

SINGER® PROJECTS

Fall Quilt Wall Hanging/Table Topper

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Fall is here and what better way to start decorating your home than with a beginner quilted wall hanging or table topper!

Not a quilter or have never tried quilting but have always wanted to give it a go? Then this is the perfect project for you.

In this tutorial you will learn the basics of making a four patch quilt block and the foundational techniques to create a beautiful quilted piece. We are starting with a smaller 24”x24” project that can be completed quickly to get your feet wet before diving into more advanced quilting projects. Once you complete this quilting project you will already be planning your next!

PROJECT SKILL LEVEL: ■ ■ ■ □

Supply List

Everything you need to complete this project in one place. Use this convenient checklist to ensure you have all required materials in your sewing room, or take it with you while you shop for supplies.

- Sewing machine
- Cotton Fabric Quilt Front: 7 different prints at 1/8 yard each and 1 focal print (pumpkins) at 1/2 yard
- Cotton Fabric Backing: 1 yard
- Cotton Fabric Binding: 3/8 yard
- Cotton Batting: 1 yard
- All Purpose Thread (40-50wt)
- Microtex 80/12 Needle for piecing
- Quilting 80/11 Needle for quilting
- 1/4" Piecing Foot
- Even Feed/ Walking Foot
- Rotary cutter and mat
- Straight Edge Ruler
- Washable Fabric Pen
- Quilting pins & Clips
- Basting Adhesive Spray (optional)
- Singer SteamCraft Plus Steam Iron
- Clear Starch Spray
- Painters Tape (optional)

How to Measure & Cut Materials:

- Use your steam iron and clear starch spray to iron your cotton fabrics before cutting and iron again after cutting. This helps ensure you are getting accurate cuts.
- When cutting fabric for your quilt top (front of quilt) it is imperative that you make accurate cuts. Measure twice, cut once! I highly recommend using a straight edge ruler, rotary cutter and cutting mat to cut all of your quilt top pieces.

Quilt Top Pieces:

- You need a total of 20 squares to create the 5 different four patch blocks each cut at 4 1/2 inch squares. Out of your 7 different prints: you will have 3 squares for 6 of the prints and only 2 squares for one of the prints.
- You will have 4 focal squares that are cut at 8 1/2 inch squares. These are the pumpkin squares in my example.

Backing Fabric:

- This is the fabric that covers the entire back of your quilt. Cut a 31" x 31" square for the backing.

Batting Material:

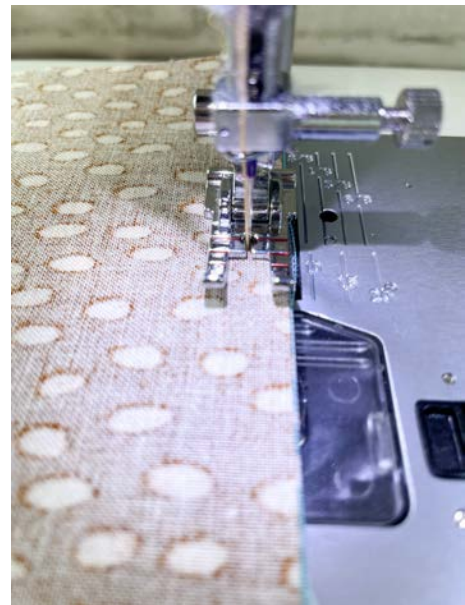
- The cotton batting is the thick material that goes between the quilt top and backing to give it a plush look and feel. Cut a 31" x 31" square for the batting.

Binding Fabric:

- The binding frames the edges of the quilt to give it a finished look. Fold fabric in half selvage to selvage and cut 2 ½” strips. You will need 4 strips that are 2 ½” wide by 44” long when unfolded.

Piecing It All Together:

