quilt sizes and yardage

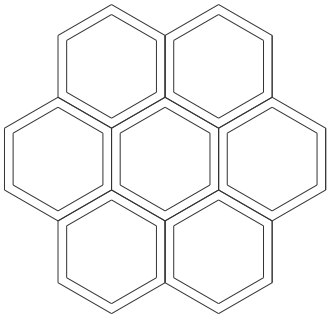


Table Centerpiece using Small Honeycomb pattern (Formerly Pattern B)

Approximately 18” tall and 18.5” wide

Back fabric.....44/45” wide - 7/12 yd
Lining/Fleece.....44/45” wide - 1/2 yd
Insert (Front).....44/45” wide - 5/12 yd*

*Allow more fabric for centering or matching

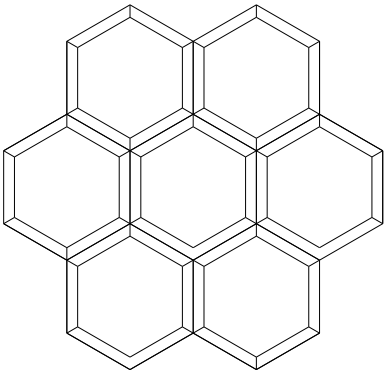
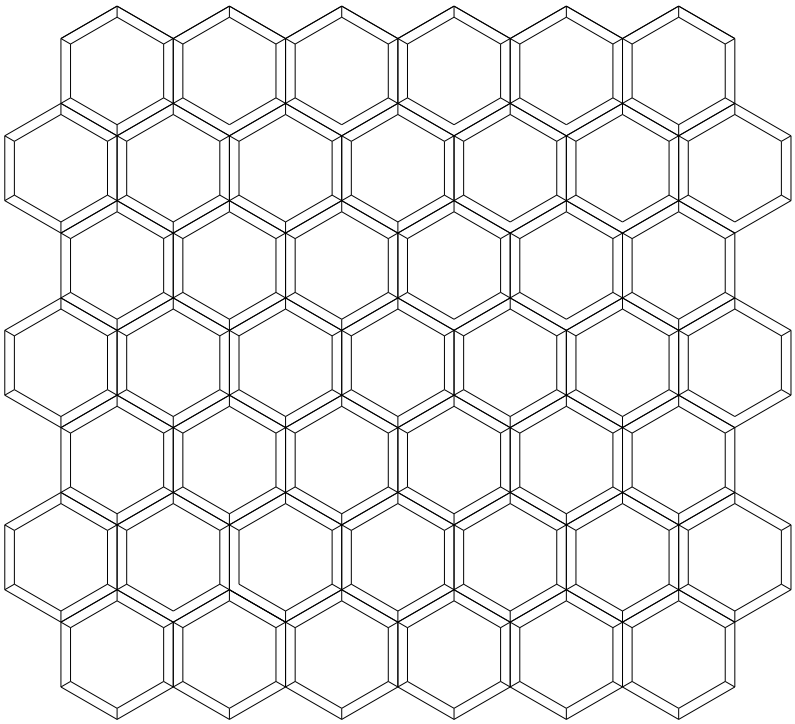


Table Centerpiece using Medium Honeycomb pattern (Formerly pattern A)

Approximately 21” tall and 22” wide

Back fabric.....44/45” wide - 7/12 yd
Lining/Fleece.....44/45” wide - 7/12 yd
Insert (Front).....44/45” wide - 1/2 yd*

*Allow more fabric for centering or matching patterns or designs.



Throw using Medium Honeycomb pattern (Formerly pattern A)

45 hexagon quilt blocks

Approximately 47” tall and 52’” wide

Back fabric.....44/45” wide - 3 ¾ yds
Lining/Fleece.....44/45” wide - 3 ½ yds
Insert (Front).....44/45” wide - 2 ⅓ yds*

*Allow more fabric for centering or matching patterns or designs.

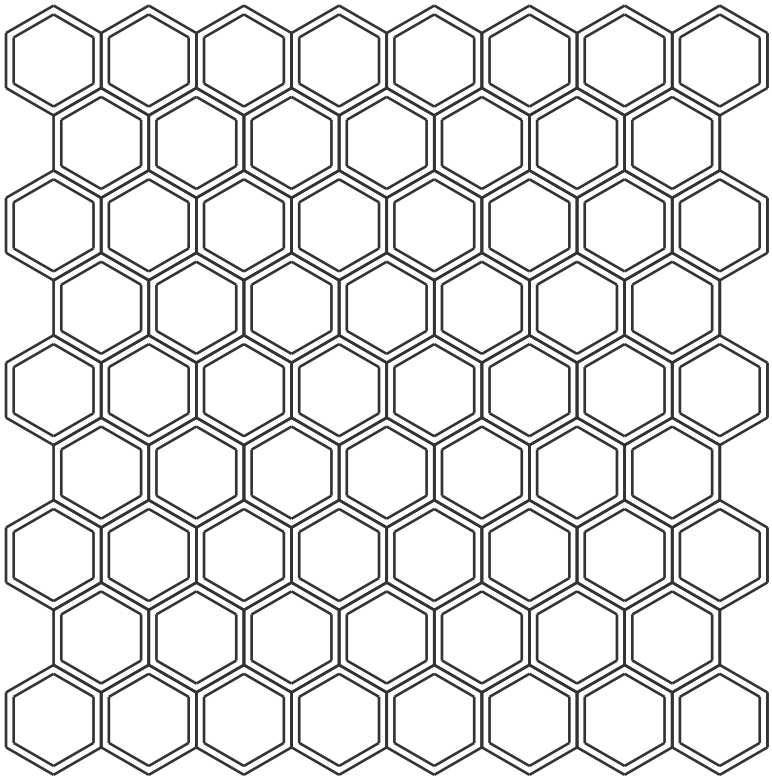
Throw using: Small Honeycomb
(Formerly Pattern B)

68 hexagon quilt blocks

Approximately 49” tall and 49’” wide

Back fabric.....44/45” wide - 4 ¾ yds
Lining/Fleece.....44/45” wide - 4 yds
Insert (Front).....44/45” wide - 2 ⅔ yds*

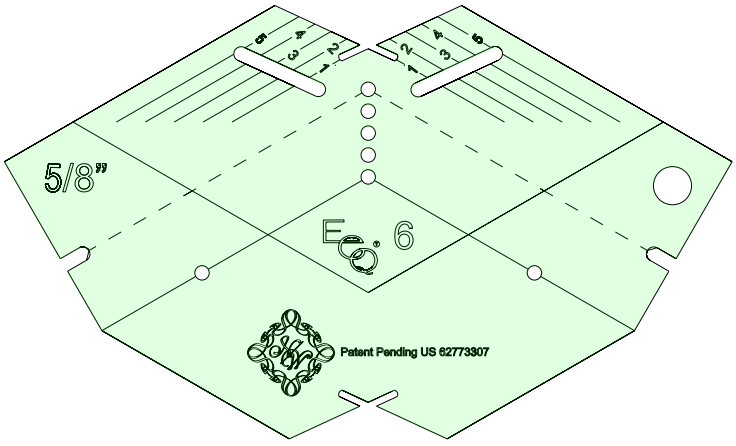
*Allow more fabric for centering or matching patterns or designs.



