# BOW \& ARROWS 

## ——A QUILT PATTERN BY




Fabric measurements for the baby quilt are based on the BASIC Flying Geese method. Fabric measurements for the throw quilt are based on the NO-WASTE Flying Geese method. See page 3 for details.


FABRIC REQUIREMENTS

|  | BABY $33^{\prime \prime} \times 48^{\prime \prime}$ | THROW $59^{\prime \prime} \times 58^{\prime \prime}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Color 1 | $3 / 4 \mathrm{yd}$. | 1 yd. |
| Color 2 | $1 / 4 \mathrm{yd}$. | $1 / 2 \mathrm{yd}$. |
| Background | $13 / 4 \mathrm{yds}$. | $23 / 4 \mathrm{yds}$. |
| Binding | $1 / 3 \mathrm{yd}$. | $1 / 2 \mathrm{yd}$. |
| Backing | $11 / 2 \mathrm{yds}$. | $31 / 2 \mathrm{yds}$. |

CUTTING INSTRUCTIONS

|  | BABY 33" $\times 48$ | THROW 59" $\times 58$ " |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Color 1 | 10-5 $\frac{1}{2}$ " $\times 6 \frac{1}{2} 2^{\prime \prime}$ 20-3 $1 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ squares 2-2" $\times 40 \frac{1}{2}{ }^{\prime \prime}$ | $24-51 / 2 " \times 61 / 2 "$ <br> 24-3 $7 / 8^{\prime \prime}$ squares |
| Color 2 | $\begin{aligned} & 5-51 / 2^{\prime \prime} \times 6 \frac{1}{2 \prime \prime} \\ & 10-31 / 2^{\prime \prime} \text { squares } \end{aligned}$ | 8-2" $\times$ WOF |
| Background | $15-31 / 2^{\prime \prime} \times 6 \frac{1}{2} 2^{\prime \prime}$ 30-3 $1 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ squares <br> 4-1 $1 / 2^{\prime \prime} \times 40 \frac{1}{2} 2^{\prime \prime}$ <br> 4-4 $1 / 2^{\prime \prime} \times$ WOF | 6-7 $1 /{ }^{\prime \prime}$ squares <br> 48-3 $1 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ squares <br> $20-3 \frac{1}{2}{ }^{\prime \prime} \times 8 \frac{1}{2} 2^{\prime \prime}$ <br> 12-1 $1 / 2^{\prime \prime} \times$ WOF <br> 6-4 $\frac{1 / 2}{}{ }^{\prime \prime} \times$ WOF |
| Binding | 5-2 $1 / 4{ }^{\prime \prime} \times$ WOF | 7-2 $1 / 4{ }^{\prime \prime} \times$ WOF |

## TIPS:

- WOF is an acronym for width of fabric.
- WOF is assumed to be $42^{\prime \prime}$.
- Fold the fabric selvage to selvage so that with each cut you get double the shapes.
- For the $31 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ squares: cut $31 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ strips, then sub-cut those strips into squares. Each strip should yield 12 squares.
- For the $51 / 2 \times 61 / 2$ " rectangles: cut $51 / 2$ " strips, then sub-cut those into rectangles. Each strip yields 6 rectangles.
- If you cut your color fabric carefully, each $1 / 4$ yd. yields 6 arrow blocks ( 6 rectangles and 12 squares).
- For the $31 / 2^{\prime \prime} \times 8 \frac{1}{2}$ " rectangles: cut $8 \frac{1}{2}$ " strips, then sub-cut those into rectangles. Each strip yields 12 rectangles.


## BABY: BASIC FLYING GEESE METHOD

This basic Flying Geese technique yields 1 Flying Geese unit.

1. On the wrong side of 2 color $31 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ squares, draw a guideline from corner to corner.
2. Place 1 color square right side down on a white $31 / 2^{\prime \prime} \times 6 \frac{1}{2 \prime \prime}$ rectangle. Sew along the guideline. Using a rotary cutter and ruler, trim $1 / 4$ " from the seam. Press out. Fig. 1
3. Repeat step 2 with the other $31 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ color square. Fig. 2

## THROW: NO-WASTE FLYING GEESE METHOD

This no-waste Flying Geese technique yields 4 Flying Geese units with no excess fabric to trim.