1. Before you start sewing any blocks together I highly recommend you lay out all of your 4 ½” squares for your 5 different four patch blocks to decide how you want to match them up. I try to have a mix of light and dark fabrics in each block with a variety of subtle patterns that match my focal blocks (pumpkins).
 - a. **PRO-TIP:** Take a photo of your layout to reference back to just in case they get mixed up or you forget the order. (Trust me on this!)
2. Prep your sewing machine:
 - a. Thread it with the same thread for the top and bobbin.
 - b. Attach the ¼” piecing foot.
 - c. Insert a new Microtex 80/12 Needle / The very slim acute point of a Microtex needle creates beautiful topstitching on fashion sewing and perfectly straight stitches for piecing and quilting
 - d. Set machine to a 2.5mm straight stitch in a center needle position
 - e. *No backstitching when piecing together your quilt top.*
3. Place two 4 ½” squares right sides together making sure they are perfectly lined up on all four sides.
 - a. Optional: Use a straight pin or clip to hold squares together in place.
 - b. **PRO-TIP:** I like to work left to right when sewing my blocks together. I recommend sewing the top two squares together of your four square block and then the bottom two squares together as instructed below.
4. Line the edge of your fabric up with the right edge of your ¼” piecing foot and sew a 2.5mm straight stitch from one end to the other of the square.
 - a. **PRO-TIP:** Always use a ruler to make sure your finished seam allowance is exactly ¼”. If it is off, it is best to remove the stitches carefully with a seam ripper and re sew the stitch. If you don’t get it exact it can cause issues when piecing your quilt top together later and your seams from block to block won’t line up perfectly.



5. Repeat steps 3 & 4 above with the other two pieces of your first four patch block.
6. With your steam iron, press your ¼” seam allowance to one side. I recommend pressing the seams in opposite directions for your top and bottom pieces of your block. This will make it easier to line up to sew together and prevent all the bulk being on one side.
7. Now that you have sewn the top two squares together and the bottom two squares together it is time to attach all four together to create your first four patch block.
8. Place the top and bottom rows of 2 squares right sides together and place a straight pin through the middle seam to help line them up perfectly.
9. Sew a ¼” seam to join the top and bottom squares making sure to remove your straight pin before sewing over it.



- a. **PRO-TIP:** I recommend going slow and keeping a finger on the seam to make sure it doesn't slip as you sew.
10. Open up your top and bottom squares to reveal a four patch block. Your seams should line up perfectly.
11. On the back, open up the seam point in the middle and press each to opposite sides.
12. Repeat steps 3-11 to create 4 more four patch blocks. You should end up with a total of 5 four patch blocks.
13. Lay out your 5 four patch blocks with your 4 focal squares (pumpkins). You should have a four patch block in each corner and one in the center of your layout. Again working left to right we are going to attach the top row of blocks together first. (if you forget, refer to the picture on page 1 of these instructions.)
14. Starting with the left corner four patch block and the 8 ½” focal block, place right sides together and sew a ¼” seam allowance just like you did when piecing together the smaller squares.



- a. **PRO-TIP:** Check if your fabric has a direction, like the pumpkins need to be sitting up. Make sure you are sewing the correct sides of the blocks together so when they open up they are going in the right direction of your quilt layout. This is why I like to work left to right so I don't get turned around.



- b. Optional: use straight pins or quilting clips to hold the fabric in place. This might be helpful now that we are working with larger blocks of fabric.

15. Open up the two blocks you just sewed together and place the right corner four patch block face down to the focal block on the opposite side you just attached the other four patch block. Just like before, sew a 1/4" seam allowance piecing together the two blocks.
16. Open up all three blocks. From left to right you should have a four patch block, focal block and another four patch block. You just created your first row of your quilt!

17. Repeat steps 14-16 to create the 2nd and 3rd rows of your quilt. Your 2nd row in the middle of your quilt will be two 8 1/2" focal blocks with a four patch block in the center just like in my example at the top of these instructions. Your 3rd row at the bottom of your quilt will be the same order as your 1st row at the top of your quilt you just sewed together.



18. Once you have all 3 rows of your quilt sewn together, press your seams in opposite directions with your steam iron to help line up your seams and minimize bulk.



19. Lay all of your rows top to bottom on your table. Flip the top down on top of the middle row right sides together and pin or clip across the top making sure the fabric and seams are perfectly lined up.

- a. **PRO-TIP:** Place a straight pin through the matching seams to help hold them in alignment like we did before when creating the four patch blocks.

20. Sew a ¼" seam allowance to join the top and bottom rows of your quilt.

21. Lay back on your table face up like before. Now flip your bottom row up on top of the middle row right sides together. Pin or clip to secure and repeat the same ¼" seam allowance to join the middle and bottom rows together.

22. Lay back on your table face up and make sure all of your seams line up perfectly.

23. Flip over and press seams down to one side. Flip over to the front and press the entire quilt top using the clear starch spray and steam setting on your iron.

- a. **PRO-TIP:** The narrow point on the front of the Singer® SteamCraft Plus Steam Iron is perfect for pressing out seams which is an important step when quilting.

