



Shawna, the Sundrop Swan,
and Family
Appliqué Pattern for 6" block

Contents: appliqué patterns, placement guide and general applique instructions. Detailed instructions for a specific appliqué technique are not included.



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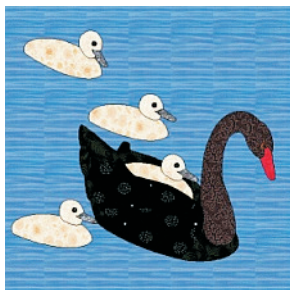
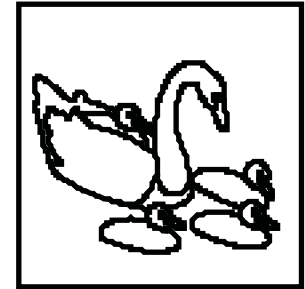
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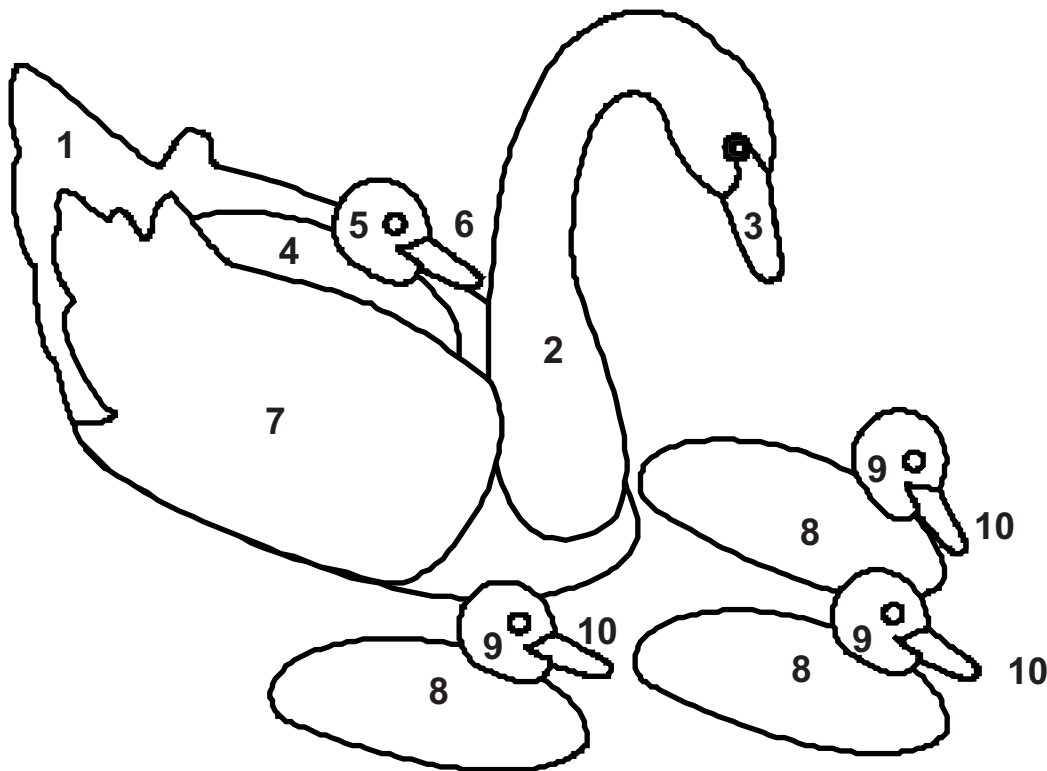


Shawna, the Sundrop Swan

General Guidelines: Pre-wash fabrics, especially if using fusible web applique methods. Cut background fabric 1-2" larger than needed. When tracing on the back side of fabrics, reverse the images if you want the objects to face the direction pictured. Using your preferred method, applique pieces in numerical order, then in alphabetical order (if applicable). Some letters (like i, l and o) are not used to label pieces because they look too much like numerals. Paint or embroider small details like facial features. Press then trim block to size needed. If embellishing with 3-dimensional objects like buttons, sequins, lace, etc., add them after project has been quilted. Items to be used by children under age 3 should not have small 3-dimensional embellishments.

