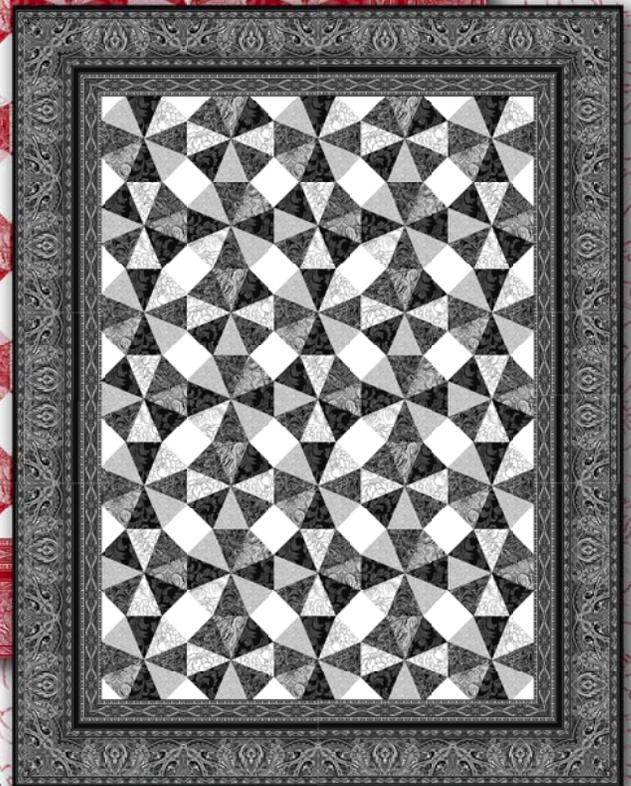




# Brewster's Choice

A Kaleidoscope Quilt from JINNY BEYER STUDIO



*Janiny Beyer*



Quilt finishes 72" x 88" (large) or 57" x 72" (small).

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*Sir David Brewster invented the kaleidoscope in 1817 and Jinny Beyer has honored his creation in a quilt featuring fabrics from her Monochrome collection. Careful shading gives the easy-to-sew block the illusion of interlocking shapes, and the whole quilt is framed with a beautiful, coordinating border stripe fabric.*

All seam allowances are  $\frac{1}{4}$ ". Press seams after sewing. The long sides of the triangles have bias edges so you may wish to starch your fabric before cutting. Take care to avoid stretching these patches. Read the entire pattern before beginning.

Instructions are for the large quilt with changes for the small quilt provided in parentheses ( ).

### Step 1: Make Templates & Cut Fabric

Using the pattern on page 3, make Templates A and B from template plastic or your preferred material. (Note that the point on Template A is trimmed to eliminate bulk when all the triangles are sewn together.)

For Fabrics 1-6, cut the number of patches indicated in the Cutting Guide on page 4. Fabric 7 will be cut in Step 4.

### Step 2: Construct the Blocks

The quilt uses two variations of a single block design. Follow the instructions below to make 32 (18) Block 1 units and 31 (17) Block 2 units.

**BLOCK 1.** Sew the triangles together as shown.



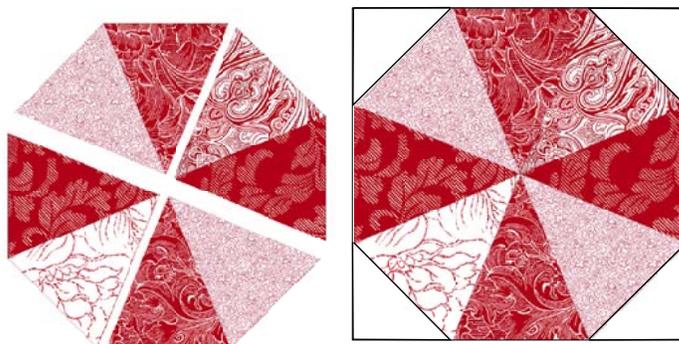
Make 64 (36).      Make 32 (18).      Make 32 (18).

