



Summer Lily

A JINNY BEYER STUDIO Design



Jinny Beyer

Finishes 80" x 95"



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All seam allowances are ¼-inch. WOF = Width of Fabric; LOF = Length of Fabric. Press seams to one side after sewing. Read the entire pattern before beginning.

Important Notes

Summer Lily rewards the careful, accurate quiltmaker with a bold, dramatic design. Although there are no advanced techniques used in the quilt, there are several things to keep in mind:

- Over-sized templates are needed to cut out each quilt section. A template section is provided at the back of the pattern; templates must be copied and/or enlarged before using. A sheet of full-sized templates is also available for purchase from JINNY BEYER STUDIO at www.jinnybeyer.com.

- The quilt has four quadrants: two regular and two reversed. Regular and reversed sections might look similar, but they cannot be used interchangeably. Be sure to label all sections as you cut and construct them. (Reversed sections/units are cut by turning the template over so the printed side of the template is on the fabric.)

- Accurate cutting and seam allowances are critical. Most sections are made from sets of eight strips: a small error compounded seven or eight times can add up to a significant variance. **As you strip-piece, check your strips' widths against the templates: some strips finish unusual sizes so you may need to adjust your seam allowance or needle position.**

- All sections in the quilt have at least some bias edges which can stretch, distorting your quilt sections. Handle bias-edged fabric strips and sections carefully and consider using fabric starch to stiffen the fabric before cutting and sewing.

- There are many gentle set-in seams when assembling the quilt center. Start and stop sewing at the seam allowances.

Above all, enjoy the process. This quilt cannot be made quickly, but few masterpieces can!

Step 1: Cut Fabric

Follow the cutting instructions on page 6 to cut the fabric.

Fabric 30 (Border Print)

Borders. Reserve the following for the borders; they will be trimmed to fit later. (To match design motifs, the side borders must be pieced.) Be sure to include a ¼-inch seam allowance on both long sides of each stripe when cutting between the stripes:

- 2 narrow stripes measuring 78" long for top/bottom
- 4 narrow stripes measuring 58" long for sides
- 2 wide stripes measuring 98" long for top/bottom
- 4 wide stripes measuring 65" long for sides

A, J, K Patches. Place see-through template plastic on the full-sized template patterns and using a permanent marker, transfer all markings to the plastic templates.

Read the note on cutting border print patches below, then cut the following from the remaining wide border print stripes. Label the patches and set aside:

- 2 identical A patches and 2 identical reversed (Ar) patches
- 2 identical J patches and 2 identical reversed (Jr) patches
- 2 identical K patches and 2 identical reversed (Kr) patches

Cutting Patches from Border Print

When positioning a template on the fabric, align the dashed sewing line under the grain line arrow on the template just under a pink line on the border print fabric.

Position the template to include some or all of the yellow diamond shape printed on the fabric. (See *Diagram 1* below and page 5 to see close-ups of Jinny's patches.)

When you are satisfied with the template's position, mark a portion of the fabric design on the template. This will help you cut a second identical patch. To cut the reversed patches, flip the template over, aligning the marks on the template with the design motifs on the fabric.

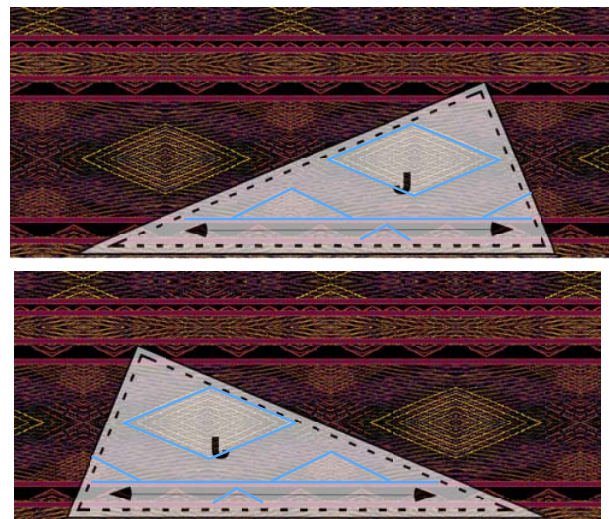


Diagram 1: Position regular and reversed templates on fabric

Step 2: Sections B, E, F, H, I

Working on one section at a time, make two strip-sets for each section, sewing the indicated strips together. Check the sewn strip widths against the template to confirm accuracy; you may need to adjust your needle position or seam allowance. Press seams to one side after sewing. Using the applicable template, cut two regular sections from one strip-set and two reversed sections from the second strip-set as illustrated in *Diagram 2*, below right. (To cut a reversed section, flip the template over.)