1. On the wrong side of 4 color $3 / \mathrm{s}^{\prime \prime}$ squares, draw a guideline from corner to corner as seen in Fig. 3.
2. With 2 of those squares, place right sides down on top of 1-7 $1 / 4$ " background square and sew a $1 / 4$ " from the guideline on both sides. Cut apart. Fig. 3
3. Press seams out. Place 1 color square right side down on the unit created in Step-2 and sew a $1 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ from the guideline on both sides. Cut apart and press seam out. Repeat with the remaining unit. Fig. 4

## BASE UNIT INSTRUCTIONS

1. On the wrong side of 2 background $31 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ squares, draw a guideline from corner to corner.
2. With the color $5 \frac{1}{2 \prime \prime} \times 6 \frac{1}{2}$ " rectangle in a landscape position, place 1 white $3 \frac{1}{2}$ " square in the bottom corner of the rectangle. Sew along the guideline. Repeat this with the second white square. Fig. 5

## 3. Sew Flying Geese unit to the Base unit. Fig. 6

Fig. 1


Fig. 2


Fig. 3


Fig. 4


Fig. $5 \quad 6^{1 / 2}{ }^{\prime \prime}$


Fig. 6


## BABY QUILT

1. Sew 2 sets of 5 Color 1 blocks together vertically. Press seams. Fig. 1
2. Sew a $1 \frac{1}{2}$ " $\times 40 \frac{1}{2}$ " white strip to the right side of 1 of the units created in step 1 , followed by a $2^{\prime \prime} \times 401 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ color strip, then again with a white strip. Fig. 2
3. Repeat step 1 with 5 Color 2 blocks. Sew Color 2 block unit to the unit created in step 2. Fig. 3
4. Repeat step 2 by sewing 2 white and one color strips to the unit created in step 3. Fig. 4
5. Sew on the second unit of Color 1 blocks. Fig. 5
6. Sew all $4-41_{2}{ }^{\prime \prime} \times$ WOF border strips together. From that long unit cut the border strips and sew them according to Fig. 6 Tip: If you want to save time, pin the border strip to the quilt, sew and then trim the excess. That way you don't have to measure and cut each border strip.

Fig. 5


Fig. 1


Fig. 6
Fig. 2

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{ }^{6} \quad 4 \pi / 2^{\prime \prime} \times 25 \%^{\prime \prime}
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## QUILT ASSEMBLY

## THROW QUILT

1. Sew 4 rows of 6 blocks together horizontally. Each block will have a $31 / 2^{\prime \prime} \times 8 \frac{1}{2}$ " rectangle in between, for a total of 5 rectangles per row. Press seams. Fig. 1
2. Sew all $12-\left.1 \frac{1}{2}\right|^{\prime \prime} \times$ WOF strips together, then trim that long strip into $9-1 \frac{1}{2}$ " $\times 51 \frac{1}{2}$ " strips.
3. Repeat step 2 with the 8 Color $2-2^{\prime \prime} \times$ WOF strips, then trim that long strip down into $6-2^{\prime \prime} \times 51 \frac{1}{2} 2^{\prime \prime}$ strips.
4. Sew quilt top together as seen in Fig. 2 Tip: If you don't like measuring strips, pin the one long strip to one of your rows made in step 1 and sew, then trim the excess. Be sure not to waste too much of your long strip or you'll run out of fabric. Also continually square up the quilt so you don't end up with a rhombus.
5. Sew all 6-4 $1 / 2^{\prime \prime} \times$ WOF border strips together using a diagonal seam. From that long unit cut the border strips and sew them according to Fig. 3

## FINISHING THE QUILT

## BABY AND THROW QUILT

1. Layer the backing wrong side up, the batting and quilt top right side up. Baste as desired. Quilt as desired.
2. Trim the excess batting and backing and square up the quilt.
3. Join the binding strips together with a diagonal seam. Trim and press seams open.
4. Once all of the strips are sewn together, fold in half, wrong sides together, and press flat to create the binding. Sew binding to your quilt by lining up the raw edges.
5. After binding is sewn to your quilt, fold over and either machine stitch or whip stitch the binding to finish off the edges of the quilt.

## IN DEPTH QUILTING TUTORIAL!

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to machine quilt. Click bit.ly/machine-quilt
IN DEPTH BINDING TUTORIAL
This easy-to-follow tutorial and video will show every step in sewing binding on a quilt. Click bit.ly/quilt-binding

YouTTube
Check out the Suzy Quilts YouTube channel for more tutorial videos! bit.ly/suzyquilts

Fig. 1


Fig. 2


Fig. 3 $4^{1 / 2} 2^{\prime \prime} \times 51^{1 / 2} 2^{\prime \prime}$

cool calming colors...

reversed colors...

your favorite sports team colors...

happy summer colors...

low volume colors...

or pretty pretty PINK colors!



