simply convert the border yardage using the following equation for each border.

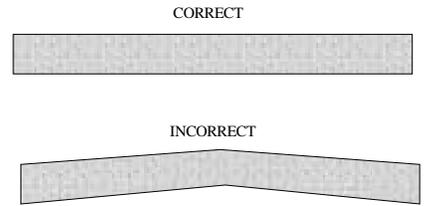
- 1- Add all four border lengths together.
- 2- Divide by 40" (this is worse case useable width of 44-45" wide cotton fabric).
- 3- Multiply that number by the unfinished cutting width of the border.
- 4- Convert the inches to yards and round that number up to the closest 1/4 yard increment. That is the yardage amount needed.

\*\*Be sure to consider how many lengths you will be using. Add 1/2" seam allowance for each strip being cut.

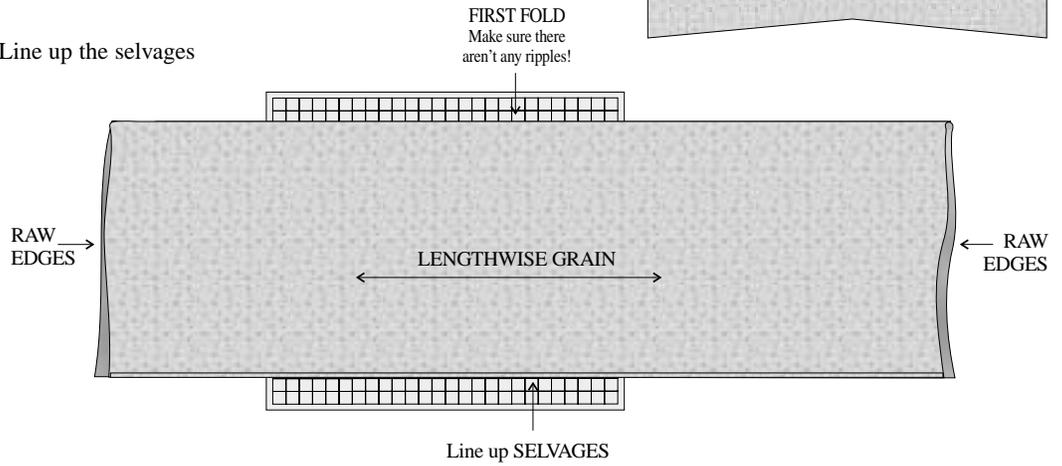
**Fabric grain** is also a consideration. Fabric has three basic grains or weave directions: bias, crosswise and lengthwise. Bias is the grain running at a 45 degree angle to the straight grains. The two straight grains, crosswise and lengthwise are the best options for borders. The crosswise grain runs opposite the selvages and will have some stretch. The lengthwise grain runs parallel to the selvages and has the least amount of give, or stretch. Try tugging on the different grains using an approximate 1 yard length of fabric. You will notice the vast difference in stretch from grain to grain. The most stable grain, lengthwise grain, is the optimum grain for cutting borders. This is most important for use in the outer or final border of a quilt. It will help stabilize the final dimension of the quilt and bring any inconsistencies during piecing back to a final shape and size. Often, for conserving yardage, patterns will call for crosswise grain use in inner borders. This works well so long as piecing of a border length will not be necessary.

# CUTTING BORDER STRIPS

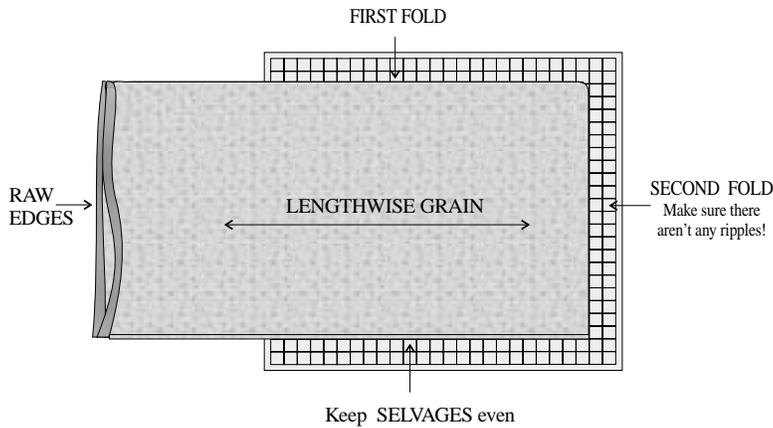
If care is taken while prepping your fabrics before cutting them into strips for borders, you can avoid the dreaded V. If the fabric is not set up properly on your cutting board, the strips can end up in a slight V shape. This is not a useable shape for borders or for strip piecing. Once your fabric is prewashed (if you choose), make sure there are no wrinkles, press the yardage if necessary.



