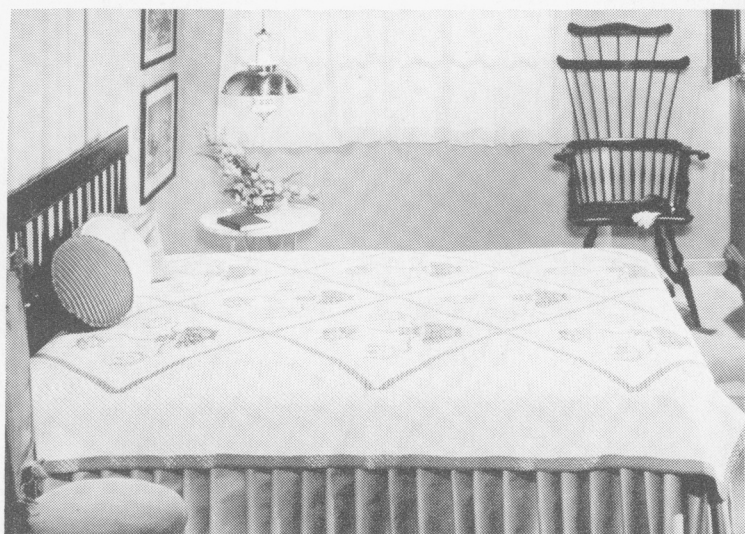


DIRECTIONS
for
QUILT-MAKING
by
HOME SEWING MACHINE



TULIP BOWL — Pattern 41

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INTRODUCTION

Quilts are becoming more and more popular as the perfect coverlet for your bed. No matter what type of furnishings you have in your bedroom there is sure to be a quilt pattern which will be suitable. Many women in this modern day and age do not have the time or the "know-how" to make a quilt by hand, yet they would like to make a quilt which would express their own individuality and make it quickly. We offer many suggestions for doing just this in this booklet.

We publish this booklet as a basic guide for quilt-makers who are interested in making a quilt quickly and easily on their home sewing machines. It opens a whole new field in the art of making quilts. Materials may be heavier, even using Mill-Ends of drapery material to match the draperies in your bedroom. With modern automatic sewing machines a larger variety of stitching may be used to produce very fancy quilting and applique work. A quilt made in this manner is both beautiful and practical. It may be washed many times with no danger of signs of wear.



QUILT-MAKING

by

HOME SEWING MACHINE

Who is making a Quilt? — YOU

Where are you making it? — AT HOME

*How? — ON YOUR OWN SEWING
MACHINE*

HOW TO START YOUR QUILT

This quilt you plan to make—will it be one that is pieced, appliqued or just quilted? Do you know the difference? It's all in the quilt top.

A PIECED QUILT is made by sewing small pieces of material together to form a design. These pieces are seamed together on the wrong side with a straight stitch. If you have a modern automatic sewing machine, you get a more effective design by using a zig-zag stitch to overcast the joining of the pieces with no seams showing—just the stitching.

AN APPLIQUED QUILT is made by overlaying various colored pieces of cloth to solid backgrounds. Turn under a small edge of the piece to be added, baste or pin to the background and straight stitch very close to the edge of each piece. Or, with a modern sewing machine no edge turning is necessary. Each piece is appliqued with a close zig-zag satin stitch to cover the rough edges and enhance the quilted effect.

A QUILTED COUNTERPANE, an all-quilted coverlet. Straight lines of stitching backing a fancy design make an effective quilt. Fancy machine embroidery stitching will add to the beauty of an all-quilted counterpane and may be done on many modern machines.

So your first problem is to decide which type of quilt you would like to make. If you are not an experienced sewer, we suggest you choose a very simple design for your first quilt. As you gain in experience you will become so fascinated that you will want to go on to more elaborate quilt-making.

CORRECT SIZE

Before doing any work, even before buying your materials, you must decide on the size of your quilt. If you want to save money and time, don't go in for a really large quilt. Keep your dimensions to the size of your bed with an over-hang to cover the top of a dust-ruffle or to fall below the edge of your mattress. The standard quilt size is 81" x 96" (Double Bed). Variations are easily made by changing the width of the borders or blocks.