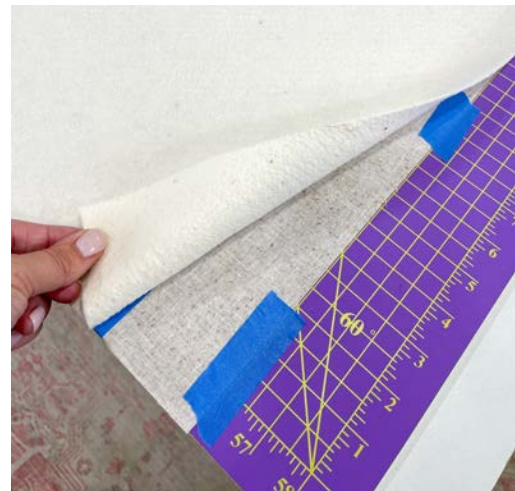
24. We are ready to begin making our "quilt sandwich".

- a. A "quilt sandwich" is what quilters call the three layers of a quilt. This consists of the quilt top, the batting and the backing.

25. Place your backing fabric face down onto your table making sure it can lay completely flat without any hanging off the sides. If your table isn't big enough then you might want to lay it on the floor.

26. I like to use painters tape to tape down my backing fabric so it doesn't move when creating my "quilt sandwich". This is optional depending on how easily your fabric moves around on your surface or floor. If working on carpet or a rug you wouldn't need to tape it down.

27. Place the cotton batting on top of the backing fabric. It should be laying on the wrong side of your backing fabric. The batting should be the same size as the backing fabric.



28. This next step is optional if you wish to use a basting adhesive spray. If you don't want to use a basting spray adhesive then skip to step 32.
29. Fold half of just the batting down and spray the basting adhesive spray to the back side of the backing fabric generously making sure to cover the entire area. Slowly lay the batting back down over the backing fabric and gently press it out smoothly. Repeat with the other side of the batting until it is all adhered to the backing fabric.
 - a. **IMPORTANT:** When using a basting adhesive spray it is imperative to follow the instruction on the can, work in a well ventilated area, wear appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE), protect your surface (table, floor, rug) from getting the spray on it, and do not use if you have any sensitivity to aerosol sprays.
 - b. Why use a basting adhesive spray? It helps hold the fabrics together so you don't have to use a bunch of quilting pins. Some quilters like to use both basting adhesive spray and quilting pins especially on larger quilt projects.
30. Place the quilt top face up on top of the batting. The quilt top will be smaller than the batting and backing fabric. Center the quilt top on the batting.
31. If using the basting adhesive spray method, lift one half of the quilt top and spray the batting (not the quilt top). Lay the quilt top back down and smooth out to adhere it to the batting. Repeat until the entire quilt top is adhered to the batting.
32. If you don't want to use the basting spray method, place the quilt top face up on top of the batting in the center. Use quilting pins to secure all 3 layers of the "quilt sandwich" together. Quilting pins are like safety pins but with a slight curve making them easier to go through all the layers. Place a quilting pin about every 4 inches and in rows all the way across your quilt top and along the edges.
33. Even if you used the basting adhesive spray you may still want to place a few quilting pins around the edges of the quilt top to keep it secure since the basting adhesive spray is only a temporary hold.
34. Remove any painters tape used to hold the backing fabric in place once you've finished creating your "quilt sandwich".



We Are Ready to Begin Quilting!

1. Before we start quilting we need to prep our sewing machine and work space.
 - a. Change out the Microtex Needle for a Quilting 80/11 Needle.

- b. Remove the ¼” Piecing Foot and attach the Even Feed/Walking Foot
 - i. Check out this [video](#) for assistance on attaching and using the Even Feed/Walking Foot.
 - c. Thread your machine with a color that matches your quilt and make sure you have the same color bobbin. This thread will be visible on both the front and back of your quilt so keep that in mind when choosing a color.
2. For this beginner quilt project we are going to keep the quilting simple by using a 3mm



straight stitch. If you are a more experienced quilter, you can use any quilting pattern you like or even try stipple quilting. Here’s a [video](#) to learn more about the Free Hand/ Darning Presser Foot.

3. Lay your “quilt sandwich” flat on your table or floor with the quilt top facing up. Using a long straight edge ruler and washable fabric pen, draw diagonal lines across your quilt from corner to corner in both directions. The lines should go through the points of the squares all the way across the quilt.