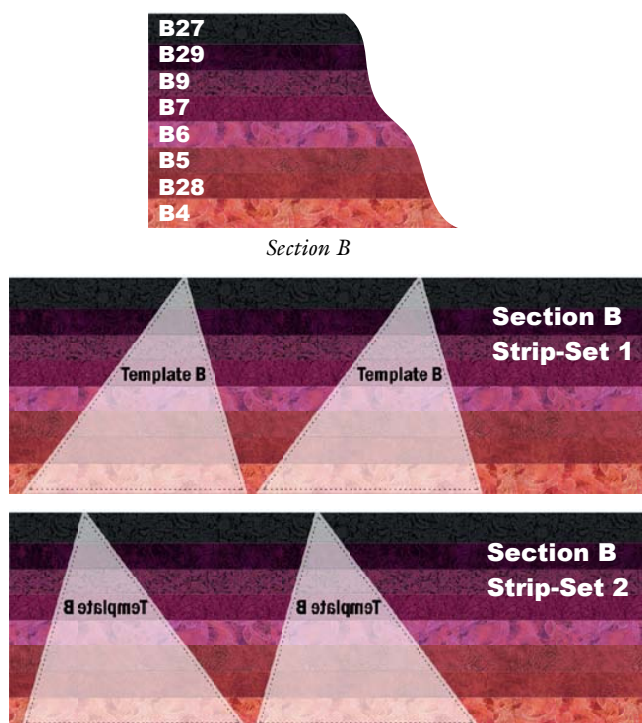
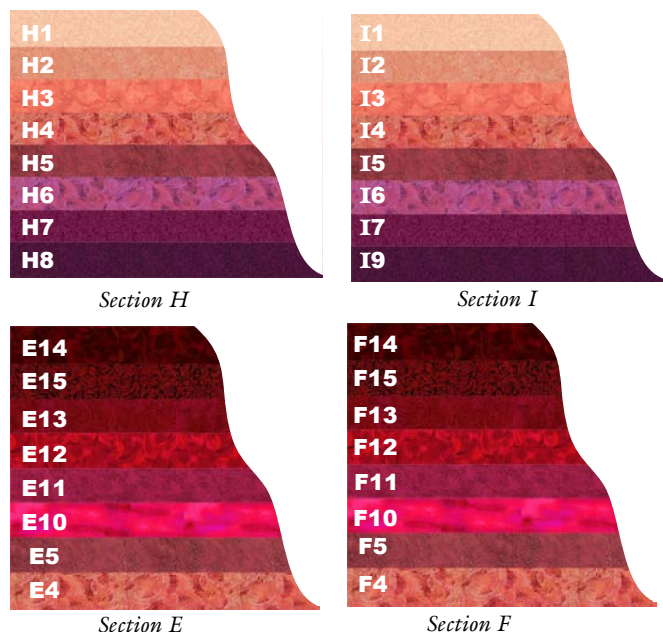


Diagram 2: Two sections can be cut from each strip-set. Cut two regular sections and two reversed sections. Before cutting, be sure your strip-sets are oriented with the correct fabric at the top.

Step 3: Diamond Sections

Follow the instructions below and on the next page to make two C diamonds, two D diamonds, two G diamonds and two G-reversed diamonds.

Each diamond is made from eight strip-sets, and each strip-set has eight fabrics (see *Diagram 3*). The fabrics used in each strip-set are the same for all diamonds, but the strip widths are different. Be sure to use the C strips for the C diamonds, the D strips for the D diamonds, and the G strips for the G diamonds. (When checking your seam accuracy for the Gr strips against the template, be sure to flip the template over.)