**BLOCK 2.** Sew the triangles together as shown.

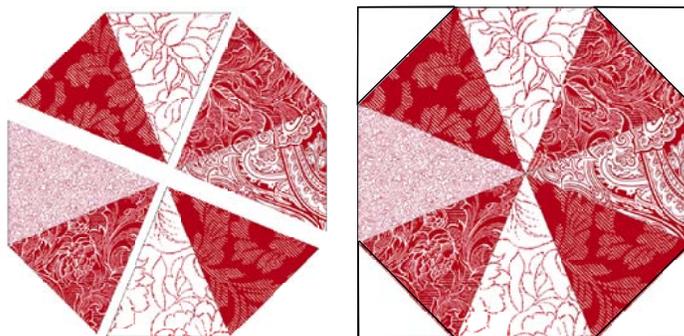


Make 31 (17).      Make 62 (34).      Make 31 (17).

Sew the paired triangles together as in the illustrations below left, then add Fabric 6 triangles to the corners as shown below right. Be sure the blocks are oriented exactly as shown before adding the corner triangles. Blocks measure  $8\frac{1}{2}$ " including seam allowance.



**BLOCK 1: Make 32 (18).**



**BLOCK 2: Make 31 (17).**

### Step 3: Assemble the Quilt Center

Following the Quilt Assembly Diagram on page 2 and alternating the blocks, sew the blocks together in rows. Row A begins and ends with a Block 1; Row B begins and ends with a Block 2. Then sew the rows together, with a Row A at the top and bottom of the quilt.

The large quilt is seven blocks wide by nine blocks long; the small quilt is five blocks wide by seven blocks long.

#### Step 4: Make & Add Borders

From the length of border print fabric, cut six strips that include a wide and narrow design stripe plus seam allowance on both long sides as in the diagram below.

The strips should measure as follows:

