



Sarah Payne

Storm at Sea Pattern by Sarah Payne

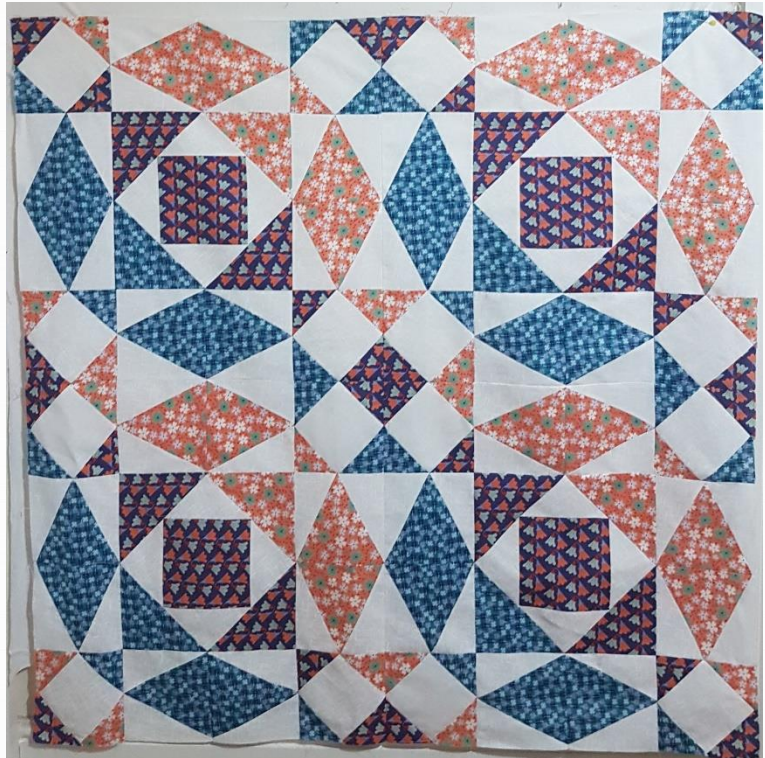
The Storm at Sea pattern is a traditional pattern full of movement and possibilities. It uses a clever combination of triangle shapes to create curves where there aren't any.

This pattern is for one of these layouts – using 4 blocks. It finishes approximately 44 inches square.

Requirements:

- ½ m of 3 patterned fabrics. (I have used 2 fat ¼ bundles of Secret Garden by Craft Cotton Company).
- 60cm of white fabric

This pattern can be tricky based on the fabric placement. The construction is simple and would be great for a confident beginner but pay VERY close attention to where you place your fabrics – or you will be unpicking!



Additional requirements

Cutting

- Patchwork is easier to sew accurately if you have cut accurately. The easiest way to do this is with a rotary cutter, mat and ruler (sometime called an acrylic). A long ruler (such as the Simplicity Easy Rule II) is ideal for long cuts. Then a square ruler will be useful. A 9 ½ inch square and a larger (12 – 18 inch) square would be helpful if you have one.
- The border pieces use the Tri-Tool and Rec acrylic rulers by Simplicity.

Sewing

- Stitching by machine - Sewing machine, cleaned and in good working order, manual, and feet (including walking foot & ¼ inch foot if you have them). Machine sewing thread.
- Pins, scissors, general sewing kit.
- Wadding and batting to fit, plus binding.

READ THE PATTERN BEFORE YOU BEGIN!

Terms

- Wadding/batting. Wadding and batting are terms used to describe the layer of fibres that we put inside the quilt to make it drape nicely.
- Right sides of the fabric/ Right sides together. The right side of a fabric is the side with the pattern printed on it. Placing pieces right sides together means that the patterns sides will touch.

Notes

- Measure twice, cut once.
- Always sew with an accurate ¼ inch seam allowance unless otherwise stated.
- Always press your fabric before cutting, and your blocks after sewing together. Do not 'iron' them, this can distort the fabric.

Instructions

Cutting instructions:

In this pattern I will refer to the fabrics as Orange, Purple, Blue and White to guide you in placement. You can of course substitute the fabrics for others.