Working with the fabric strips for one diamond at a time, organize them in strip-set groups.

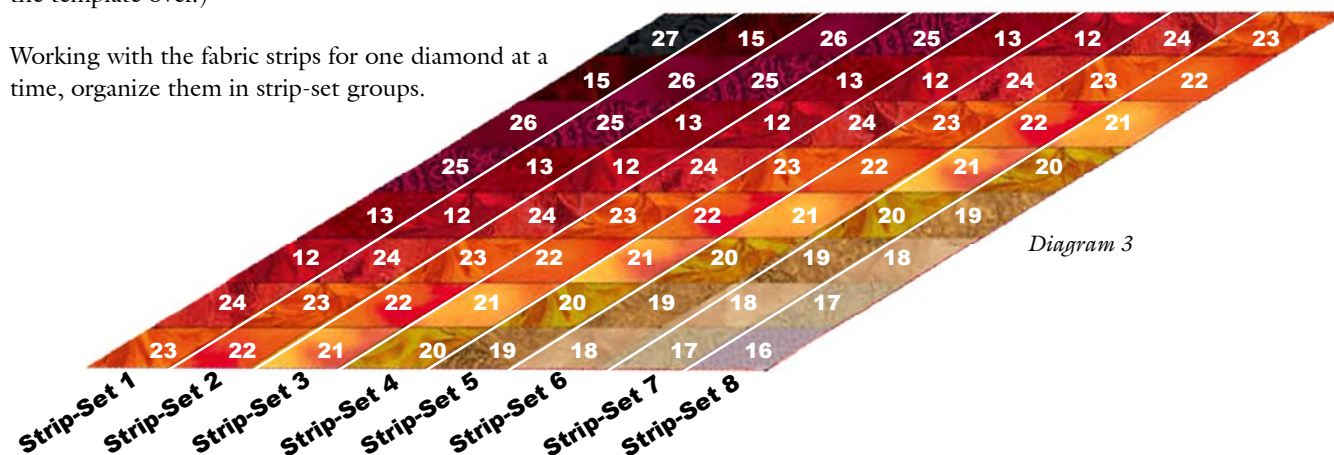


Diagram 3

Make Strip-Sets for each Diamond.

To avoid confusion, work with the fabrics for one strip-set at a time.

C Diamonds. Starting with the two bottom-most strips, sew the strips together, ❶ off-setting them $1\frac{3}{4}$ " before sewing together. Press the seams of the odd-numbered strips toward the top and the even-numbered strips toward the bottom. These strips finish just slightly wider than one inch; adjust your needle position or seam allowance accordingly. Periodically check the sewn strip widths against the template to confirm accuracy. ❷ Align the 30° line on your ruler with the bottom edge of the completed strip-set and trim the uneven edges. ❸ Cut two strips $1\frac{1}{2}$ " wide, maintaining the same angle. Label the strips.

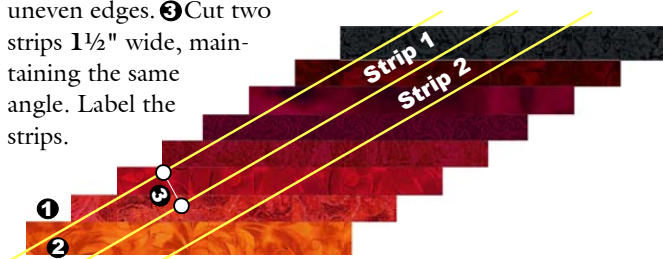


Diagram 4: Strips for all sections except G-reversed are off-set in this direction. ❶ indicates off-set measurement; ❷ indicates where angle is measured; ❸ indicates width of strip.

D Diamonds. Follow the directions for the C Diamonds, making the changes noted here to the measurements. Starting with second strip from the bottom, ❶ off-set strips $1\frac{1}{4}$ " before sewing together. ❷ Align the 45° line on your ruler with bottom edge of the completed strip-set and trim. ❸ Cut two strip-sets $1\frac{3}{4}$ " wide, maintaining the same angle.