MATERIALS

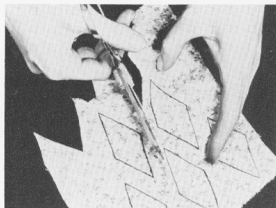
Since you are making your quilt on your home sewing machine, it makes little difference as to the type of material you use. It is advisable to buy pre-shrunk materials, but if you do not, you must be sure to shrink your materials before you start your quilt. There are many patterns for hand-made quilts which are adaptable to machine work. These are usually made of percale to make quilting by hand easier. How-

ever, many new styles may be designed using heavier materials such as chintz or flowered drapery cloth. These offer you a wide variety of new possibilities for creating your own designs.

MARKING AND CUTTING

Women who have been making hand-made quilts for years use these simple rules for marking and cutting their pieces. If you are to make a pieced quilt, mark on the wrong side of your material. If you are to make an applique quilt, mark on the right side of the material. Your actual size patterns are cut from heavy cardboard or fine sandpaper. The sandpaper patterns will not slip when marking if placed rough side down on the material. Mark around the actual size patterns lightly. These pencil lines will be your guide in piecing or appliqueing.

In using a modern sewing machine with a variety of stitches you may cut your actual size parts on the marked lines to be joined with a close zig-zag stitch. Or, cut your pieces slightly larger, join with a zig-zag stitch following the marked lines and cut away the extra material



from the outside with finely pointed sharp scissors. If your machine does not have a variety of stitches, you must allow for at least $\frac{1}{4}$ inch seams when cutting. In piecing join the parts following the marked lines on the back. In appliqueing turn under the $\frac{1}{4}$ inch seams, place in the proper location and baste, to be stitched to the background close to the edges. Cut the background squares for the top with $\frac{1}{4}$ inch seams all around. It is important to mark accurately avoiding stretching of the materials. This is particularly true when your pattern involves diamonds or perfectly round pieces. As you acquire skill in this work you will find that it is not necessary to baste, but you may pin the pieces into position, since most modern machines sew right over straight pins. This will eliminate much of the work of making a quilt.

For additional beauty in doing applique work, padding of the applique parts will accentuate the design. To do this, leave a small section unstitched and pad with extra cotton, pushing it under the applique parts with a knitting needle until firm. Finish the stitching to complete the applique.

ASSEMBLING THE QUILT

If your quilt is made of blocks, you may make each one as a unit. Do not try to applique, quilt and join all at one time. This takes all the "puffing" out of the quilting and flattens your quilt.

When the top of the block is finished, mark the quilting design on it. Cut the material for the back the same dimension as the top. Cut the **MOUNTAIN MIST FILLING** $\frac{1}{4}$ inch smaller than the material for the top and back all around. Baste the back, filling and top together securely, with the filling centered between the top and back. Quilt with fine stitches to within $\frac{3}{8}$ of the edge. Do not leave more than one square inch unquilted to avoid bunching of the filling when the quilt is washed.

To join the finished blocks, fold the top and the back edges over each other so that the edges of the filling meet. Keep the seams in a straight line and stitch together. These seams may be covered by an interlocking border of a color to emphasize the color you wish to use in your bedroom. When the entire quilt has been assembled, clip the rough edges and bind with this same color.

You may also quilt an entire quilt, if great care is taken in the assembling. It is very important to baste securely. Place the backing smoothly on the floor. Lay the filling in the exact center of the backing and add the finished top. Pin the edges of the three parts on one end and one side. Start at the center of the quilt and baste a row each way to the pinned edges. Returning to the center, baste to the other sides a row at a time each way. Do not leave more than four inches unbasted and do not use too long a basting stitch.

QUILTING

Where there are plain blocks or large plain areas with no design, a duplication of the pieced or appliqued design may be quilted. Or, use a simple curved pattern. These quilting designs are marked on the quilt top before the quilt is assembled. Complete the marking with straight line background ruled with a yard stick. Every part of the quilt, whether pieced or appliqued, should be outlined to bring out the design on the back as well as on the front of the quilt.