The cutting instructions are for a total of 4 completed blocks as shown in the main image. You can make the finished quilt larger by adding more blocks or including a border in your design. There is no allowance for these extras in this pattern.

Colour	Centre Block	Border	Cornerstones
Orange	Two 6 ½ inch squares cut diagonally across to make right angle triangles.	Sixteen Tri-Tool triangles cut from 6-inch-wide strips. You may need to piece two pieces of fabric together to make the final triangle. If you are using a busy fabric it will not be noticeable.	Ten 3 ½ inch squares cut diagonally across to make right angle triangles.
Purple	Four 6-inch squares, four 6 ½ inch squares cut diagonally across to make right angle triangles.		Twelve 3 ½ inch squares cut diagonally across to make right angle triangles.
Blue	Two 6 ½ inch squares cut diagonally across to make right angle triangles.	Sixteen Tri-Tool triangles cut from 6-inch-wide strips. You may need to piece two pieces of fabric together to make the final triangle. If you are using a busy fabric it will not be noticeable.	Ten 3 ½ inch squares cut diagonally across to make right angle triangles.
White	Eight 5-inch squares cut diagonally across to make right angle triangles.	Sixty-four Recs Tool triangles cut from 6-inch-wide strips.	Sixteen 4 ½ inch squares.

Tips for cutting with Tri-Tool Ruler

- Firstly cut your strip of fabric 6 inches wide. Place the Tri-Tool ruler on the fabric with the short tip touching the edge of the fabric and cut along the diagonal edge. Rotate the fabric so that the diagonal edge is now on the left (if you are right-handed) and cut up the other side of the ruler to create your triangle. Rotate the ruler and continue cutting along the strip (fig 1). Ensure that the short tip of the ruler is always flush with the edge of the fabric. The ruler will cut up to 6 ½ inches so it should hang over the edge of the fabric strip at the base.

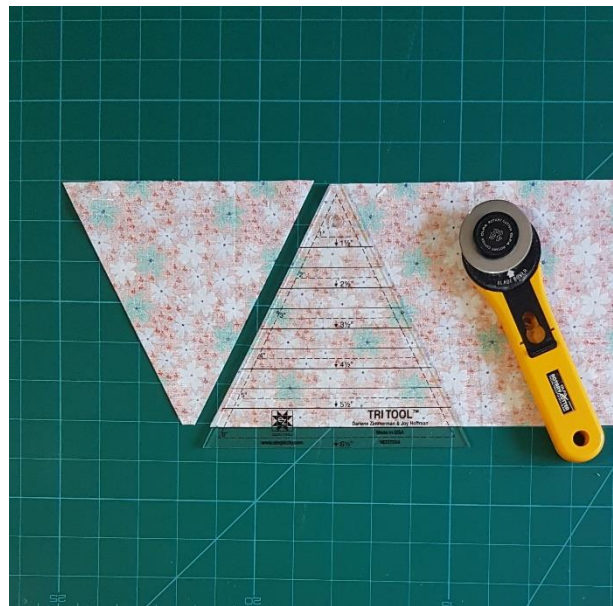


Figure 1 Cutting the border triangles with the Tri-Tool

Tips for cutting with Recs Tool Ruler

- Firstly cut your strip of fabric 6 inches wide. Half of these will need to be cut in the opposite direction because you need a pair for each triangle. The easiest way to make sure that you get this right is to cut 2 strips at a time, with the right sides of the fabric pieces facing each other. This way every cut creates an opposite pair.
- Place the Recs Tool ruler on the fabric with the short tip touching the edge of the fabric and cut a straight edge. Rotate the fabric so that the cut edge is now on the left (if you are right-handed) and cut up the other side of the ruler to create your triangle. Rotate the ruler and continue cutting along the strip (fig 2). Ensure that the short tip of the ruler is always flush with the edge of the fabric. The ruler will cut up to 6 ½ inches so it should hang over the edge of the fabric strip at the base.
- Note that there is a “Magic Angle” on the tip of the ruler. Taking the time to trim off this little extra will make it easier to stitch together later.