G Diamonds. Starting with second strip from the bottom, ❶ off-set strips $2\frac{1}{4}$ " as shown in Diagram 5 below, before sewing together.

Because the G Diamond cutting angle is an odd one, you need to use the G Diamond Cutting Guide on page 5. Make a copy and glue it to a firm piece of cardboard.

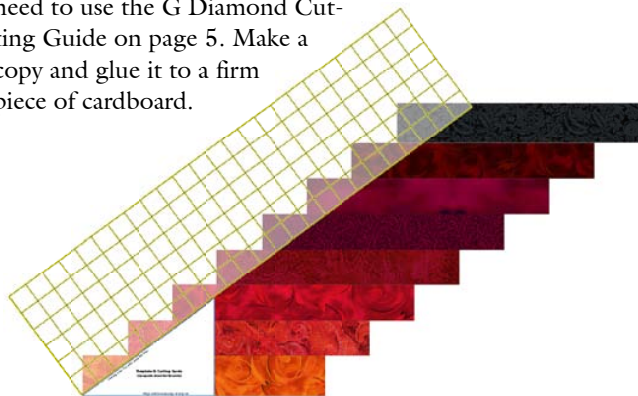


Diagram 5: Cutting the strip-sets for G diamonds.

❷ Place the Cutting Guide on the completed strip-set as shown in Diagram 5, aligning the bottom edge of the Guide with the bottom edge of the fabric. Next, carefully align the cutting edge of your ruler along the long side of the Guide. Remove the Guide and trim the edges.

❸ Cut two strip-sets 2" wide maintaining the same angle.

G-reversed Diamonds. All measurements are the same as the regular G diamond. However, off-set the strips in the opposite direction. Flip the Cutting Guide upside down and position it as shown in Diagram 6 below. Cut two strips-sets.



Diagram 6: Strip positioning for G-reversed diamonds.

Assemble the Diamonds.

For the C, D and regular G diamonds, sew the strip-sets together in the order shown in Diagram 3 on page 2. For the G-reversed diamonds, the strip-sets are sewn together in reverse order as show in Diagram 7, below.



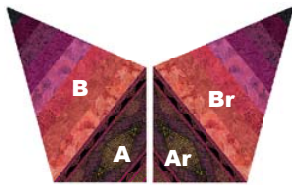
Diagram 7: Assembling strip-sets for G-reversed diamonds.

Step 4: Assemble the Sections

Follow the assembly instructions on page 4 to sew all the sections of the quilt center together. Because many of the sections are sewn together with set-in seams, be sure to stop and start at seam intersections; do not sew into the seam allowances.

As you sew the quilt sections together, keep in mind that regular sections are always sewn together and reversed sections are always sewn together.

Assembling the Quilt



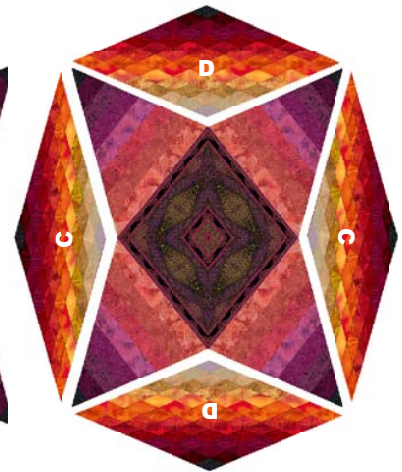
1. Make two of each unit.