Building a bigger blanket. If a larger quilt is needed add more rows to the blanket as needed. The following yardage charts assume a fabric width off 44”/45”.

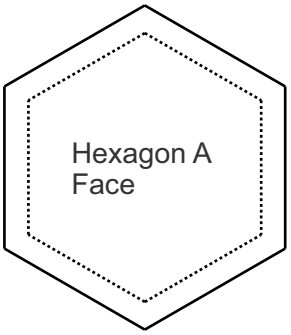
For Block A : 8 Backs require 21” of fabric.
8 Fleece/Linings require 21” of fabric
10 Inserts(Fronts) require 18” of fabric

For block B: 8 Backs require 20” of fabric
9 Fleece/Linings require 19” of fabric
12 Inserts (Fronts) require 16” of fabric



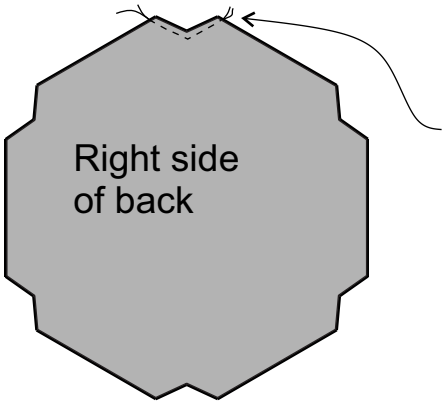
1) To make a quilted table centerpiece, cut :

- 7 pieces of back fabric
- 7 pieces of fleece
- 7 Insert pieces
- (Faces/Fronts)



The hexagon pattern has a top and bottom side. Make sure the Insert (Face/Front) of the fabric is cut in the correct direction.

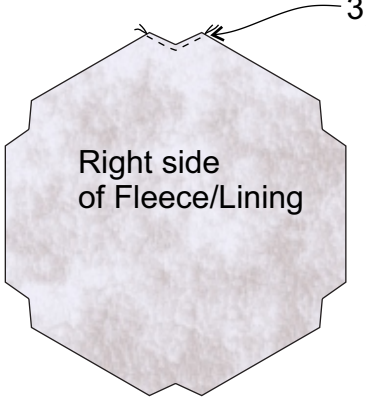
NOTE: a softer baby blanket can be made with no fleece/batting, if both the back and face/front fabric is flannel. To do this:
1) Do not use the Insert (Face/Front) pattern piece to cut any fabric.
2)Use the Lining/Fleece pattern piece to cut the fabric for the front of the baby blanket.

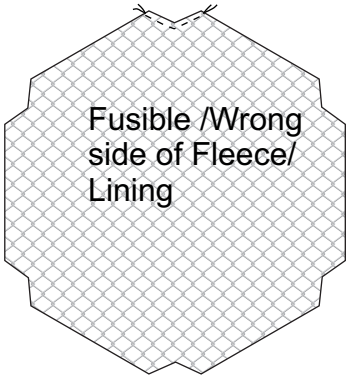


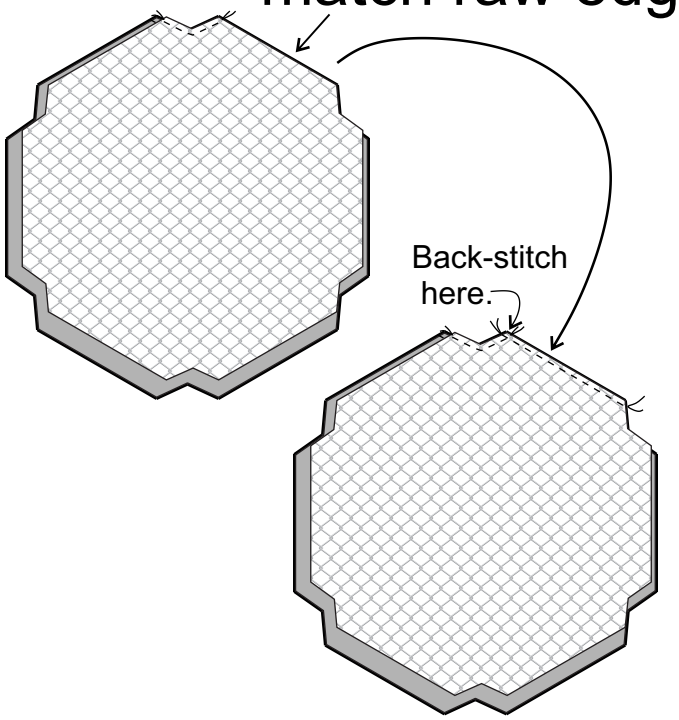
2) Stay-stitch** one beveled edge of each quilt back.

** stay-stitch: Sewing a row of stitches, which are positioned between the seam allowance and the cut edge of a single layer of fabric. The purpose is for reinforcement so the stitches should be regular stitch length or smaller.

3) Stay-stitch** one beveled edge of each piece of fleece.



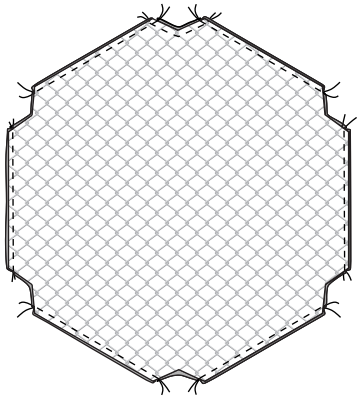


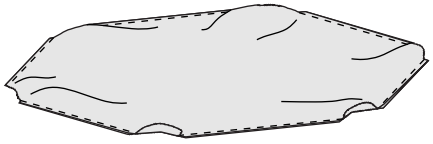


4) Position 1 piece of Fleece/Lining onto 1 Back with the stay-stitched beveled edges stacked on top of each other, and right sides together (if the fleece is fusible, the side of the fleece with the fusing agent is the wrong side.) Move the fleece so that one of its long edges matches one of the long edges of the back piece, and match the raw edges along that long edge. Sew the back and fleece together along this side.

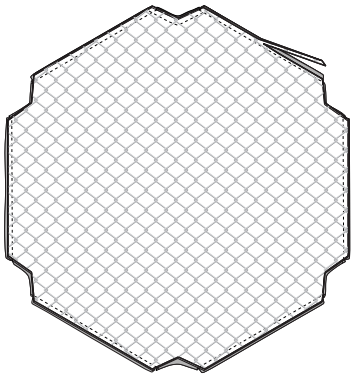
NOTE: If a small stitch length (1.8mm -2.0 mm) is used to sew the fleece to the back, you do not have to secure (backstitch) the stitches EXCEPT at the stay-stitched beveled edge.

