



CONFIDENT BEGINNER | 1 DAY CLASS

NOT-YO GRANNY'S SQUARES

Finished Quilt: 60" x 60"

Quilt design by Karen Cunagin of Millefleur Fiber Arts, featuring Indah Hand-dyed Batiks & Solids.

Karen shuffles assorted hues and values of our hand-dyed fabrics to create bold contrast and movement. Black-and-white batik blocks keeps the bubbling-hot colors from boiling over.



100 214-Aquamarine

100 447-Sweet Pea

154 655-Chalk

157 15-Powder

157 535-Purple Haze

159 163-Zebra

159 427-Gemstone

161 381-Pomegranate

160 151-Sunset

161 427-Gemstone

161 150-Sunflower

161 481-Key Lime

161 311-Lake

161 535-Purple Haze

FREE PATTERN DOWNLOAD

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FABRICS	1 KIT
100 214-Aquamarine	3/8 Yard
100 447-Sweet Pea	3/8 Yard
154 655-Chalk	2 1/4 Yards*
157 15-Powder	3/8 Yard
157 535-Purple Haze	3/8 Yard
159 163-Zebra	3/8 Yard
159 427-Gemstone	3/8 Yard

* includes binding

FABRICS	1 KIT
160 151-Sunset	3/8 Yard
161 150-Sunflower	3/8 Yard
161 311-Lake	3/8 Yard
161 381-Pomegranate	3/8 Yard
161 427-Gemstone	3/8 Yard
161 481-Key Lime	3/8 Yard
161 535-Purple Haze	3/8 Yard



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NOT-YO-GRANNY'S-SQUARES QUILT about 60" x 60"
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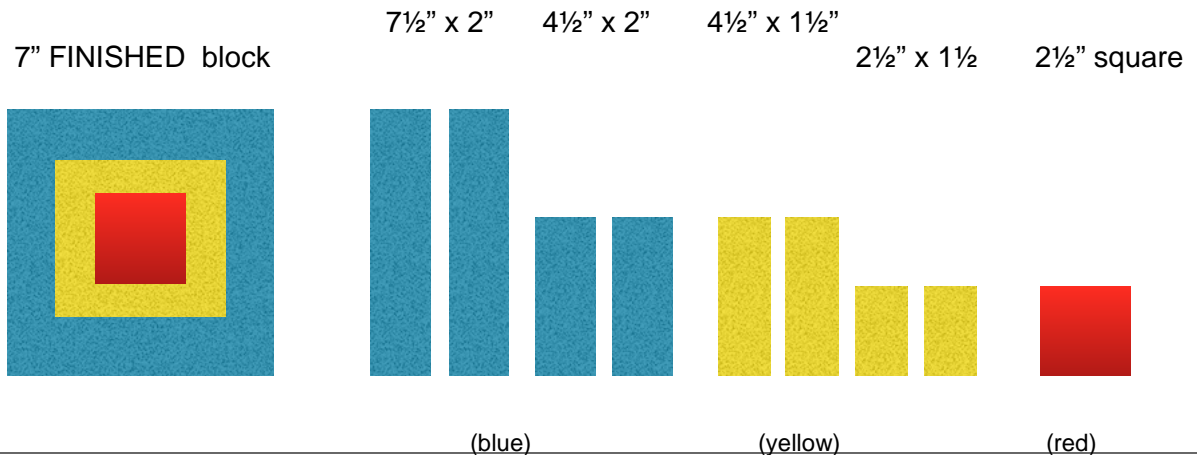
MATERIALS:

- * 13 (thirteen) 3/8-yard cuts of fabric — **solids** — assorted hues and VALUES for contrast
- * 1 3/4 yards background fabric
- * 2 yards backing fabric and remaining blocks/pieces from top
- * 1/2 yard binding fabric, perhaps to match background

SUPPLIES:

- * basic cutting and sewing tools
- * gray 50-wt. thread to piece the top
- * portable design wall
- * 30- to 40-wt. thread to quilt the layers, blending to match fabrics
- * cotton batting
- * Dritz basting spray



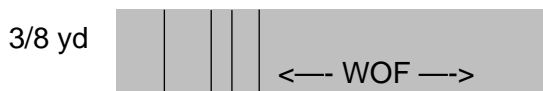


1. Introducing the block:

Shown above are the parts of each block — notice that there are pairs of parts except for the single middle square.