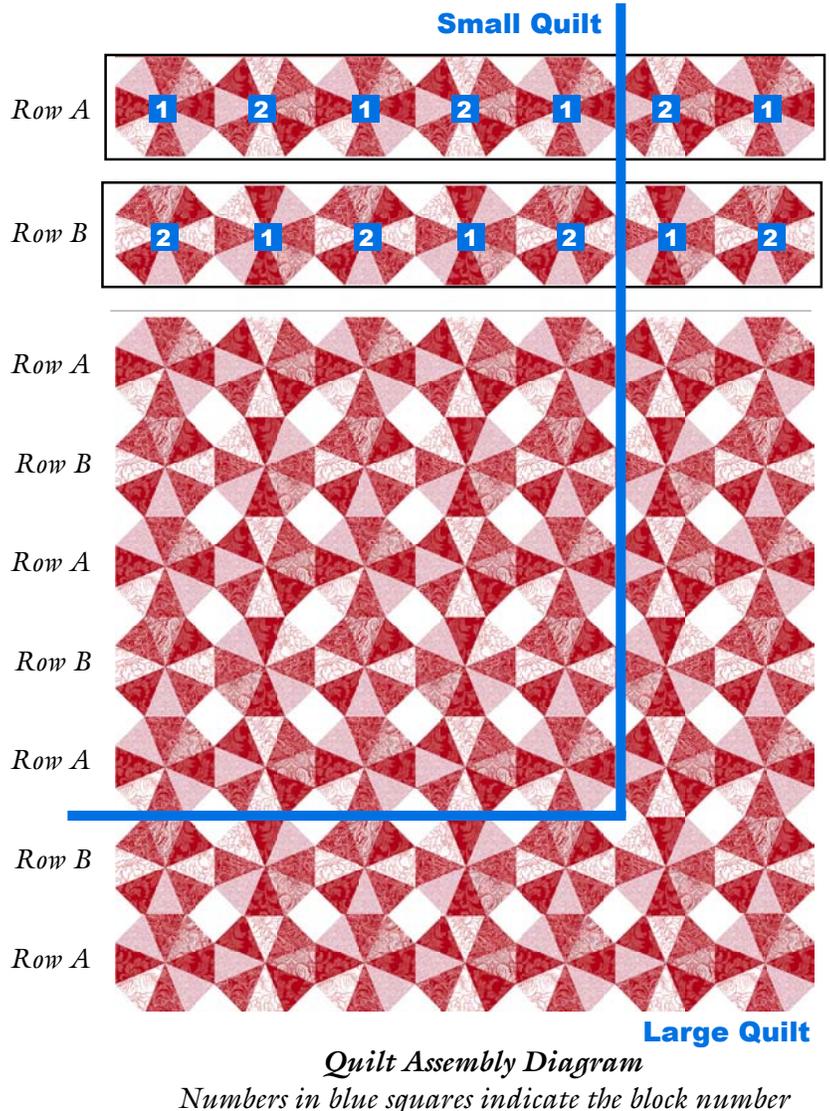
*Large Quilt*

- 2 strips measuring 90" (top/bottom)
- 4 strips measuring 62" (sides)

*Small Quilt*

- 2 strips measuring 74" (top/bottom)
- 4 strips measuring 54" (sides)

(To maintain the flow of the printed design around the quilt, the side borders must be pieced. This is why four strips for the sides are required.)



Be sure to cut carefully in the center of the solid seam allowance area between the strips to allow 1/4-inch seam allowance on both sides.

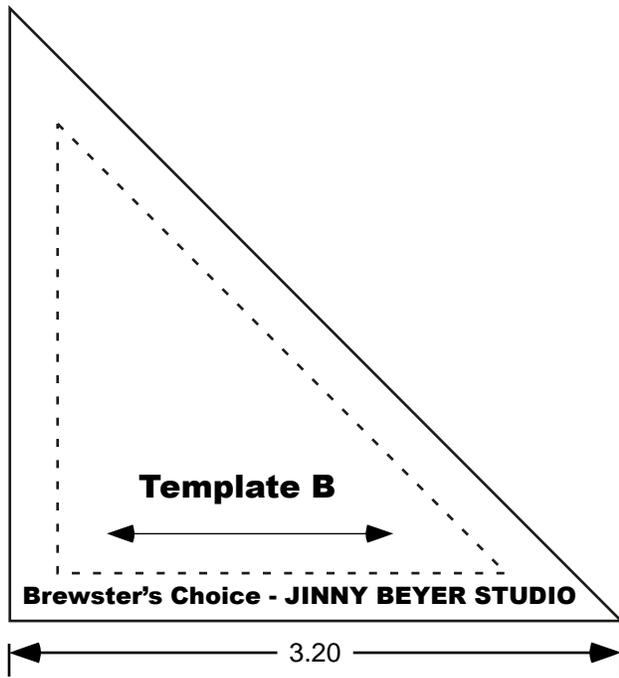
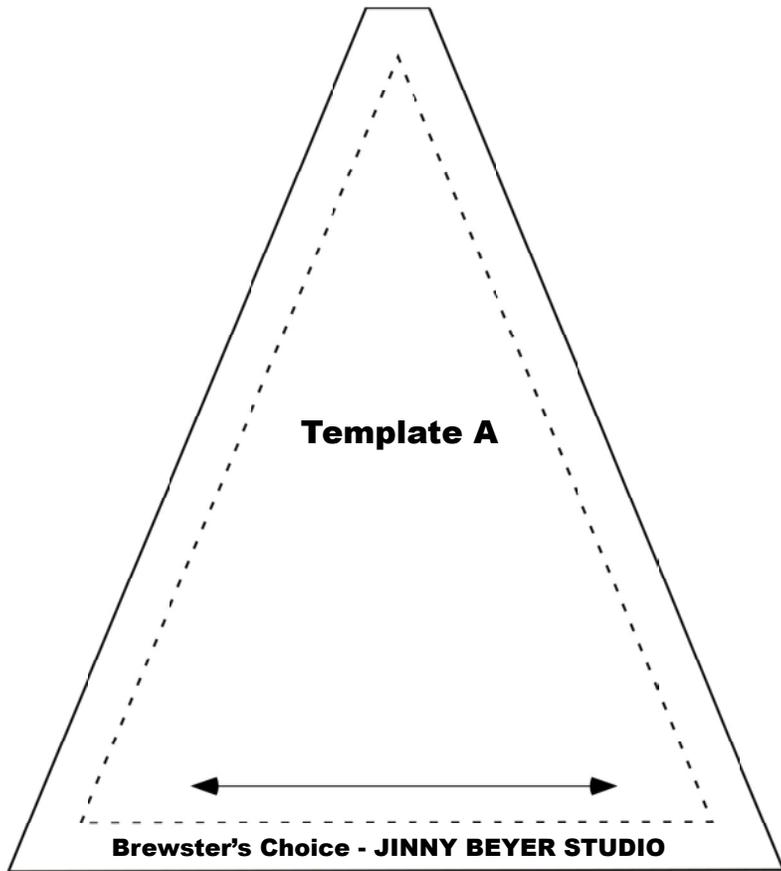
Add the borders with the narrow stripe towards the quilt center, following the instructions for a **rectangular** quilt in *Framing a Quilt the Jinny Beyer Way*.