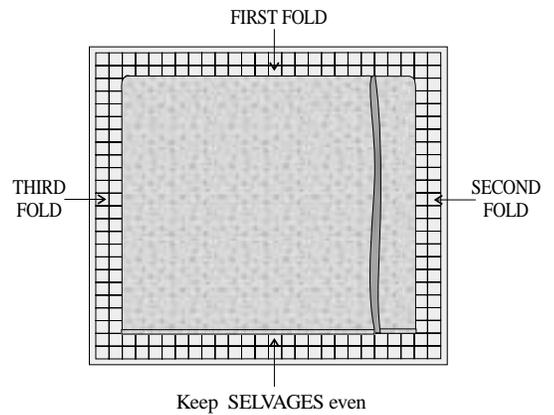
- 1- Fold the fabric in half lengthwise. Line up the selvages and make sure the fold is smooth.



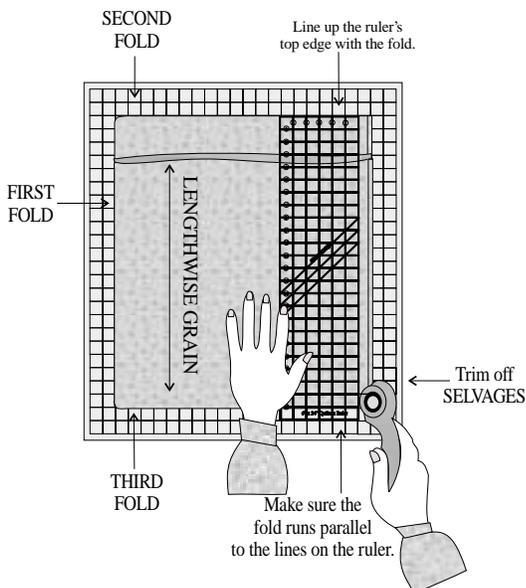
- 2- Fold the fabric bringing the raw edges together. Do not worry about lining up the raw edges. They will be trimmed later. Make sure the selvages are still lined up and the folds are smooth.



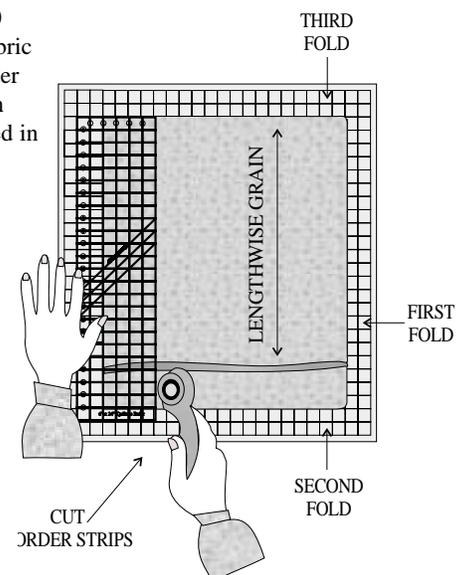
- 3- Fold the fabric bringing the third fold onto the mat. Make sure the selvages are lined up and folds are smooth. Rotate the board 90 degrees, counter-clockwise (leave the fabric as it is).



- 4- Line the ruler up with the folds at the top and bottom of the fabric. Trim the selvages off and discard.



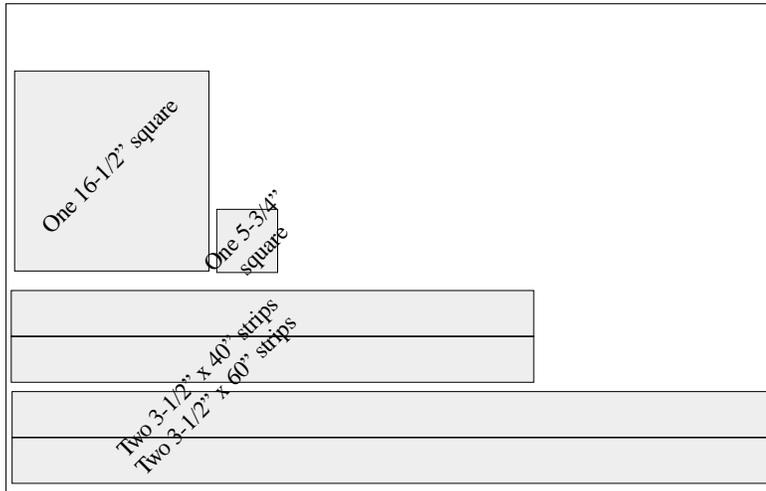
- 5- Rotate the board 180 degrees (leave the fabric as it is). Cut the border strips using the width measurement as stated in the pattern.