The block is a traditionally constructed block called Courthouse Steps, but the value arrangement differs.

****Cut the parts parallel to the warp/selvage** —this ensures the correct widths without a lot of waste.



For example: one long and one short cut of the 2" logs = 12."
The 3/8-yard size accommodates this vertical cutting strategy. No worry about uneven widths off the bolt!

2. Managing the composition:

We tend to work from the inside out on most compositions — that means beginning with the red center square. But, believe it or not, it's easier with these blocks to **choose the outer color first**.

Get ALL the larger (2"-wide) logs-that-make-squares in place on the design wall.
(That's 13 squares - 6 opposing pairs and one middle one.)

THEN begin to select the inner logs for contrasting color/value.

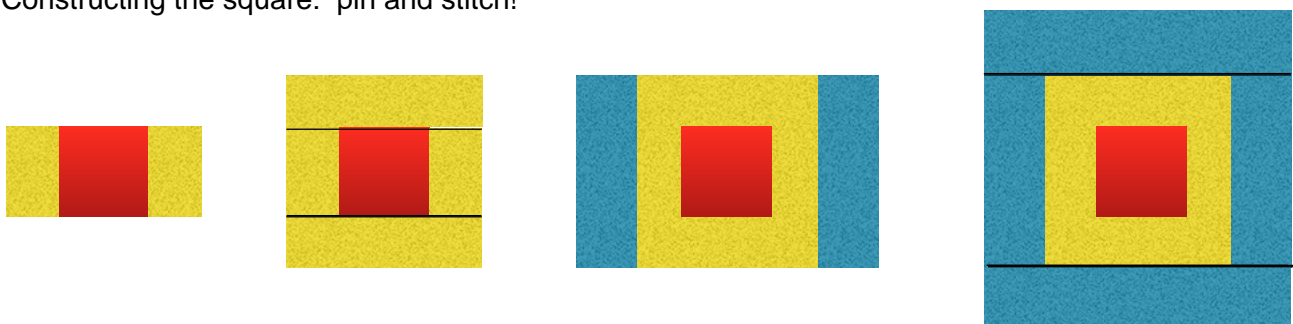
Finally, pop in the center square for each Not-Yo-Granny-Square block.

Work on one complete Not-Yo-Granny-Square at a time. (There are four in the quilt top.)

When all the squares for one NYGS are sewn (but not joined together), then compose the next NYGS.

(After all the parts are in place and the background has been added, then the squares will be joined.)

3. Constructing the square: pin and stitch!



4. Filling in the background:

When all the squares for the four NYGSs are arranged and stitched, the background can be cut and added to the design wall.

There are **nine full 7½" squares** and **five 11¼" squares** that are cut twice diagonally for the side/setting triangles (20 of them). There are **two 5 7/8" squares**, cut in half diagonally for the corners.



Corner (half-square) and **setting (quarter-square) triangles** fill in the edges of blocks set on point.

*It's important to mind the grain as you cut these triangles so the bias (stretchy) edges don't end up on the sides of the project.