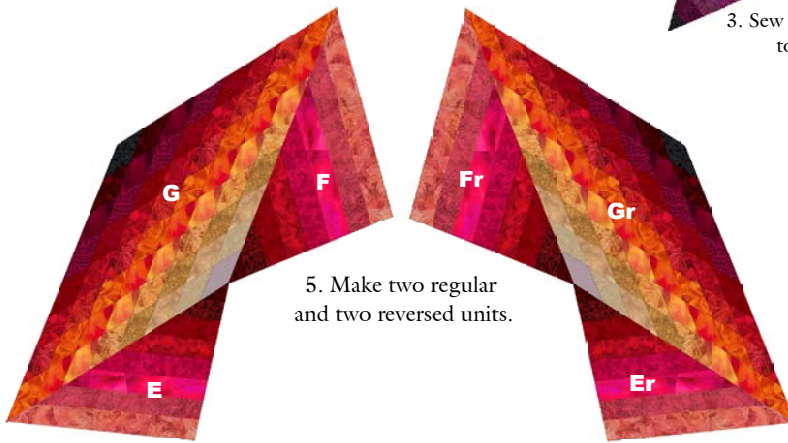
2. Make two units.



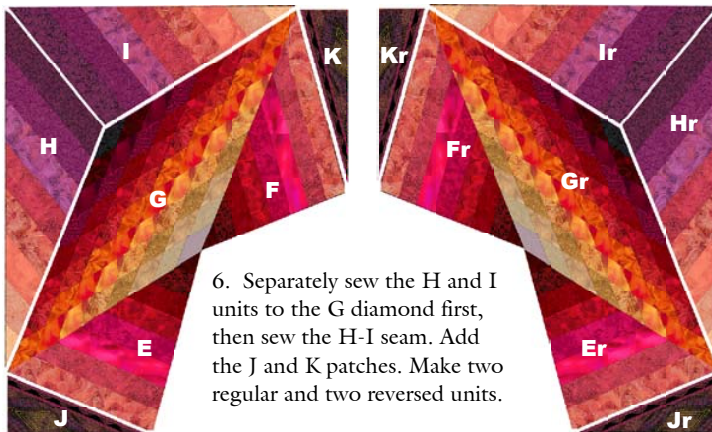
3. Sew the two units together.



4. Sew a D diamond to the top and bottom and a C diamond to each side. Note that the lightest sides of the C and D diamonds point toward the center.



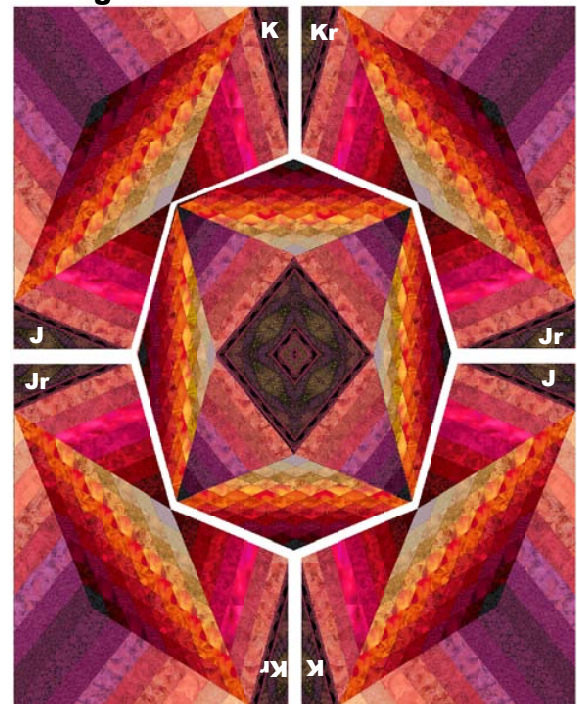
5. Make two regular and two reversed units.



6. Separately sew the H and I units to the G diamond first, then sew the H-I seam. Add the J and K patches. Make two regular and two reversed units.