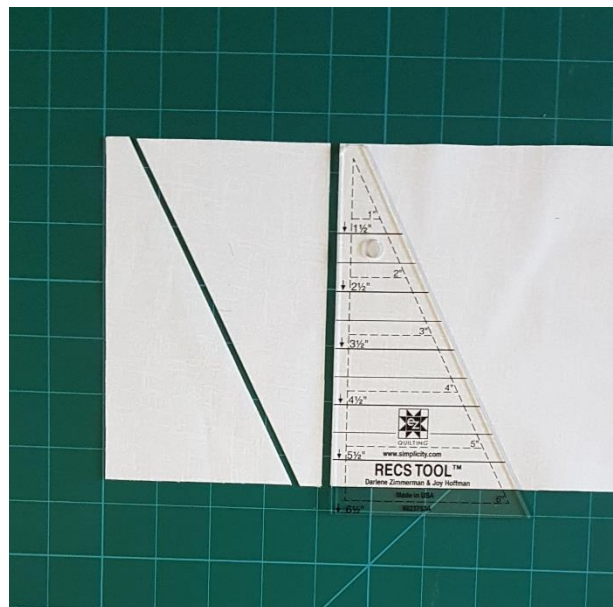


Figure 2 Cutting with the Recs Tool.

Making your centre blocks

Centre Block – Economy square

1. Take one of the 6-inch purple squares and four of the white triangles and arrange as in figure 3. Place one of the 6 ½ inch cut triangles against the edge of the square right sides together. Make sure that you centre the triangle along the edge of the square carefully because the tips of the triangle will hang over the edge of the square. sew together using a ¼ inch seam.

Attach the top and bottom triangles and press. Then attach the side triangles and press.

Trim to 8 ¼ inches keeping the square centred.

2. Take 2 purple triangles, one orange and one blue and place them as shown in figure 4. Note the purple triangles are positioned opposite each other. Stitch in place as before and press. Trim to 11 ½ inches keeping the squares centred. You have completed the centre square (figure 5).



Figure 3 position of first row of squares.



Figure 4 Add the next set of triangles.



Figure 5 Finished square layout.

Borders Diamonds

The border diamonds are constructed using the Tri- Tool and Rec rulers by Simplicity.

3. With right sides together, lay one Recs triangle on the left side of the Tri triangle. Note the alignment of the "magic angle" on the Recs triangle with the bottom of the Tri triangle. Align the long edges as shown in Figure 6 and stitch with a $\frac{1}{4}$ inch seam allowance (figure 7). Press (figure 8).



Figure 6 Lining up the base of the large triangle and the tip of the narrow triangle.



Figure 7 Stitch together.



Figure 8 Press seam to the narrow triangle.

- With right sides together, stitch the second Recs triangle to the right side of the Tri triangle to complete the square. Press toward the Recs triangles.
- Take two finished blocks and place the bases of the triangle together with right sides of the fabric touching. Sew along that seam to create a diamond in a rectangle (figure 9). You will need 4 pairs per block – two sets of orange and two sets of blue. Trim to 11 ½ x 6 inches.

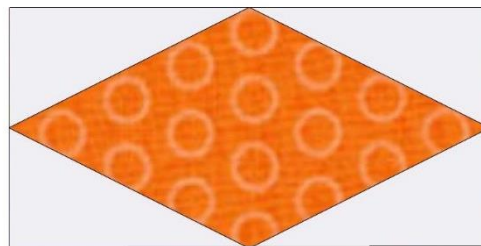


Figure 9 Finished diamond block.

Corner stones

- Take one of the 4 ½ inch white squares and four of the 3 ½ inch triangles and stitch them onto the edges as you did for the centre square. However, the placement for the triangles is very important for the block, and two stones has a purple pair of triangles, one stone uses an orange pair and one square uses a blue pair. See figure 10 for details. Trim to 6 inches.