5) Repeat step # 4, matching remaining long edges and sewing the fleece/lining to the back. The fleece/lining will be flat but the back fabric will not be flat and may appear puffy.



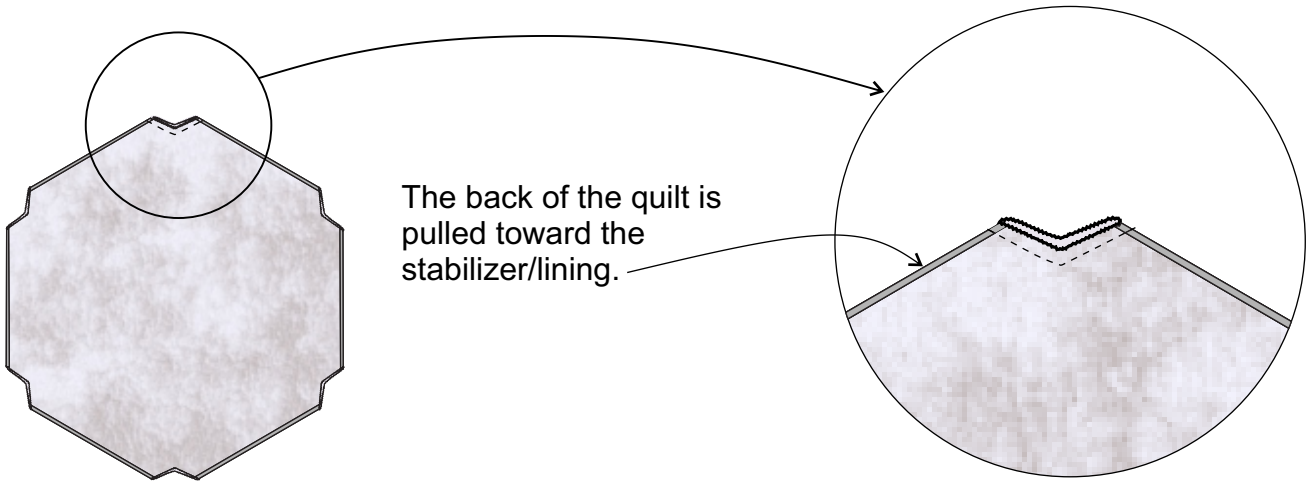


The back of the stabilized/lined quilt block will not be flat and will have wrinkles.



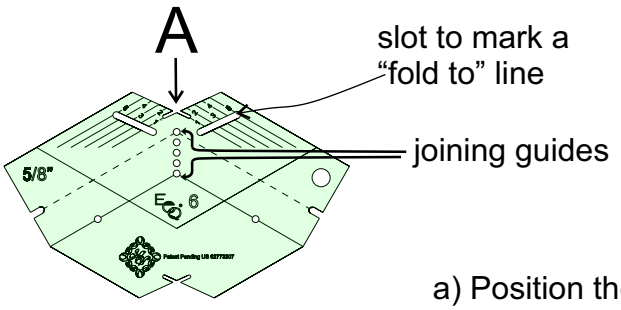
6) Trim only the fleece's seam allowances to about 1/16" wide (half its original width.) **If the quilt block is lined with fabric (flannel) instead of fleece, do not trim any seam allowances.**

7) Pull the quilt block to the right side through the opening at the beveled edges that have been stay-stitched.

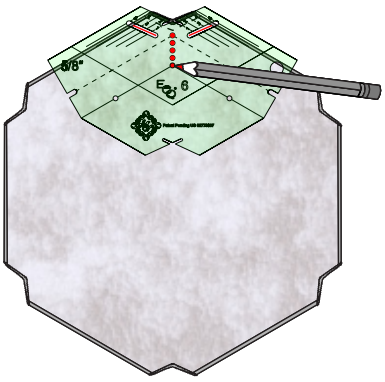


8) Flip the quilt block, stabilizer side up, make any adjustments to get the part of the back fabric that rolls toward the stabilizer uniform on all edges. Press the quilt block, fusing any stabilizing agent in place .

9) Repeat steps 1-8 until all the quilt blocks are complete.



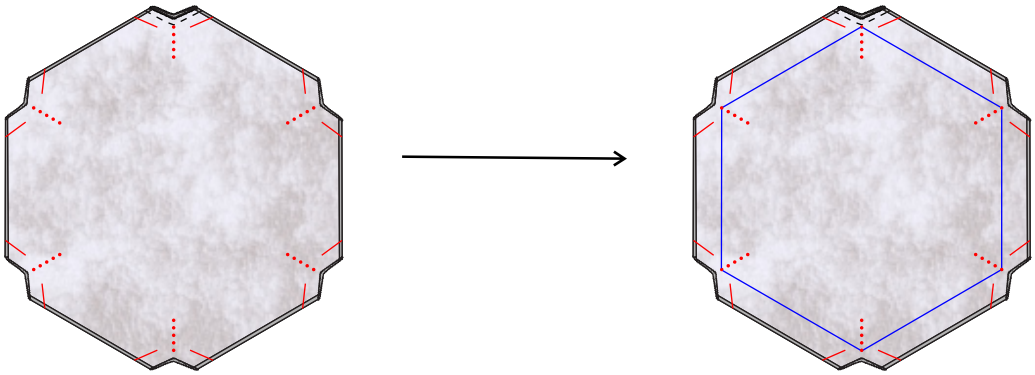
10) Using the quilt template and a removable marking device, mark the joining guides in all of the beveled edges (See steps a to c below.)



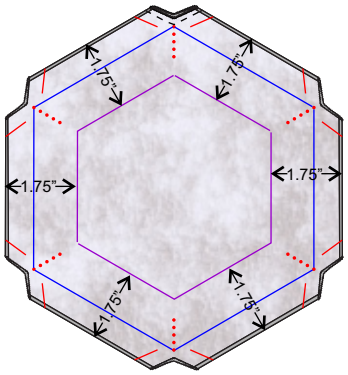
a) Position the area of the template indicated by the letter "A" in the illustration above, at the center of one beveled edge. Point "A" should rest on the raw edge of the lined quilt back's beveled edge.
b) Keeping point "A" positioned at the raw edge, look at the numbers on each side of the joining guides. Move the template so that the numbers on each side of the joining guides fall the same distance from the lined edge of the quilt back (If the left edge of the quilt back falls between numbered lines marked 4 & 5 make sure the right edge of the quilt back falls between numbered lines marked 4 & 5.)
c) Mark the joining guides and the "fold to" lines.
d) Repeat steps a to c on the remaining beveled edges.