- 6- Using a tape measure, trim the strips to the length desired.

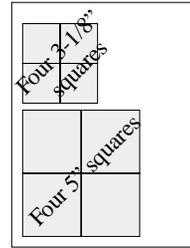
# FABRIC LAYOUT SUGGESTIONS FOR CUTTING:

FABRIC B

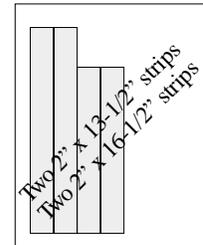


SELVAGE

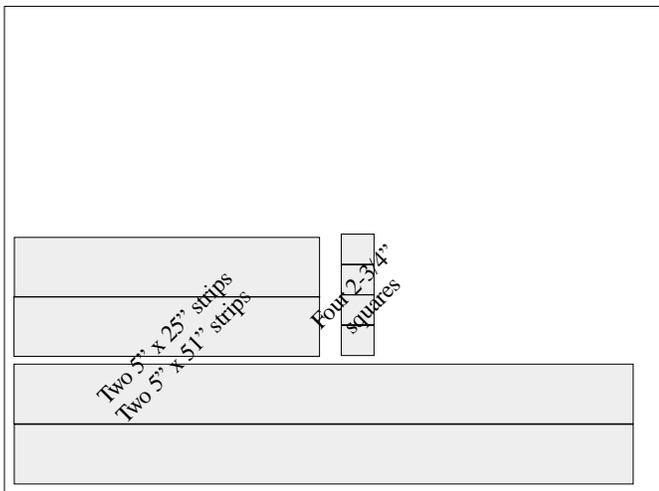
FABRIC C



FABRIC F

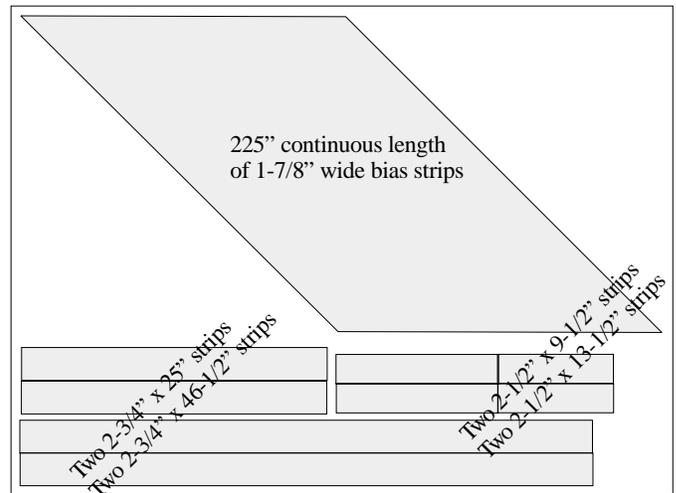


FABRIC D



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FABRIC E

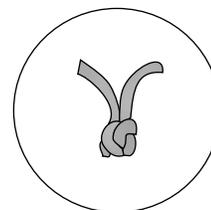
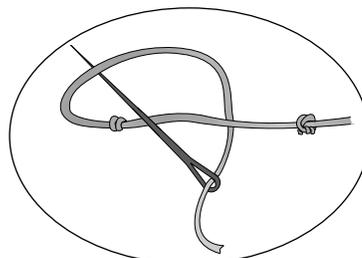
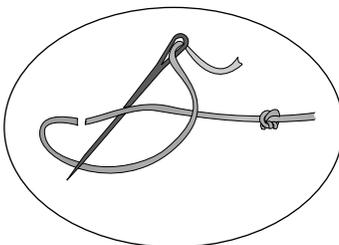


SELVAGE

## Square Knot Tying Option:

Using yarn or pearl cotton, tie using square knots as shown below. The space between the ties depends on the type of batting you are using. Read the packaging your batting came in for the manufacturer's suggestions.

- 1- Begin by making small, running stitches through all three layers of the quilt. You can make the square knots as you go (shown below) or clip the yarn and hand tie each one individually.
- 2- Run the needle under the yarn than over the yarn
- 3- Run the needle over the yarn than under the yarn
- 4- Clip the yarn in between the knots. Trim the tails if necessary to a no more than 2" lengths



## Machine Tack Tying Option:

Using a machine zigzag stitch to secure the quilt layers. Be sure to backstitch at the beginning and the end of each stitch.

