Carnival

A JINNY BEYER STUDIO DESIGN

Finishes 75½" x 84"
Carnival was inspired by the designs produced by kaleidoscopes. The construction is ingenious: instead of blocks, the quilter makes twelve triangular wedges composed of large pieces of fabric, stripes of border print fabric, and beautifully shaded strip-sets. The result is a quilt of uncommon beauty.

All seam allowances are ¼-inch. Press seams after sewing. WOF = Width of Fabric. Basic quiltmaking knowledge is assumed. **Read the entire pattern before beginning.**

Carnival is constructed from twelve large, triangular wedges; six are regular and six are reversed or mirror-images. A single template is used to cut the regular and reversed (r) patches used in the wedges. To cut a reversed piece using a template, simply flip the template over so the marked side is facing down on the fabric.

Many patches have bias edges. Take care to avoid stretching or consider starching the fabric.

For a video introduction to using border print fabrics, visit www.jinnybeyer.com/bordertips.

**Step 1: Make Templates**
Follow the instructions on page 5 to make templates from the patterns on pages 5-8.

**Step 2: Cut Fabrics & Mark Patches**

**Fabric 1.** Cut four strips 1¼" x WOF.

**Fabrics 2-6.** Cut eight strips 1¼" x WOF.

**Fabric 7.** Cut eight strips 3" x WOF and set aside for Border 2.

If you prefer to use bias binding, cut a 29” square from the remaining fabric and reserve for the binding.

If you prefer to use straight-grain binding, cut and set aside eight strips measuring your preferred width (up to 2½") x WOF.

Next, from Fabric 7, cut six regular pieces using Template G, then six reversed pieces using Template Gr. The pieces should be cut with the template’s grainline arrow placed on the crosswise grain. When cutting the pieces, mark one then rotate the template 180° as in Diagram 1 so the pieces nest closely together to make best use of the fabric yardage.

**Fabric 8.** Referring to the Tips on Fussy Cutting Patches on page 9, cut six identical pieces using Template E and six reversed patches using Template Er.

**Fabric 9.** Referring to the Tips on Fussy Cutting Patches, from the narrow stripes, cut six identical pieces using Template B and six identical reversed patches using Template Br.

**Fabric 10.** Cut two rectangles measuring 14½" x 25¼". Layer them right sides together, then cut once on the diagonal to make two J and two Jr pieces.

**Fabric 11.** This fabric is used in patches within the quilt and also for Borders 1 & 3. Referring to the Tips on Fussy Cutting Patches, cut the fabric as follows in the order indicated.

- Cutting down the center of the seam allowance space between the stripes, remove a narrow stripe closest to a selvedge and set aside for the I/Ir patches.
- For the borders, cut strips in the following (oversized) lengths. All strips must include ¼" of seam allowance fabric along both long sides.
  - two narrow stripes and two wide stripes measuring 94" for the top and bottom borders.
  - two narrow stripes and two wide stripes measuring 112". Cut the strips in half to make four narrow and four wide 56" strips for the side borders. (For the fabric design to match in the corners, each side border must be sewn from two pieces.)
- From the remaining fabric, cut the following, referring to Diagram 2
  - Six of A
  - Six each of D and Dr
  - Six each of H and Hr

**Step 3: Make the C and F Strip-Sets**

For the F units, use Fabric 1-6 strips to make two strip-sets offsetting the strips 2" to the right and two strip-sets offsetting the strips 1" to the left as in Diagram 3.

From the strip-sets offset to the right, use Template F to cut six patches. From the strip-sets offset to the left, use Template Fr to cut six patches.
Diagram 3. The F strip-sets are illustrated here; the C strip-sets are identical but do not include the top (Fabric 1) strip. The strip-sets offset to the right (top) are used to cut the regular patches. Those offset to the left (bottom) are used for the reversed patches.

Step 4: Make the Regular & Reversed Wedges
Working with the regular patches, make six regular wedges by following the illustrations below. Carefully match the seam intersection dots and pin before sewing. Sew with the border print patches on top, following a printed line on the fabric at the edge of the seam allowance. Handle bias edges carefully to prevent stretching.

4a) Sew a G and H together, then add an E patch.

4b) Sew a C to a B.

4c) Sew an F to a D.

Sew the units together as indicated in Diagram 4d below. Repeat to make six regular wedges.

Next, using the reversed patches, follow the same process to make six reversed wedges (Diagram 4d).

4d) Regular Wedge. Sew the F-D unit to the G-H-E unit, then add the C-B unit.

Reversed Wedge. Sew the reversed units together in the same order as that used for the Regular Wedge.

When all the wedges are complete, sew a regular to a reversed wedge as in Diagram 4e, carefully matching the seams. Sew an A triangle to the bottom of the wedge. Repeat to make a total of six units.

Sew the six units together to complete the design. Start/stop the stitching at the dot at the point of A so you can press the seam allowances open and flat at the center.
Diagram 5a. Trim the fabric strip as shown and mark the highlighted seam intersection dots on the wrong side of the strip.