Before starting to quilt, loosen the tension on your machine and set the stitch to "6 to an inch." Quilt the straight lines before doing the fancier designs and outlining the pieces.

Pull half of your quilt under the foot of your machine and roll tightly. From the center of the quilt, work to the end, row by row to the edge which has been rolled under the foot. **DO NOT PULL** the quilt through the machine, guide it gently. Be sure that the foot is not working the top or bottom of the quilt out of position. Too much tension will pull the bottom more than the top and you will end up with uneven edges and a lot of puckers on the back of your quilt.

Start at the center of the end of this quilting with the quilted part rolled under the foot of your machine. Work to the other end, across the quilting and on through the adjoining unquilted quarter of the quilt. Turn, roll the section which has been quilted one way under the foot and quilt across the quilted part and on through the unquilted part of that half of the quilt. Continue until all the straight line quilting is complete. Finish the quilting of the fancier design and the outlining of the pieces.

GENERAL SUGGESTIONS

There are many patterns available for making quilts. Practically all of them may be made on your own sewing machine. Because you are planning to use your machine you can also find patterns for appliqueing in all types of needlework which are adaptable to making a quilt. This is particularly true with the designs for baby quilts. Your local sewing machine companies have books which include designs for many animals, dolls and toys which could be used on a child's quilt. Rick Rack braid, metallic braid and bias tapes in many colors may be used effectively to design a quilt. In the variety of Mill-End materials you may find large flowers which could be cut out and appliqued with a satin stitch in the center of a quilt surrounded by fancy quilting and with a matching border you will have an entirely new look in a quilt which is completely your own expression in this new field of art-needlework.

"DO'S AND DON'TS"

Be very careful to select the best materials whether it is your yard goods, thread or filling. After all, this quilt is going to be something you will keep for years. So be sure to buy **MOUNTAIN MIST FILLING**—cotton or Dacron—and do not accept any substitutes. The fact that it is finished with a "Glazene"™ surface makes it handle just like cloth, which is important when you are cutting the large sheet into blocks for small unit quilt-making.

DON'T mark your pieces or your quilting design too heavily. Light markings may be removed with a soft eraser or with washing. Heavy marks penetrate the material too deeply and are difficult to remove.

If your light markings become indistinct, they may be strengthened as the quilting progresses. Be careful in marking your pattern on the material to place it on the straight of the goods except for bias pieces for stems, etc. Your pieces will be less apt to stretch out of shape if they are cut in this manner. Bias strips will fit into curves, but must be carefully placed to avoid stretching. Careful basting, pinning and pressing will insure a beautiful quilt. **DON'T** ever iron a quilt. Wash it by hand or in your washer, using a mild suds, but do not use a spin dryer. Any pressure like ironing or spinning will flatten the filling and detract from the puffy beauty of your quilt. Allowed to drip dry, hung straight on a line or dried in a fluff dryer, your quilt will look like new.



MOUNTAIN MIST FILLING simplifies quilt-making. It is so easy to use and so manageable — just like cloth. Spreads smoothly and evenly without clinging to everything it touches. Readily adjusted, it fits the quilt top . . . holds its shape without wrinkles and ridges. It is made layer-on-layer to just the right thickness and does not stretch into thick and thin spots. This all-over thickness means easier quilting.

All these advantages are due to **MOUNTAIN MIST'S** wonderful "Glazene"TM which is a lacey web-like covering of the surface fibres. Soft and pliable, it washes out with the first washing.

Ask for **MOUNTAIN MIST**[®] by name. It comes only in the colorful quilt block wrapper so well known to all quilt-makers. If your store cannot supply you, we will make it available.

LOOK FOR THE COLORFUL WRAPPER • MOUNTAIN MIST[®] **ALL COTTON** or **MOUNTAIN MIST DACRON**^{*}.

^{*}DuPont's TM for their polyester Fiberfill.

THE STEARNS & FOSTER CO.

Manufacturers of **MOUNTAIN MIST** Filling for Quilts
CINCINNATI 15, OHIO, U.S.A.