Regular

Reversed



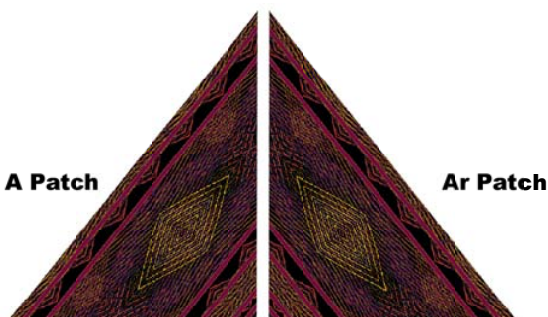
Reversed

Regular

7. Sew the corner units to the center unit, sewing the K-Kr and J-Jr seams last.

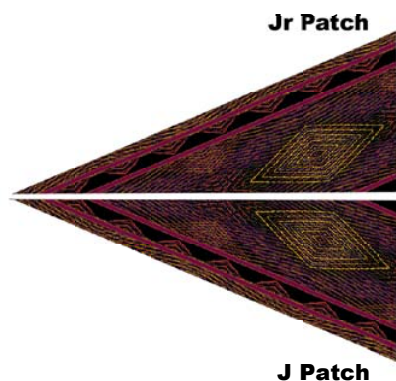


K Patch **Kr Patch**



A Patch

Ar Patch



Jr Patch

J Patch

Step 5: Make & Add Borders

Middle Border: Sew two strips together for top border and repeat for bottom border. Sew three strips together, twice, for side borders.

Add the borders following the instructions for a rectangular quilt and applying multiple borders in *Adding Borders the Jinny Beyer Way*.

Step 6: Finish the Quilt

Layer the quilt as follows: backing (wrong side up), batting, quilt top (right side up). Baste the layers together, and quilt as desired.

When quilting is completed, trim backing and batting even with quilt top edges.

Make binding strips using reserved binding fabric (Fabric 27). Bind the quilt using your favorite binding method or by following the instructions in *Binding a Quilt the Jinny Beyer Way* at www.jinnybeyer.com/binding.

Cutting Line: Lay ruler along this edge

G Diamond Cutting Guide (Flip upside down for G-reversed diamonds)

Align this edge with bottom of strip-set

Fabric Cutting Instructions

Follow the instructions below to cut the fabric as required, labeling each strip with the section letter and fabric number (H1, E12, etc.) WOF is assumed to be a minimum of 42" not including selvages. Suggested cutting layouts are provided for Fabrics 22-24.

Letter = Section **(#) = number of strips to cut**
Example: H (2) 3" x WOF = Cut 2 strips measuring 3" x WOF for Section H

Fabric 1

H (2) 3" x WOF
 I (2) 3" x WOF

Fabric 2

H (2) 3" x WOF
 I (2) 3" x WOF

Fabric 3

H (2) 3" x WOF
 I (2) 3" x WOF

Fabric 4

B (2) $2\frac{3}{16}$ " x WOF
 E (2) $2\frac{9}{16}$ " x WOF
 F (2) $2\frac{1}{4}$ " x WOF
 H (2) 3" x WOF
 I (2) 3" x WOF

Fabric 5

B (2) $2\frac{3}{16}$ " x WOF
 E (2) $2\frac{9}{16}$ " x WOF
 F (2) $2\frac{1}{4}$ " x WOF
 H (2) 3" x WOF
 I (2) 3" x WOF

Fabric 6

B (2) $2\frac{3}{16}$ " x WOF
 H (2) 3" x WOF
 I (2) 3" x WOF

Fabric 7

B (2) $2\frac{3}{16}$ " x WOF
 H (2) 3" x WOF
 I (2) 3" x WOF

Fabric 8

H (2) 3" x WOF

Fabric 9

B (2) $2\frac{3}{16}$ " x WOF
 I (2) 3" x WOF

Fabric 10

E (2) $2\frac{9}{16}$ " x WOF
 F (2) $2\frac{1}{4}$ " x WOF

Fabric 11

E (2) $2\frac{9}{16}$ " x WOF
 F (2) $2\frac{1}{4}$ " x WOF

Fabric 12

C (6) $1\frac{1}{2}$ " x 13"
 D (6) $1\frac{3}{4}$ " x $10\frac{1}{2}$ "
 E (2) $2\frac{9}{16}$ " x WOF
 F (2) $2\frac{1}{4}$ " x WOF
 G (12) $2\frac{3}{16}$ " x 12"

Fabric 13

C (5) $1\frac{1}{2}$ " x 13"
 D (5) $1\frac{3}{4}$ " x $10\frac{1}{2}$ "
 E (2) $2\frac{9}{16}$ " x WOF
 F (2) $2\frac{1}{4}$ " x WOF
 G (10) $2\frac{3}{16}$ " x 12"