#### Step 5: Finish the Quilt

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

When quilting is completed, trim backing and batting even with the quilt top edges.

Make binding strips using the reserved Fabric 1 binding fabric. Bind the quilt using your favorite binding method or by following the instructions in *Binding a Quilt the Jinny Beyer Way* at [www.jinnybeyer.com/promos/binding](http://www.jinnybeyer.com/promos/binding).



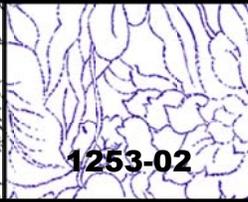
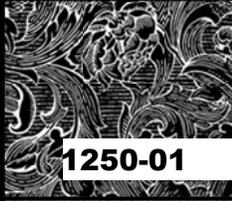
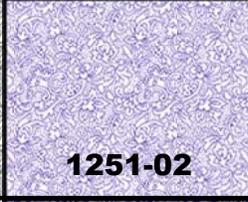
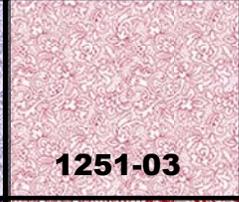
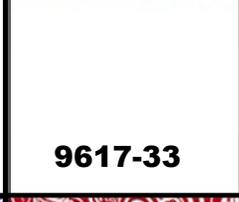
**Template Size Check**

**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".

## *Fabric Requirements & Cutting Guide*

			<p><b>Fabric 1</b>                      1¾ yards (1½ yards)            Cut 7 (4) strips measuring 4½" wide then cut 126 (70) A patches from the strips.            Reserve the remainder for binding.</p>
			<p><b>Fabric 2</b>                      7/8 yard (5/8 yard)            Cut 6 (3) strips measuring 4½" wide then cut 94 (52) A patches from the strips.</p>
			<p><b>Fabric 3</b>                      1¹/8 yard (5/8 yard)            Cut 7 (4) strips measuring 4½" wide then cut 126 (70) A patches from the strips.</p>
			<p><b>Fabric 4</b>                      7/8 yard (5/8 yard)            Cut 6 (3) strips measuring 4½" wide then cut 95 (53) A patches from the strips.</p>
			<p><b>Fabric 5</b>                      5/8 yard (3/8 yard)            Cut 4 (2) strips measuring 4½" wide then cut 63 (35) A patches from the strips.</p>
			<p><b>Fabric 6</b>                      1¹/8 yard (¾ yard)            Cut 10 (6) measuring 3¼" wide. From the strips, cut 252 (140) B patches.</p>
			<p><b>Fabric 7</b>                      3½ yards (3 yards)            See pattern.</p>

5½ (4) yards of backing is required. Jinny suggests using Fabric #1252 in the colorway to match the quilt.