Slide the template to the left side of the fabric so the bottom point is at the left raw edge. Mark, then trim the fabric along the * side of the template as in Diagram 5b.

**Step 5: Cut the Framing Strips**

The framing strips (I and Ir) will be sewn to the angled sides at the top and bottom of the quilt center. Cut and trim them to the correct length/shape as follows.

**a)** Cut one of the Fabric 11 I/Ir strips exactly 33¾” long. Lay that strip on a second piece, matching the fabric designs. Cut the second strip to match the first. Repeat to cut two more identical strips.

**b)** Place two strips right sides together, matching the fabric designs. Position the I/Ir Trimming Template on top of the strips, near the right edge. As in Diagram 5a, adjust the template so that the bottom point is at the right edge of the fabric. Mark, then trim the fabric along the ** side of the template.

Diagram 5b

On the wrong side of the fabric, mark the seam intersection dots.

Repeat the process for the two remaining strips.

**Step 6: Complete & Add the Corners**

On the wrong sides of the four Fabric 10 triangles, mark seam intersection dots as shown, ¼” in from each side.

Pin the I strips to the J triangles, and the Ir strips to the Jr triangles, taking care not to stretch the bias edges of the pieces. Sew, starting/stopping at the red dots. Make two of each.

Working one at a time, pin the corner units to the quilt, matching the dots and easing in fullness as necessary. Sew, starting/stopping at the red dots. (See Diagram 8, next page.)
Step 7: Make & Add the Borders

Border 2. Sew pairs of reserved Fabric 7 strips together end to end to make four border strips.

Add Borders 1-3 to the quilt using Jinny’s no-math method by following the instructions for a rectangular quilt and Adding Multiple Borders in Framing a Quilt the Jinny Beyer Way.

For a video demonstration of Jinny’s border technique, visit www.jinnybeyer.com/bordertips.

Step 8: Quilt & Bind

Layer the quilt as follows: backing (wrong side up), batting, quilt top (right side up). Baste the layers together and quilt as desired.

When the quilting is completed, trim the backing and batting even with edges of quilt top. Make binding strips using the reserved fabric and bind using your favorite binding method or by following the instructions at www.jinnybeyer.com/promos/binding.
**Templates**
The patterns for Templates A, B/Br, G/Gr and the I/Ir Trimming Template are full-sized. The patterns for templates C/Cr, D/Dr, E/Er, F/Fr and H/Hr must be enlarged 200% before making the plastic templates.

Use a permanent marker to trace each template pattern onto see-through template plastic. Transfer all the markings, including the dashed sewing line, grainline arrow, Mirror Line and seam intersection dots. Cut out the templates on the solid line.

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**Printing Size Check**
This box should measure 2 inches square.

If the box does not measure 2", your templates/foundations will not be the correct size.

If you are printing at home, be sure your printer is set to print at 100% with "no scaling."
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This box should measure 2 inches square.

If the box does not measure 2”, your templates/foundations will not be the correct size.

If you are printing at home, be sure your printer is set to print at 100% with “no scaling”.

Template GGr

I/Ilr Trimming Template
Enlarge these patterns 200% before making templates.

**Printing/Copying Size Check**

This box should measure 2” square before enlarging, and 4” square after enlarging.

If the box does not measure the correct size, the templates will not be accurate.
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Printing/Copying
Size Check

This box should measure 2” square before enlarging, and 4” square after enlarging.

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Tips on Fussy Cutting Patches

Jinny achieves many spectacular effects in her quilts by fussy cutting patches from fabric. In Carnival, she uses templates to fussy cut patches from Fabric 8 (the large-scale paisley) and Fabrics 9 and 11 (the border prints). The process is as simple as positioning templates on these fabrics, marking part of the fabric design on them, then cutting regular and mirror-image (or reversed) patches.

Fabric 8 (Paisley)
The E patches are cut from identical portions of fabric so the design will be the same for each patch. Mark a few of the design elements onto the template so that you can find the same motif elsewhere on the fabric. The Er patches are cut from exactly the reversed portions so they will appear to mirror each other when sewn together. To find that part of the fabric design, turn the template with the marked side down on the fabric and move it around until the marks match the fabric. Two of each patch can be cut across the width of fabric.

Fabrics 9 & 11 (Border Print)
The process of marking and cutting regular and reversed patches is the same when using border print fabric. However there are two additional things to keep in mind.

Mirror Lines. Some patches, such as those cut with Template A need to be positioned with the Mirror Line placed in the center of mirror-image motif. (Others, such as those cut with B, D and H, do not have a mirror line.)