NOTE: The position of the lines and numbers surrounding the joining guides may vary from one beveled edge to the next. That is common. It will be fine as long as the lines and numbers to the left of the joining guides mirror the lines and numbers to the right of the joining guide at each beveled edge.

GG.'s hint: After all the backs are sewn, lay the quilt blocks' backs face up and consider the appearance of any patterns, grain lines, or the nap of any fabric. Take a moment to mark the pieces to help position them (maybe mark the top of each piece, or number the pieces in order of their position in the quilt.) If you are numbering each pattern piece use a photocopy of the drawings on page 1 or 2 to record any helpful information. **JG's hint:** Safety pin the face/fronts to the backs in their correct direction and position now. Taking a picture is helpful too.



11) Use a straight edge and a removable marking device to draw lines joining the top dots together. These lines are the stitching lines used to join the quilt blocks together.



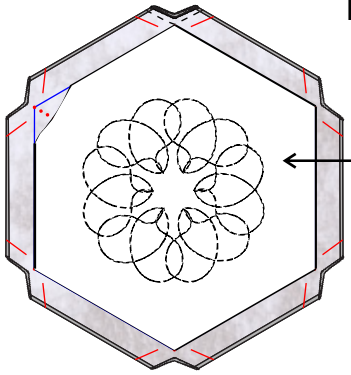
PAD-STITCH PLACEMENT

Place Pad-Stitching as follows :

5/8" Sash (pictured here).....1.75" from long edges
3/4" Sash.....2" from long edges
1" Sash.....2.5" from long edges
2" Sash.....4.5" from long edges

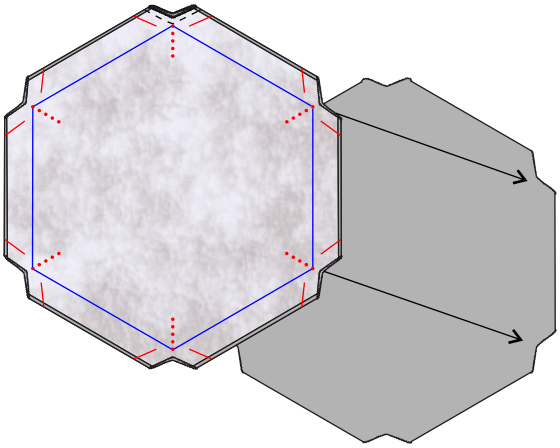
WHY: This placement will prevent any future stitching from sitting on top of any decorative Pad-Stitching

Pad-Stitching may not be required for small quilt blocks .

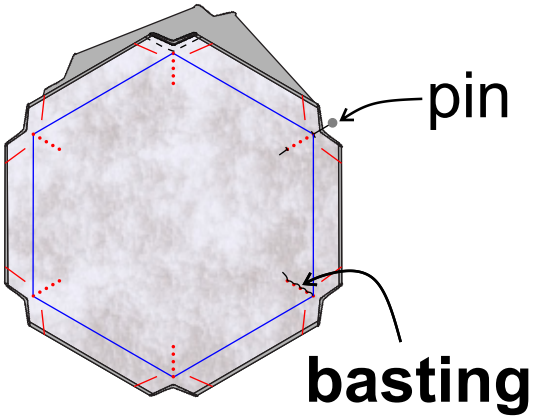


12) Place the piece of fabric cut from the "Face " pattern in the center of the hexagon and pad-stitch.

NOTE: The following of the drawings do not include the pad-stitched front for clarity.



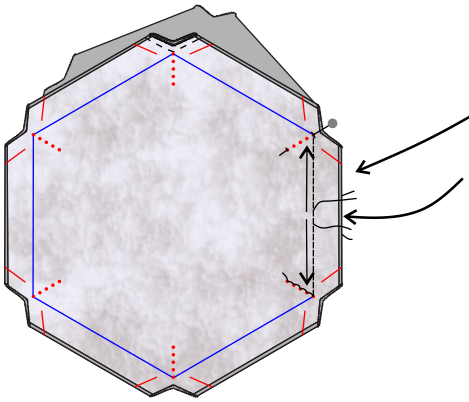
13) Take two quilt blocks, place them back sides together, match the joining guides on either side of one of the stitching lines. Temporarily hold the pieces together using the joining guides on either side of the stitching line.



Baste or pin the pieces together on each end of the stitching line.
Basting stitches have to be secure.

There is a You Tube video (ECQ Hexagon 3/5 - joining quilt blocks together) showing one method of making secure basting stitches.

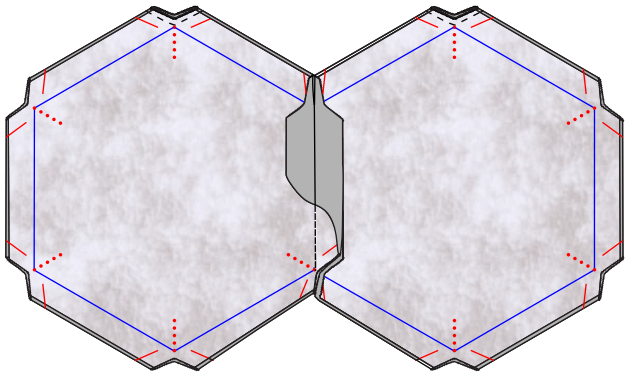
https://youtu.be/H81Mv23-PCQ



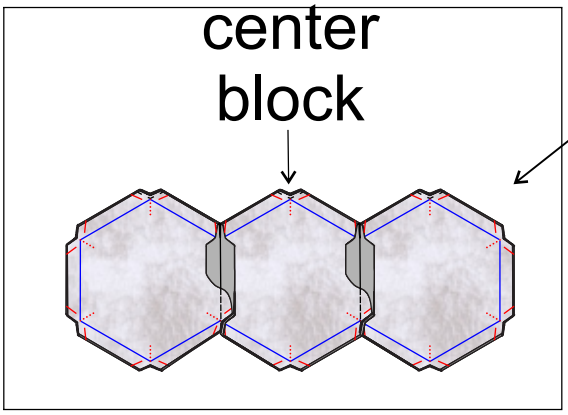
If one side of a quilt block is a little longer than the side it is joining, ease the longer side to fit the shorter side.

14) Join the pieces to one another by sewing along the stitching line marked (step #13) between the set of joining guides. **Stop** at each dot and secure the thread ends.