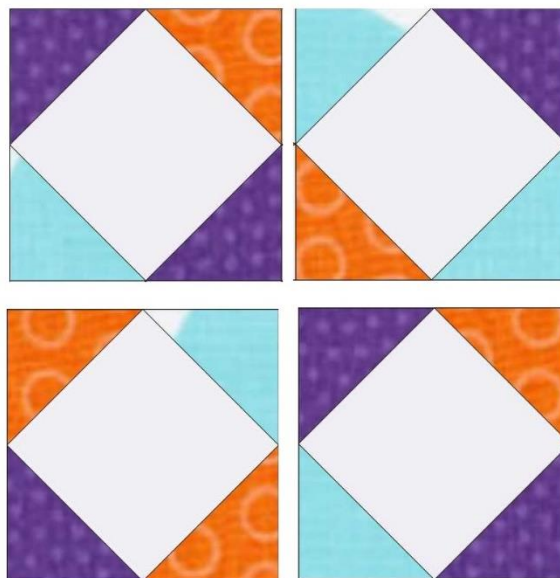


Figure 10 Triangle placement for 4 corners stones.

Constructing the block

Placement is very important for the pattern to work. Figure 11 shows the layout and order of stitching.

- Take a blue diamond and an orange diamond and stitch them either side of the centre block and press.
- Take the remaining diamond blocks and stitch a corner stone to each end. Look at the placement image closely because this is where the design can get lost if you don't stitch the correct blocks to the correct corner. Press the seams in the opposite direction to the centre strip.
- Attach the long borders to the top and centre block, pinning all the intersections carefully and checking they line up.



Figure 11 Sewing the parts together in the correct places.

10. Make 4 blocks in total and stitch together to make a quilt top approximately 44 inches square.



Figure 12 Finished Layout.

You can always really go to town and make it larger. This one uses 4 x 4 blocks resulting in an 88-inch square quilt. You will need 4 times the fabric though 😊