4. Continue to draw lines across the quilt from point to point. I chose to skip the line that would cut

right through the center of my focal blocks as I didn’t want to stitch over the pumpkins. By doing this it created a diamond shape on those blocks while all the other blocks had an X pattern.

5. Once you have all of your lines drawn it is time to begin quilting.
6. Set your sewing machine to a 3mm straight stitch. We slightly lengthen the stitch when quilting to help the bulk of the quilt sandwich feed through the machine easier and the stitch becomes more visible giving it that quilted look.
7. Start in one corner of your quilt where the quilt top meets batting. Follow your line and sew across your quilt.





- a. Be sure to do a small backstitch at the beginning and end of your quilting stitches to secure them in place.
 - b. Always remove any quilting pins before sewing over them to avoid damage to your machine or needle.
 - c. **PRO-TIP:** Make sure your sewing space is clear of clutter with room to freely move your quilt. This will make managing the quilt easier when sewing and help keep your lines straight.
8. Repeat this process across all the lines you drew on your quilt. Once you are finished, give your quilt top a quick steam press.
 9. Trim excess batting and backing fabric $\frac{1}{8}$ " from quilt top edge. It is best to use your straight edge ruler and rotary cutter/mat for this step.

Binding & Finishing Your Quilt

1. Press out any wrinkles in your binding strips.
2. At your sewing machine, lay one end of a strip face up and place the end of a second strip face down at a 90 degree angle. Let the selvage hang off the edges.
3. Rotate the fabric so you can sew straight across that 90 degree angle top left corner to bottom right corner. Sew a 2.5mm straight stitch with no backstitching.
4. Once you get across from corner to corner leave your needle in the down position to hold your fabric in place.
5. Take the opposite end of the 2nd strip you just attached to the first strip. Flip it face up and place the 3rd strip face down at a 90 degree angle.



6. Again, rotate the material and sew a straight stitch from corner to corner. You will feed it under the foot following your previous strips. This type of back-to-back sewing is called chain piecing. It's efficient and doesn't waste thread. There should only be a couple stitches between each set of strips you sew across.

7. Repeat one more time to sew the 3rd strip to the 4th strip. Cut stitches between each sewn corner. Now you have one really long strip for your binding.
8. Cut off the excess fabric where you sewed your strips together leaving a ¼” seam allowance.
9. Press open all the seams along your continuous binding strip. Then fold the strip in half lengthwise, wrong sides together, and press with your iron making it a 1 ¼” wide strip.
10. Flip your quilt over so you are looking at the backing fabric. Starting at the bottom edge of your quilt, measure in from each side 6 inches and place a pin or clip to mark this spot.
11. Measure out 10 inches from one end of your binding strip.



strip. Clip that 10 inch point to your quilt at the 6 inch clip on the left hand side. We are going to start sewing on the binding at the 6 inch point and want to leave a 10 inch tail of extra binding for when we are ready to close up the binding.

12. You want to make sure your binding strip is still folded in half and you line the raw edges of the binding up with the raw edges of your quilt.

13. Use a ruler to measure in ⅜” from the left corner and place a straight pin at this point. This will tell us when to stop sewing to pivot our fabric ensuring we have equal seam allowances all the way around the quilt.
14. Start sewing on your binding at the left 6 inch clip using a ⅜” seam allowance using a 3mm straight stitch and backstitching at the beginning to secure your stitches. Your even feed/walking foot should still be on your sewing machine.
 - a. **IMPORTANT:** Be sure you leave a 10” tail of binding strip. You are not starting to sew at the end of the binding strip.
 - b. **PRO-TIP:** If you have a hard time keeping your seam allowance at ⅜” then take a piece of painter tape and



place it on the sewing surface of your machine using the left side of the tape to mark the $\frac{3}{8}$ " seam allowance. Once you have the strip of tape perfectly lined up with $\frac{3}{8}$ " then take a few more strips of tape and stack them exactly on top of the first piece to build up some thickness. This will give your fabric a slight edge to follow along making it easier to keep the $\frac{3}{8}$ " seam allowance all the way around the quilt.



15. Once you get to the straight pin marking the $\frac{3}{8}$ " mark, leave your needle in the down position, lift your presser foot, pivot your fabric halfway around the corner, lower presser foot, and sew from the $\frac{3}{8}$ " point to the corner of the quilt and backstitch. Remove the quilt from the sewing machine.
16. With your quilt on your table, fold the binding back at that diagonal stitch you sewed to the corner, then fold the binding strip back over, lining up the fold with the edge of the quilt. Clip the fold of the binding to the quilt to hold in place.