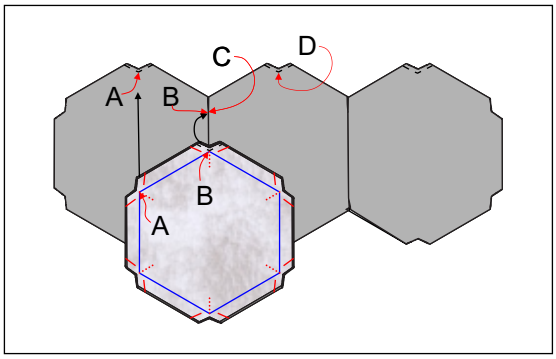
Sometimes it is easier to sew from the center of each seam toward the dot and secure the threads at the dot. Then flip the pieces over. Start sewing so the stitches overlap the previous stitches near the center (for about 1/4" to 3/8"- If the stitches are positioned on top of any previous stitches, there is no need to secure the thread ends where the stitches overlap) and sew from the center to the remaining dot. Secure the thread ends at the dot.

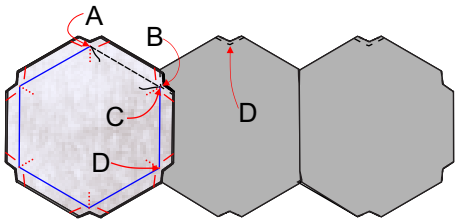


Join quilt blocks to one another one piece at a time (constructing rows of blocks and sewing the rows to one another can cause the stitching lines to misalign due to the weight of the rows.)

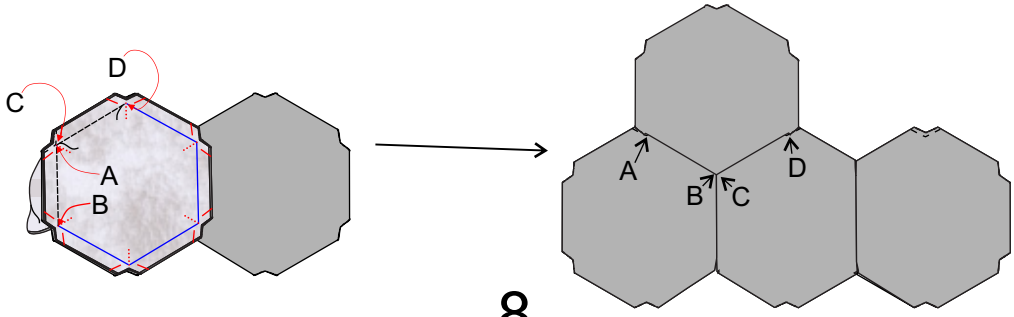


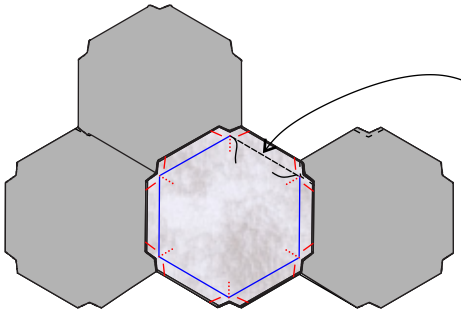
16) To make a table runner, join the center block to two sides.



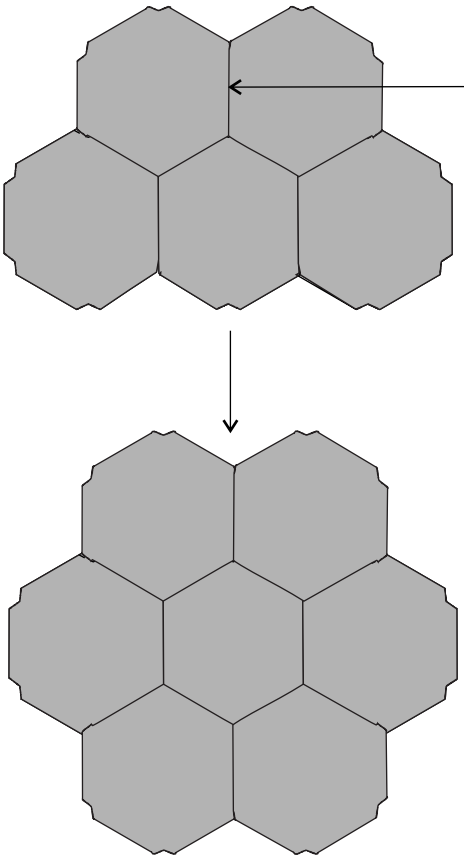


17) To make a table runner, continue adding quilt blocks one piece at a time to surround the center. Sew the pieces to one another stopping at each dot. For example join quilt blocks at points A & B (see above.)
Next pivot the quilt block at point “C”, match points C&D, and join the quilt block to the center row of blocks between points C&D



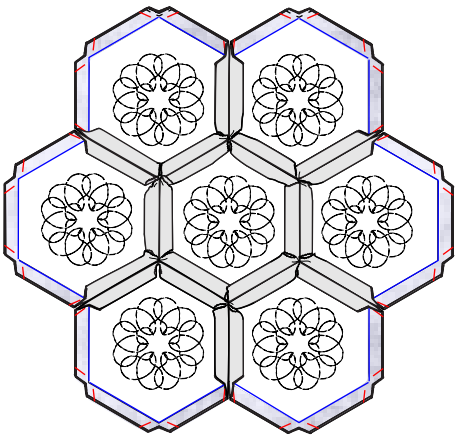


Repeat step 17 with the next block

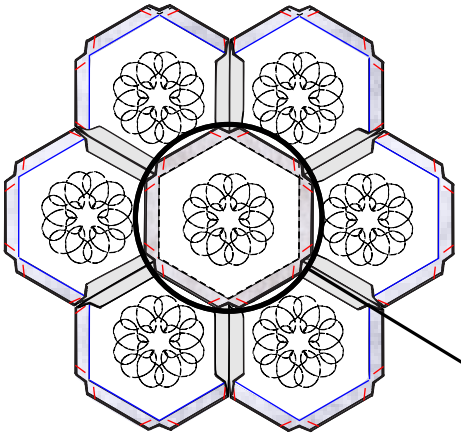


18) Join the top quilt blocks together here.

Repeat steps 17 an18 for the bottom quilt blocks



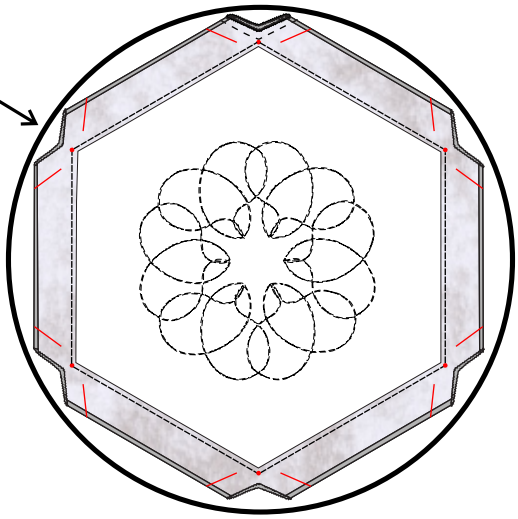
19) Flip the table runner to the front. If the face/front pieces have not been added and pad-stitched, place them into the center of each quilt block now. Pin or safety pin the fronts in place.



