

## Materials

1m (1 $\frac{1}{8}$ yd) multicoloured hand-dyed fabric  
1m (1 $\frac{1}{8}$ yd) backing fabric  
Batting at least 100cm x 100cm (39in x 39in)  
Neutral-coloured thread for piecing (Lisa used Madeira Cotona)  
A coordinating variegated thread for quilting  
Heavy 8 weight metallic thread for bobbin work (Lisa used Madeira Glamour)  
Silamide thread for beading  
Assorted beads  
9-11 sharps needles for beading  
Rotary cutter, ruler and mat

## Cut the fabric

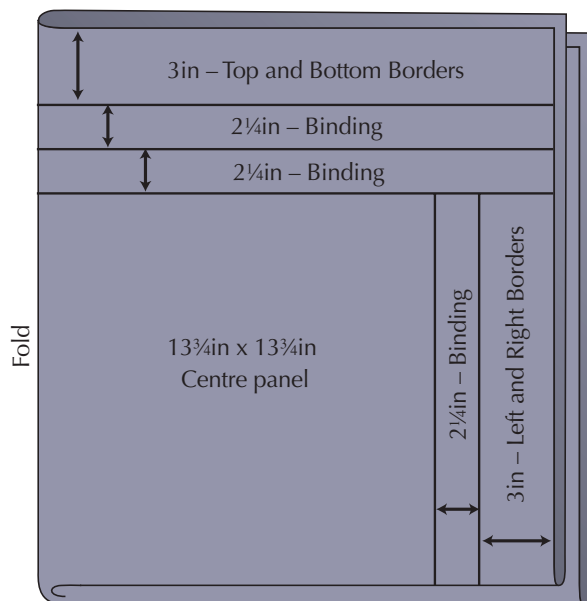
Following Diagram 1, fold the multicoloured hand-dyed fabric into quarters.

*From the top edge of the folded fabric, cut:*

- 1 strip, 3in (top and bottom borders)
- 2 strips, 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ in (binding)

*From the side edge, cut:*

- 1 strip, 3in strip (left and right borders)
- 1 strip, 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ in (binding)
- Trim the remaining folded fabric to 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ in so it opens out to a 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ in square (panel centre).



Fold  
Diagram 1

## Join the borders

1. Arrange border strips at the top and bottom of the square to achieve the best contrast. Trim each border to 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ in and pin mark in quarters. Pin mark the edges of the square in quarters and join the borders to the square, matching the pins.
2. Add borders to the left and right edges of the square in the same manner, trimming the strips to 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.

## Add the quilting

1. Baste the quilt top, the backing fabric and the batting with safety pins placed no more than a hand span apart.
2. Using the walking foot on your sewing machine and the stitch length set to 3.5, start quilting in variegated thread across the middle of the quilt in a gently curving line. Remove the safety pins as you go. Quilt across the quilt from side to side.
3. Stitch another line across the quilt towards the top and then another line towards the bottom. Lisa completed some of her quilting lines using metallic thread. To do this, fill a bobbin with your chosen metallic thread. Now re-thread your machine with cotton thread to match your fabric in the top of the machine and your metallic thread-filled bobbin in the bottom. Turn your piece of work over to the wrong side and add lines of quilting. When you turn the piece back to the front the metallic thread will be on the front, side of the work.
4. Continue echoing the curved lines across the quilt until you are satisfied with the effect.
5. Referring to Binding the Quilt in Basics on page 108, use the 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ in strips of hand-dyed fabric to bind the quilt.

## Beading basics

### The Beads

1. Seed beads are small rounded beads. Sizes 6, 8 and 11 are common and easy to use.
2. Bugle beads are tubular beads made from glass rods. Most bugle beads are made to be compatible with Size 11 seed beads. Length is usually measured in millimetres.

### Beading Thread

1. Beading thread is usually made of twisted and non-twisted nylon. The thickness of the thread is determined by the number of filaments.
2. Use a length approximately 30in long and doubled. Tie both ends together with a knot so you are working with a doubled thread approximately 15-18in long. Lisa uses and recommends using Silamide threads for beading.

### Needles

1. Size 9 to 12 sharps are used. Long beading needles are useful when working with smaller beads but are more suited to loom work.

## Beading stitches

### Seed Stitch

1. Following the diagram, bring the needle and knotted thread up through the fabric. Thread one bead onto the needle and take the needle down through fabric again so the bead lies on its side exposing the rounded side of the bead. Bring the thread up again through the same bead to lock it in place.
2. Travel the thread through the back of the work (or between the layers if burying stitches) and bring it up at the next position. Repeat to create an area of stitches. ➤