# 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.

## 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.*



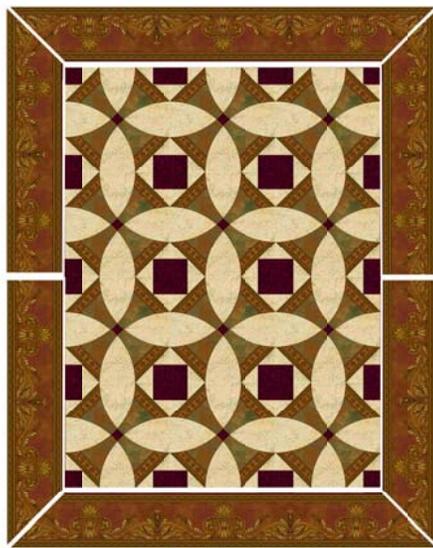
*Diagram 3: Correctly cut and sewn borders will have designs that "flow" around the corners.*

## 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  $\frac{1}{4}$ " beyond the center mark. Using this cut strip as a guide, cut one more piece identical to it.



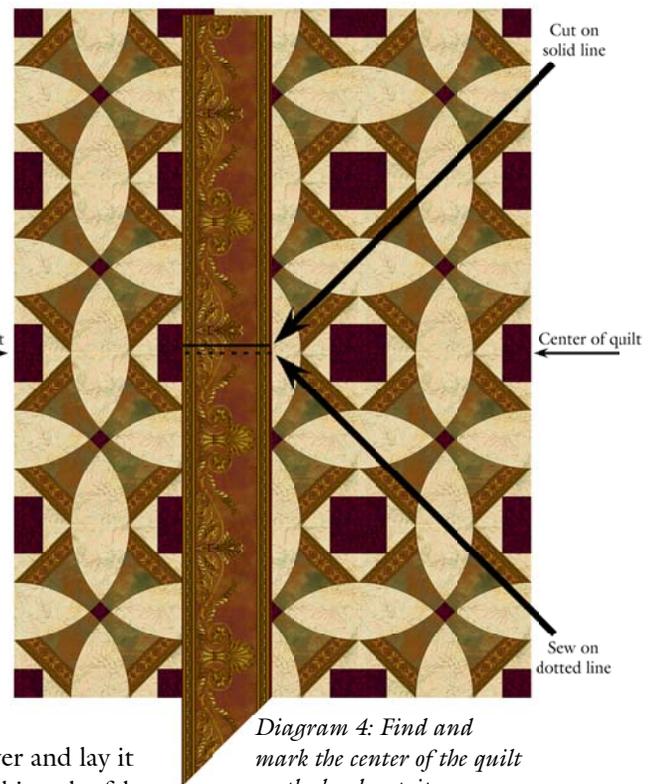
*Diagram 5: The long borders on rectangular quilts have center seams.*

## 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. Measure, cut and sew the third border separately after the first two borders have been completed and sewn to the quilt.

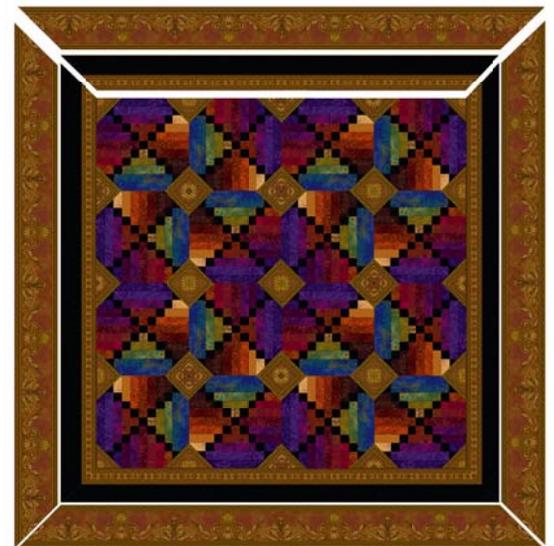
**Binding the Quilt:** When Jinny uses a border print to frame a quilt, she typically sews the binding to the back of the quilt and turns it to the front. This allows her to carefully hand-stitch the binding along a straight line printed on the border print fabric. For details, see [www.jinnybeyer.com/binding](http://www.jinnybeyer.com/binding).



*Diagram 4: Find and mark the center of the quilt on the border strip.*

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.



*Diagram 6: Applying multiple borders*