20) Turn under the sashes and sew them in place.

Start sewing the sashes of the hexagon in the center.

If you use a walking foot there is usually no need to pin the sashes before stitching them in place.

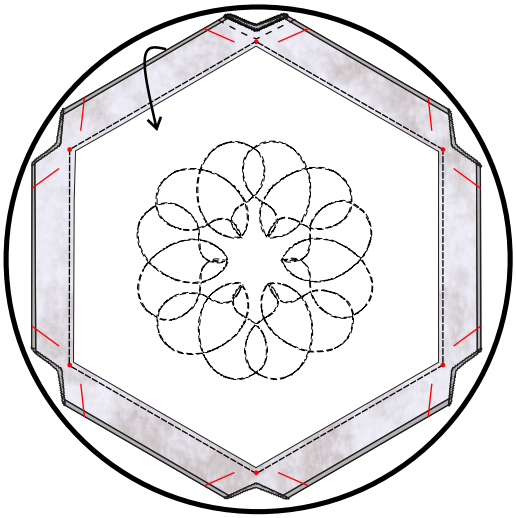


This picture illustrates the center table runner block with all the sashes pushed away from the center.

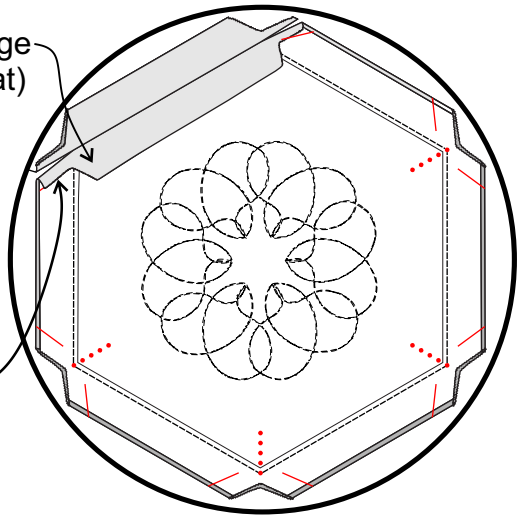
If the project is small, like a table runner, sew the sash in place using 1 continuous row of stitching.

The most important thing to understand as any hexagon quilt sash is sewn into place is the way the beveled edges are folded.

Start by folding one of the sashes along the stitching line, toward the center of the quilt block.



bottom side of beveled edge (remains flat)



As the sash is sewn the beveled edges will be formed.

When the sash is folded, a little extra fabric will be forced toward the center of the quilt block on each end of the sash. It should fold so the raw edges fall on or near the “fold to” lines marked on the quilt block These small pieces of fabric remain folded as the beveled edge is formed.

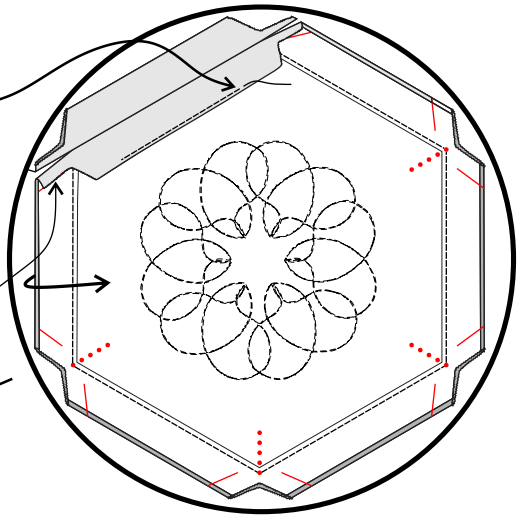
There are two parts of a beveled edge, the bottom and the top.

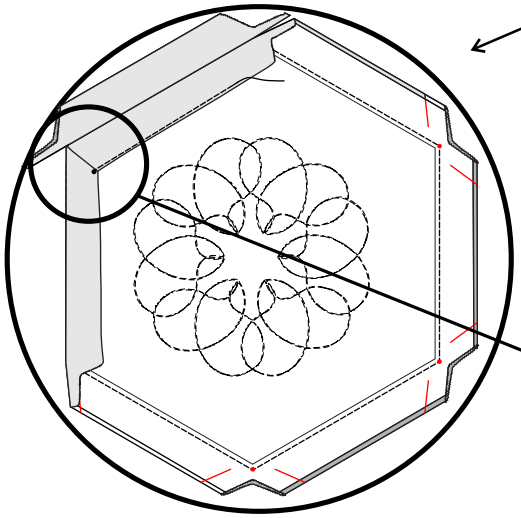
The bottom edge is not turned under and remains flat.

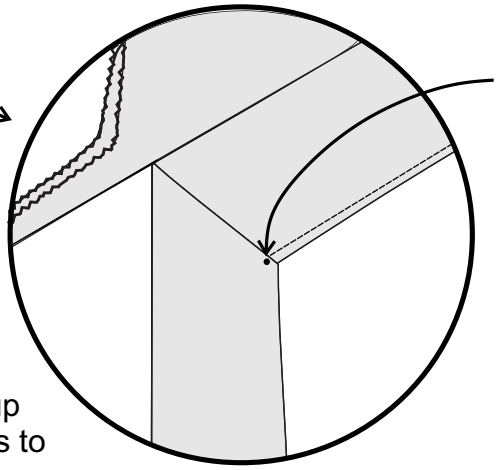
a) Start sewing through all layers about 1/3 of the way down the sash.

b) As the stitching nears the beveled edge, flip the next sash toward the center of the quilt block. Keep the fold in place.

This folded edge will form the top part of the beveled edge.

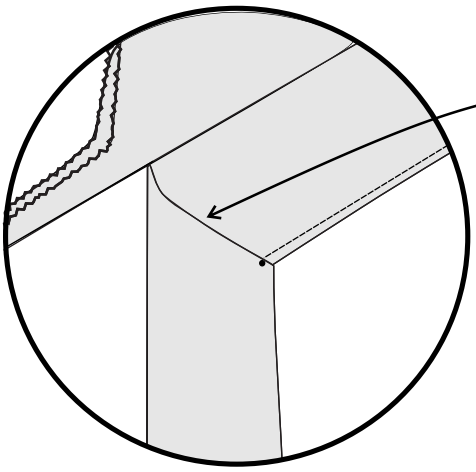






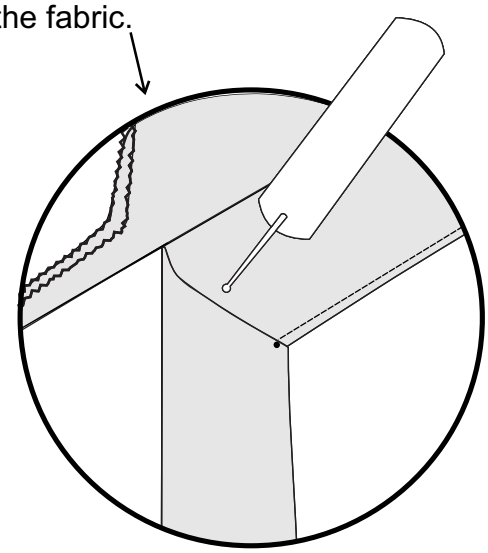
Stop sewing and plant the needle here.