17. Place your quilt back on your machine lined up with a $\frac{3}{8}$ " seam allowance and begin sewing down the next side of your quilt. Be sure to always keep the raw edges of the binding strip in line with the raw edge of the quilt.
18. Before you get to the next corner, stop sewing and measure $\frac{3}{8}$ " in from that corner and place a straight pin to mark the spot to stop sewing.
19. Once you get to the straight pin marking the $\frac{3}{8}$ " mark, leave your needle in the down position, lift your presser foot, pivot your fabric halfway around the corner, lower presser foot, and sew from the $\frac{3}{8}$ " point to the corner of the quilt and backstitch. Remove the quilt from the sewing machine.

20. With your quilt on your table, fold the binding back at that diagonal stitch you sewed to the corner, then fold the binding strip back over, lining up the fold with the edge of the quilt. Clip the fold of the binding to the quilt to hold in place.

21. Place your quilt back on your machine lined up with a $\frac{3}{8}$ " seam allowance and begin sewing down the next side of your quilt. Be sure to always keep the raw edges of the binding strip in line with the raw edge of the quilt.

22. Continue repeating steps 18-21 for the next two corners around the quilt.

23. Once you turn your last corner, continue sewing but stop at the clip marking 6 inches in from that corner. Backstitch to secure your stitches and remove the quilt from the sewing machine. You should have extra binding strip leftover.

24. Place your quilt face down on a table so you are looking at the back of your quilt where you just sewed on the binding.

25. You should have a 12" gap between where you started and stopped sewing on your binding with extra on both sides.

26. Find the center point of your quilt in that gap and match up the two ends of the binding strip at that point, folding each side back so the folds meet.

27. Use your finger to crease these folds and then open the binding completely. Use a ruler and fabric pen to mark this crease.

28. Cut off excess binding $\frac{1}{4}$ " away from the line you just drew.

29. Line up the two binding ends right sides together making sure your creased lines match up. This will cause your quilt to fold in while you do this and that's ok. Use a quilting clip to help hold the two ends

together.

30. Sew a straight stitch across your lines being sure to backstitch at both ends.

31. Back at your iron, press open that seam and then fold the binding strip in half again and press. Your binding strip should lay completely flat across the edge of your quilt without any curling or excess binding.





32. Finish sewing on the rest of the binding across the bottom using the same $\frac{3}{8}$ " seam allowance as before. Be sure to backstitch at both ends to secure your stitches.

33. With your iron, fold the binding out away from the quilt and press it firmly along the seam.

a. This is a very important step to help your binding reach around to the front of your quilt. Be sure to press out the corners as well.



34. Flip your quilt over and begin pressing your binding up and over the quilt top edge. This should be a firm press really using the iron to control the binding placement. Your corners should be perfectly mitered and fold right over onto the quilt top.

35. Use quilting clips to secure the binding in place as you iron it. Clip the binding and corners down all the way around the quilt before sewing it down.

36. Make sure your sewing machine is set to a 3mm stitch length.

37. You can begin sewing down your binding at any point. I prefer to start at the bottom edge and not at a corner.

38. When sewing down the binding you want to get as close to the inside edge as possible.

a. **PRO-TIP:** Take it slow and use your left hand to keep the binding taut and in place. This is a

marathon not a race. It's easy to

want to rush this part because you are so close to being done; however, the binding is so important as it frames your entire quilt. So take your time and don't be afraid to remove some stitches and start over if you get a little off track. This takes practice.

39. When you get to a corner you want to stop sewing when your needle hits that mitered seam. Leave your needle in the down position, raise your presser foot, pivot your fabric 90 degrees, lower your foot and continue sewing.

a. **PRO-TIP:** Corners can be challenging. A stilleto tool with a sharp point can really help hold the binding down when turning corners.





40. Once you get all the way back around to where you started, do a few back stitches, remove from the sewing machine, trim any threads and you are done!

41. I recommend doing one final press with your steam iron and clear spray starch when finished. If you can see any fabric marker lines this is a great time to wash them away with a damp cloth.



YOU DID IT! You created a beautiful fall quilted wall hanging or table topper! Now that you've learned the basics of quilting don't stop there. Keep practicing. These quilting techniques can be used for making many different types of quilted projects including bigger quilts, handbags, zipper pouches, table runners, placemats, etc. The list goes on and I can't wait to see what you create.

Be sure to tag Singer Sewing Company on social media when sharing your makes and use the hashtag #singersewing.