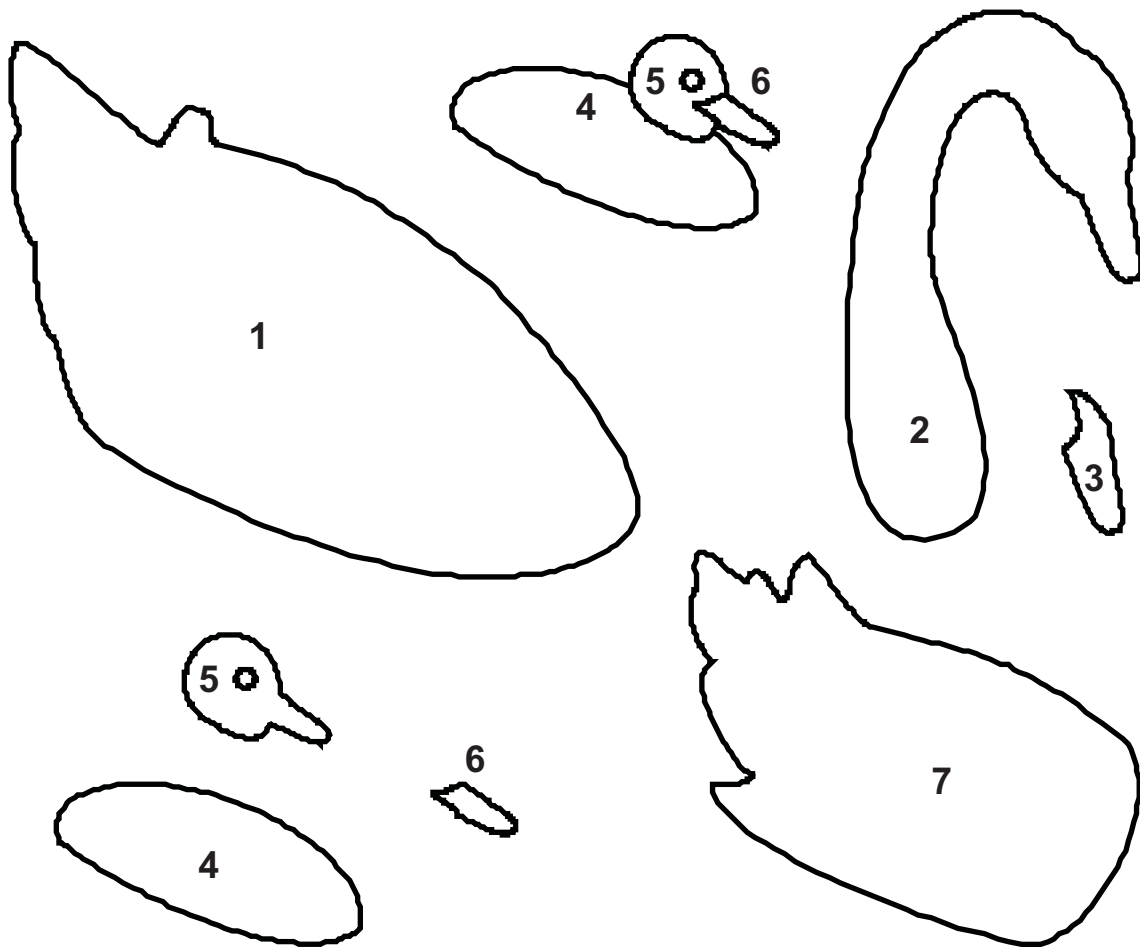


Alternate placement: cygnets can be placed behind the mother swan if so desired. On a 6" block, there's more space to put them in front.'





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Pieces 4, 5 and 6 are exactly the same as pieces 8, 9 and 10. They are numbered differently because 4, 5 and 6 need to be applied in place before piece 7 is applied. The tiny beaks on the mother swan and the cygnets can be painted or embroidered rather than applied. Use paint, beads, embroidery thread or permanent ink marker to make the eyes.





General Instructions for Applique

- Pre-wash all fabrics, especially if you plan to use fusible web.
- Trace or photocopy the patterns if you purchased a printed pattern. Put the originals back in the plastic bag for safe-keeping and use the copies for making templates.
- Make reverse templates if you plan to trace on the back side of your fabrics and you want your objects to face the same direction shown on the pattern.
- When appropriate, cut your background fabric 1-2 inches larger than needed. Trim it to exact size after all applique work is done.
- Tweezers and small scissors are helpful when working with small pieces.
- A permanent fabric glue that doesn't wash out is great for adding embellishments. Toothpicks are handy tools for placing tiny dots of glue on fabric and for placing beads in position.
- A paper punch can be used to make small shapes when fabric has fusible web applied and still has the paper backing in place. If you want to punch shapes using non-fused fabric, place starched fabric between two sheets of paper - handle these little pieces with care as the edges ravel easily.
- Use a fine point permanent ink pen to draw details such as lines between body parts, facial features, etc. A dark brown pen can often look better than a black pen for facial features. When doing faces, eye shadows and blush can be applied with a small paintbrush to make the faces look more real. For a permanent look, use acrylic paints and apply sparingly much like when stenciling.

Basic Applique Methods

Fusible Applique: Trace reverse patterns on fusible web; cut out leaving about a 1/4" margin around pieces. Cutting the center out of larger pieces (creating a 1/2" wide donut or window frame) will reduce stiffness and bulk. Follow manufacturer's directions for applying fusible to back side of fabrics. Cut out pieces, cutting on the traced lines this time. Put the placement guide under a see-thru, non-stick surface. If using baking parchment that you can't easily see through, trace the pattern onto the parchment using a light box or a window (during daylight hours). Assemble the pieces together on the non-stick surface, then position the completed figures on your main block or garment and fuse in place. Stitch around edges with stitch of choice – blanket stitch and narrow zigzag stitch are common choices, but not the only choices.

Traditional Needle-turn Applique: Trace the placement pattern directly onto your background fabric using a water-soluble ink pen or dressmaker's tracing paper. Cut fabric pieces with a scant 1/4" seam allowance. Sew pieces to background, turning edges under 1/4" with the needle as you sew.

Template Methods: Trace patterns (without seam allowance) on a stiff material such as freezer paper, template plastic, cardstock, etc. to make templates of each pattern piece. Place template on wrong side of cut out fabric using a small dot of washable glue stick to help keep template and fabric from shifting. Cut fabric 1/4" from template. Clip curves on fabric piece, then use the tip of an iron to press the edges over the template. Liquid or spray starch is helpful in keeping the edges pressed in place. Remove templates then position pieces on background fabric as for needle-turn applique. Pieces may be sewn onto background by hand or by machine.

Interfaced Applique: Cut out pattern pieces with 1/4" seam allowance added. Sew pieces to lightweight interfacing with interfacing on wrong side of fabric; either fusible or non-fusible interfacing can be used. Trim excess interfacing then clip curves. Cut a small slit in the center of the interfacing and turn right-side-out. Press seams – finger press if using fusible interfacing. Stitch or fuse pieces to background fabric.

All Methods: Use the Numbering Guide as a guide in deciding what order in which to applique the pieces. The rule of thumb is to applique pieces in the background first and gradually work toward the foreground. It's usually best to add embellishments (beads, buttons, etc.) after the item has been quilted. More detailed information about applique methods can be found online.