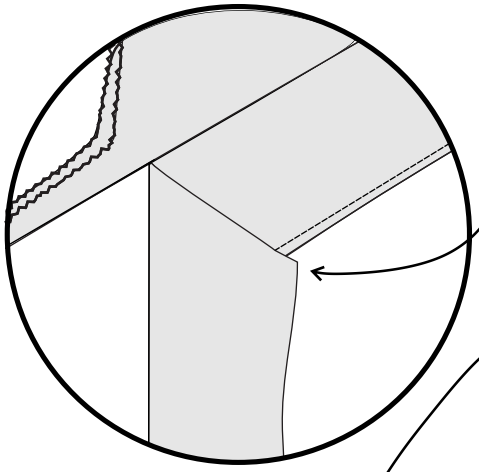
This is an illustration, so everything lined up perfectly. The next page shows some ways to address a less than perfect beveled edge.



PROBLEM: The fold is crooked.

SOLUTION: Use a tool with a little ball at the end to reach into the fold and reposition the fabric.



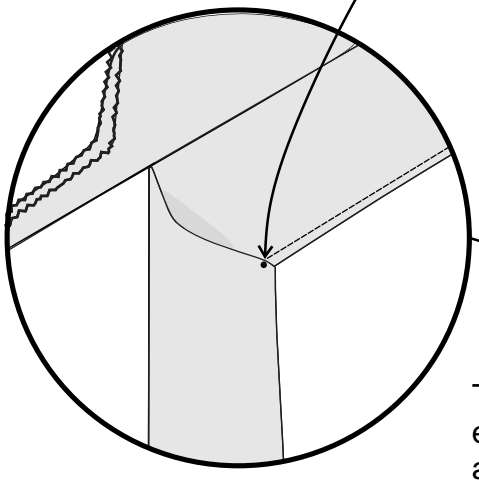


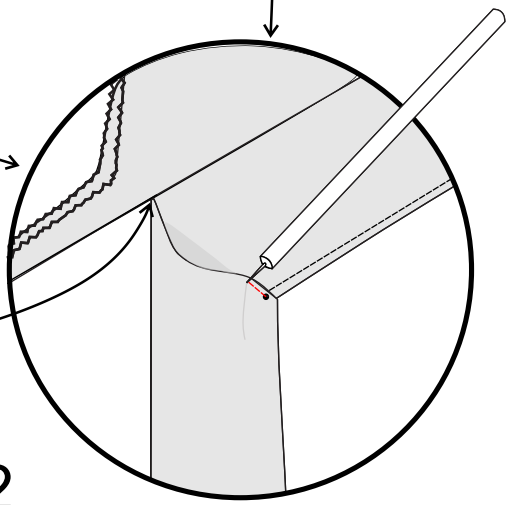
PROBLEM: Sometimes the edges do not meet when they intersect to form the beveled edge.

SOLUTION 1: in some cases, repositioning the fold of the top part of the beveled edge may fix this.

SOLUTION 2: i) Force the edges to meet, catch the start of the top part of the beveled edge and plant the sewing machine needle there.

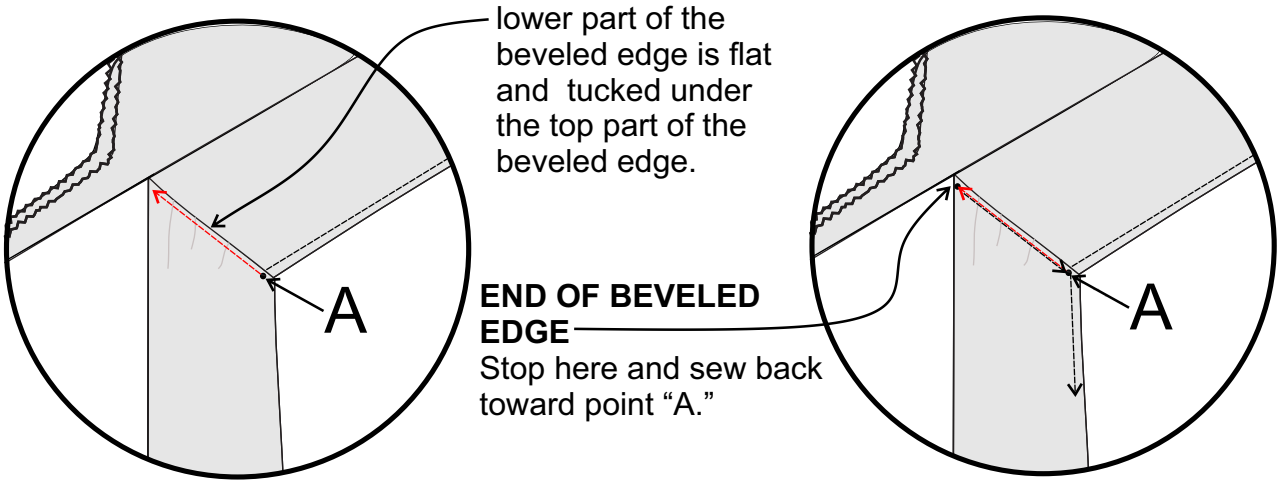
ii) Using a stiletto/awl, ease the top side of the beveled edge (the longer piece of fabric) so it fits the bottom side of the beveled edge.