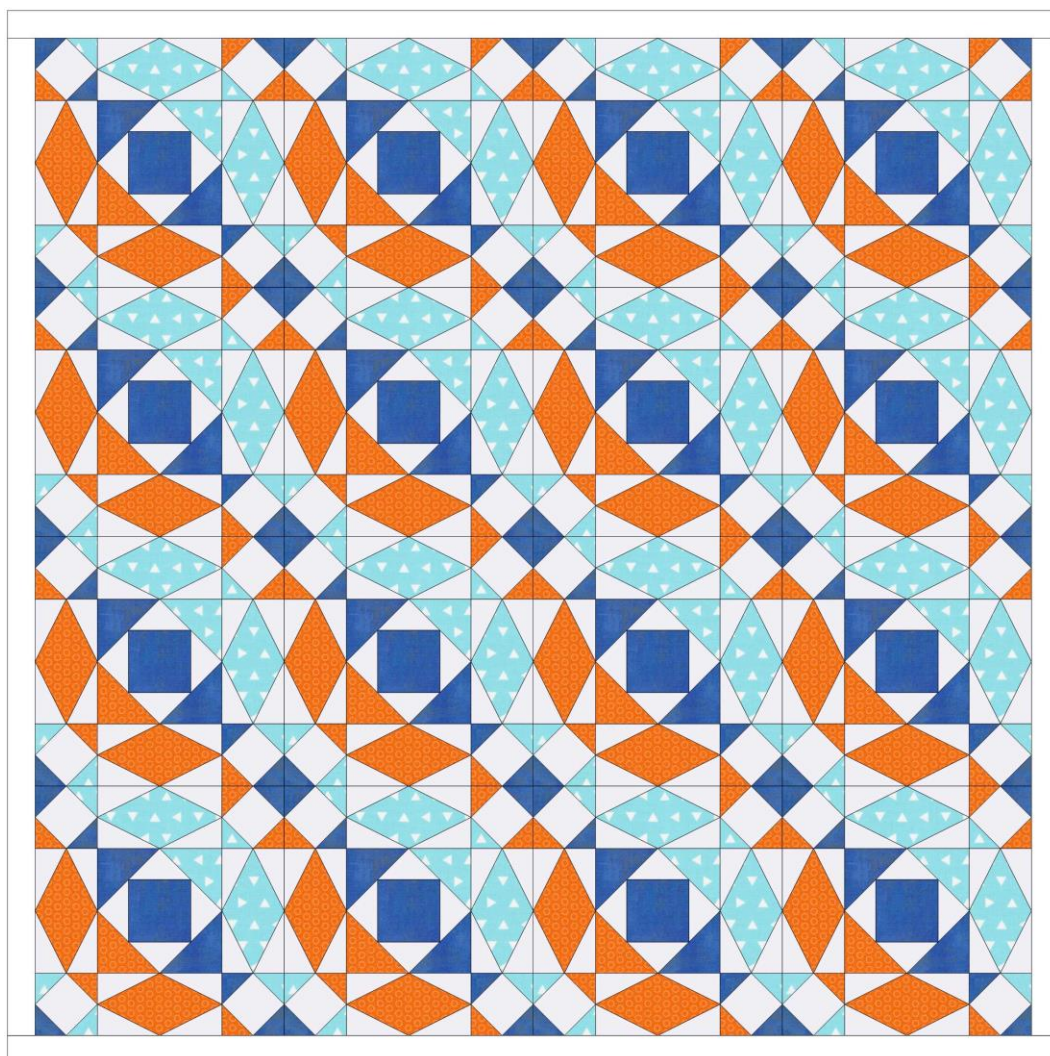


Figure 13 Larger layout.

Layering the quilt

1. Cut the wadding and the backing slightly larger than your quilt. 2 inches either side will be adequate for a project this size. This allows for any movement while you are quilting your layers. Give the backing and the quilt a good iron. Layer the piece up by placing the background wrong side up on your layering surface. Then place the wadding on next, followed by quilt on top facing up so you have a yummy quilt sandwich! Pin or sew the quilt sandwich together. You can make good use of quilting glue products like 505 glue to hold the layers together.
2. Take a close look at your layered quilt to ensure that there are no stray threads showing behind your lighter fabrics as these cannot be removed once the project is quilted together.
3. Add a label to the back of the wall hanging before you quilt, detailing who it was made by, when, and if it is a gift, the name of the lucky recipient. Adding the label at this point and quilting over the top of it ensures that it won't come off!

Quilting

4. Quilt the three layers together. If you are machine quilting, a walking foot can be useful as it keeps all the layers together as they pass through your machine. If you do not have a walking foot, then extra pins or tacking can stop this becoming too much of an issue.
5. For this project I would choose to quilt $\frac{1}{4}$ inch from the seams using a walking foot. Using this method of quilting disguises any 'wobbles' in your quilting and is therefore great for beginners. It can also hide the seam allowance if you have been forced to press it under a lighter fabric when constructing the blocks. It also looks great!



Figure 14 Quilting $\frac{1}{4}$ inch away from the seam with a walking foot.

Binding (or finishing) the quilt

6. To bind the quilt, trim the excess backing and wadding level with the edges of the quilt. To give the quilt a contemporary look, we are going to mix the fabrics in the binding. Cut a mixture of the contrast fabrics and the coloured fabrics in $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch pieces. Sew them together at right angles (figure 15) with the right sides of the fabric together, until you have a long piece of binding measuring at least 155 inches. Trim and then press the seams open to reduce bulk.
7. Fold the long strip in half lengthwise with wrong sides together and press.
8. Fold over the raw edge of the beginning of the binding and sew in place.



Figure 15 Sew the strips together at right angles and then trim off the excess.

9. Working from the front of the quilt and halfway along one side, match the raw edges of the binding to the edges of the quilt and then sew in place. To create a neat mitred corner, sew to within a quarter of an inch of the corner and then sew off the edge at 45 degrees. Then fold the free end of the binding up at a 90° angle so the raw edge of the binding lines up with the raw edge of the quilt (figure 16).



Figure 16 Fold the free end of the binding up.

Fold the strip back down on top of itself, so the raw edges line up with the raw edges of the quilt. The fold that you have just created will line up with the top edge of the quilt (figure 7).

Continue sewing down the side of the quilt and repeat for each corner. Slot the end of the binding inside the folded end to neaten.



Fold the binding over to the back of the quilt and slipstitch in place by hand.

Figure 17 Fold the strip back on itself.

Step back and admire your handiwork.

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