Defining the Outside Edge. With all templates cut from border print fabric, align the dotted sewing line near the grainline arrow just outside a printed line on the border print fabric. This will create a defining edge when the patch is sewn.
### Carnival Fabric Guide

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*Backing: 5 1/2 yards of 2258-05 recommended*
Adding Borders the Jinny Beyer Way

Jinny Beyer’s border prints are designed specifically with the quilter in mind. Each fabric has a wide and a narrow stripe which coordinate in both design and color. Both stripes have mirror-image motifs which are essential for perfectly mitered corners. In addition, the two different stripes in the border print are separated by at least a half-inch so that a 1/4” seam allowance is provided for on both sides of the stripes. From selvage to selvage, there are always at least four repeats of each stripe across the fabric so calculating the yardage needed to border a quilt is easy: you need the length of the longest side of the quilt plus an additional half-yard to match design elements and allow for the miters at the corners.

For a video demonstration of this bordering technique, visit www.jinnybeyer.com/bordertips

Framing a Square Quilt

1. Place a strip of the border print across the middle of the quilt, centering a motif from the border at the exact center of the quilt. (Because of minor differences in seam allowances taken and stretching that can occur on bias edges, opposite edges of a quilt often measure slightly differently. Using a measurement taken from the middle of the quilt will help keep the quilt from “ruffling” at the edges.)

2. To mark the first miter, position a right-angle triangle so that one of the sides of the right angle runs along the bottom edge of the border print. Then carefully move the triangle until the angled side touches the point where the top edge of the border print meets the edge of the quilt. (See arrow in Diagram 1.) Mark, then cut the miter line. (Because the miter is cut right at the edge of the quilt, the seam allowance is already included.)

3. Carefully pick up the mitered side of the border strip and lay it on top of the strip on the opposite side of the quilt, right-sides together, placing the top edge of the strip at the edge of the quilt. If necessary, adjust the top strip so that the design motifs on the top and bottom match exactly. If you have centered a motif from the border print in the middle of the quilt, the designs should match at the edges. Cut the second miter. (Using the cut edge as a guide, rather than the triangle, ensures that your design motifs will be an exact match.)

4. Using this first mitered strip as a guide, cut three more identical pieces, making sure that the design on the border print is exactly the same on all four pieces.

5. Mark seam intersection dots on the short side of each of your border strips. To find the spot, simply draw a short line 1/4-inch inside the mitered edge and the short edge of the border strip. Mark the dot where the two lines intersect. Do the same for each corner of your quilt.

6. To sew the borders to the quilt, pin the mid-point of one of the border pieces to the middle of one of the edges of the quilt. Next, match and pin the dots on each side of your border with the dots on the quilt corners. Continue pinning the border to the quilt, easing in any fullness. (The edge of the quilt is usually a little wider than the center because of bias edges or seams.) Sew the border to the quilt, starting and stopping at the dots. Sew the mitered seams last, starting from the inside dot. When pinning the edges together, be sure to match the design elements on both pieces.

Diagram 1: Mark the miter.

Diagram 2: Cut three pieces identical to the first.

Diagram 3: Correctly cut and sewn borders will have designs that “flow” around the corners.
**Framing a Rectangular Quilt**

With rectangles, you cannot always be assured that the designs will automatically match at the corners so you must take an extra step.

1. First, follow steps 1-3 above and cut two identical strips for the short ends of the quilt. The pieces for the other two sides of the quilt must be cut differently: for the corners on all pieces to match, there must be a seam in these long pieces at the exact center of the quilt.

2. Place one of the cut strips on top of a length of the border print stripe, matching the fabric designs. Cut one miter to match the miter on the top strip. Set the top strip aside. Lay the newly cut strip on top of the quilt through the center, aligning one mitered edge with the edge of the quilt. Mark the center of the quilt on the strip as in **Diagram 4**. Move the strip from the quilt and cut it off ¼" beyond the center mark. Using this cut strip as a guide, cut one more piece identical to it.

You also need two strips that are the exact mirror images of these pieces. Using one of the strips you just cut, flip it over and lay it on a strip of border print, matching the fabric design exactly. (The two strips will be right sides together.) Cut the miter and straight edges to match the top piece. Using the newly cut strip as a guide, cut one more piece.

3. Sew the seams at the middle of two mirror-imaged strips and attach these borders to the quilt as in Steps 5 and 6 in **Framing a Square Quilt**. Sewing the borders to a rectangular quilt in this manner assures that the corners will match. There will be a seam at the center of the long strips (**Diagram 5**), but the design at that center will mirror-image as well, allowing the design to flow around the quilt.

**Applying Multiple Borders**

Jinny often designs quilts to make full use of the border prints. First, she will frame the quilt with the narrow border stripe, then add a coordinating fabric as a second border. The quilt is finished off with the wide stripe from the border print.

Jinny personally measures and adds each border separately. However, when the middle border is a fabric that doesn’t have to be matched at the corners, she recommends the following method as being a little faster: Sew the second border to the first and then measure and cut them as a single border in the steps above. (If the quilt is rectangular, sew the second border to the first after it has been pieced.) Measure, cut and sew the third border separately after the first two borders have been completed and sewn to the quilt.

**Binding the Quilt:** When Jinny uses a border print to frame a quilt, she typically sews the binding to the back of the quilt and turns it to the front. This allows her to carefully hand-stitch the binding along a straight line printed on the border print fabric. For details, see www.jinnybeyer.com/binding.