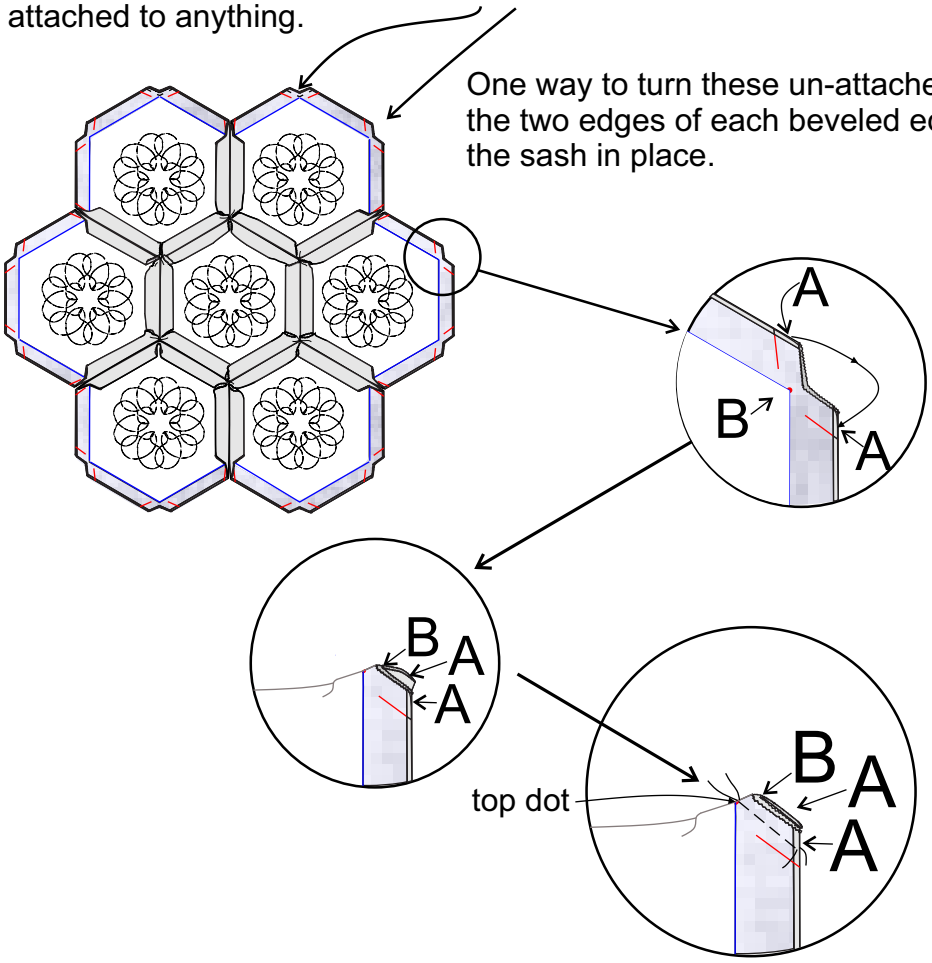
Try to keep the easing 1.8" away from this edge.

c) Pivot at every beveled edge (A), sew the top side of the beveled edge down, covering the lower side of the beveled edge (red arrow.) Either back-sitich or pivot the material at the end of the beveled edge, and sew, trying to land on the red stitches toward the center of the quilt block. Pivot at point “A” and sew the next sash down.

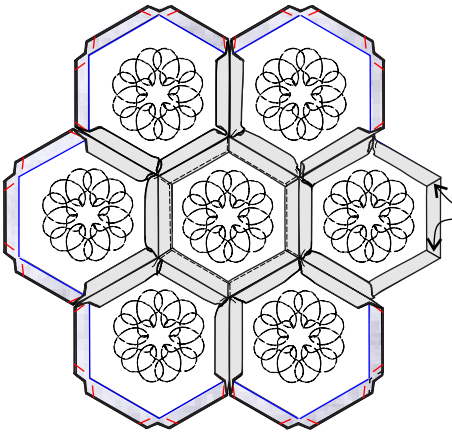
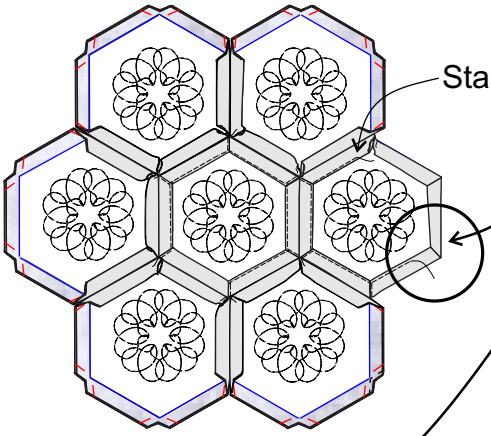
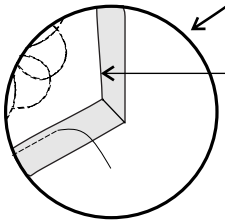
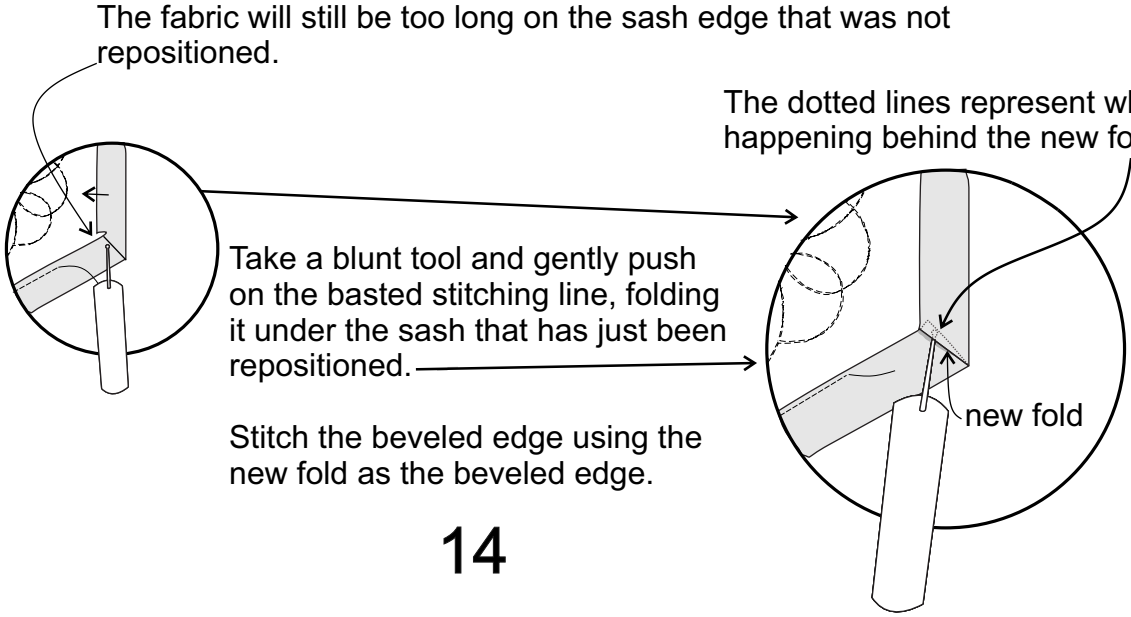


Continue turning sashes and beveled edges of a the quilt block until they are all held in place.

21) Any quilt block on the outside of a project will have two beveled edges which are not attached to anything.



Fold the beveled edge at point “B” Right sides together so points “A” meet. Then sew 1/4” from the raw edges, closing the beveled edge. The stitches should land a little above the top dot at the center of the beveled edge (This extra space allows the edges to be turned without trimming the corners.) **JG’s hint:** Sew using a basting stitch length in case re-adjustment is needed. Do not secure the threads if the beveled edges are basted together.



22) Following step #20, sew the remaining sashes in place. **JG's Hint:** Start sewing away from the basted edges. sometimes it is easy to re-adjust them if needed. See below