***The corner triangles** are diagonally cut from two squares that are figured by this formula:

Finished block size ÷ 1.414; plus 7/8"; rounded up to the nearest 1/8"

Corner (4) triangles take two squares, so:

$$7" \div 1.414 = 4.95 \text{ or } 5; + 7/8 = \mathbf{5\ 7/8" \text{ squares}}$$

***The setting triangles** are cut twice diagonally (= four triangles) from squares that are figured by this formula:

Finished block size × 1.414; plus 1 1/4"; rounded up to nearest 1/8"

Our block: $7" \times 1.414 = 9.898 \text{ or } 10; + 1\ 1/4 = \mathbf{11\ 1/4"}$

It seems simpler to use a chart to find the correct triangle sizes! A basic quilting text or online search will supply this information, but here's a little sample:

<u>Finished block size"</u>	<u>Corner Triangle"</u>	<u>Setting Triangle"</u>
4	3 3/4	7
5	4 1/2	8 3/8
6	5 1/8	9 3/4
7	5 7/8	11 1/4
8	6 5/8	12 5/8
9	7 1/4	14
10	8	15 1/2

5. Pin and stitch the blocks and setting triangles together in diagonal rows.

Match the SA, pin and stitch pairs of rows together. Then do the same for the remaining sections, always keeping an equal weight of fabric on either side of the seam.

(Pairs of rows, sets of pairs, sets of four rows...)

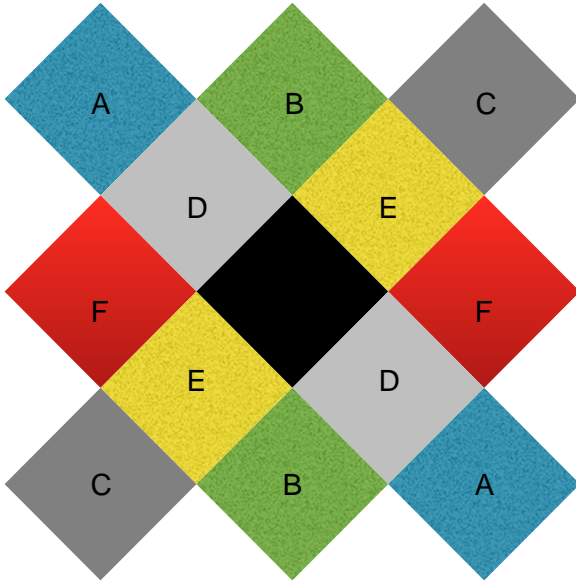
*Take note of bias triangle edges and handle them without stretching.

Press the seam allowances (SA) in opposing directions for each row (one row right; one row left...).

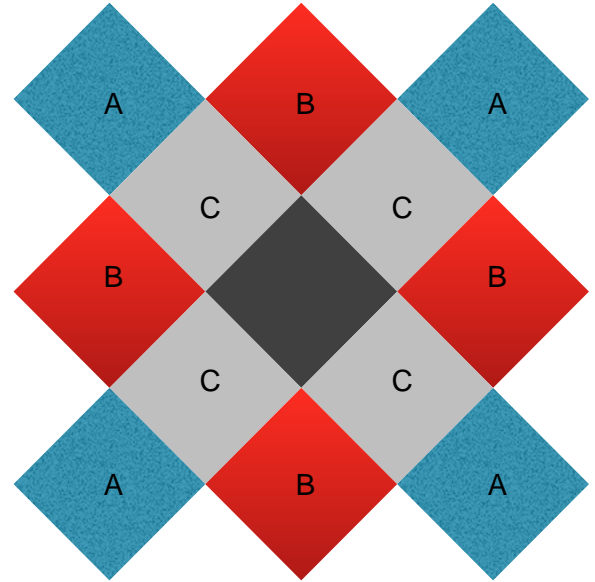
6. Construct a back that is 4" larger than the top on all sides. (60" + 8" = 68" square back.)
7. Baste top and back to batting for the quilt sandwich.
8. Quilt the three layers together.
9. Trim and bind the quilted sandwich.
10. Label the project with your name, city/state and year completed.
11. Enjoy!

Original and alternate block plan:

six pairs + center square
 (2A, 2B, 2C, 2D, 2E, 2F + center)



three sets of four + center square
 (4A, 4B, 4C + center)



Make a diagram to keep track of the various hues and how many times they're used in the composition:
 (This diagram is only a model to show how to keep track of the choices already used.)