Fabric 14

E (2) $2\frac{9}{16}$ " x WOF
 F (2) $2\frac{1}{4}$ " x WOF

Fabric 15

Reserve for Middle Border:
 (10) 3" x WOF

Then cut:

C (2) $1\frac{1}{2}$ " x 13"
 D (2) $1\frac{3}{4}$ " x $10\frac{1}{2}$ "
 E (2) $2\frac{9}{16}$ " x WOF
 F (2) $2\frac{1}{4}$ " x WOF
 G (4) $2\frac{3}{16}$ " x 12"

Fabric 16

C (1) $1\frac{1}{2}$ " x 13"
 D (1) $1\frac{3}{4}$ " x $10\frac{1}{2}$ "
 G (2) $2\frac{3}{16}$ " x 12"

Fabric 17

C (2) $1\frac{1}{2}$ " x 13"
 D (2) $1\frac{3}{4}$ " x $10\frac{1}{2}$ "
 G (4) $2\frac{3}{16}$ " x 12"

Fabric 18

C (3) $1\frac{1}{2}$ " x 13"
 D (3) $1\frac{3}{4}$ " x $10\frac{1}{2}$ "
 G (6) $2\frac{3}{16}$ " x 12"

Fabric 19

C (4) $1\frac{1}{2}$ " x 13"
 D (4) $1\frac{3}{4}$ " x $10\frac{1}{2}$ "
 G (8) $2\frac{3}{16}$ " x 12"

Fabric 20

C (5) $1\frac{1}{2}$ " x 13"
 D (5) $1\frac{3}{4}$ " x $10\frac{1}{2}$ "
 G (10) $2\frac{3}{16}$ " x 12"

Fabric 21

C (6) $1\frac{1}{2}$ " x 13"
 D (6) $1\frac{3}{4}$ " x $10\frac{1}{2}$ "
 G (12) $2\frac{3}{16}$ " x 12"

Fabric 22

C (7) $1\frac{1}{2}$ " x 13"
 D (7) $1\frac{3}{4}$ " x $10\frac{1}{2}$ "
 G (14) $2\frac{3}{16}$ " x 12"

Fabric 23

C (8) $1\frac{1}{2}$ " x 13"
 D (8) $1\frac{3}{4}$ " x $10\frac{1}{2}$ "
 G (16) $2\frac{3}{16}$ " x 12"

Fabric 24

C (7) $1\frac{1}{2}$ " x 13"
 D (7) $1\frac{3}{4}$ " x $10\frac{1}{2}$ "
 G (14) $2\frac{3}{16}$ " x 12"

Fabric 25

C (4) $1\frac{1}{2}$ " x 13"
 D (4) $1\frac{3}{4}$ " x $10\frac{1}{2}$ "
 G (8) $2\frac{3}{16}$ " x 12"

Fabric 26

C (3) $1\frac{1}{2}$ " x 13"
 D (3) $1\frac{3}{4}$ " x $10\frac{1}{2}$ "
 G (6) $2\frac{3}{16}$ " x 12"

Fabric 27

Reserve for Binding: $\frac{3}{4}$ yard

B (2) $2\frac{3}{16}$ " x WOF
 C (1) $1\frac{1}{2}$ " x 13"
 D (1) $1\frac{3}{4}$ " x $10\frac{1}{2}$ "
 G (2) $2\frac{3}{16}$ " x 12"

Fabric 28

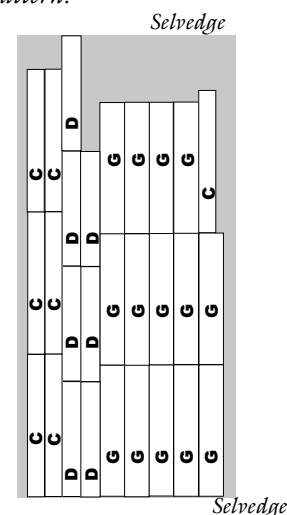
B (2) $2\frac{3}{16}$ " x WOF

Fabric 29

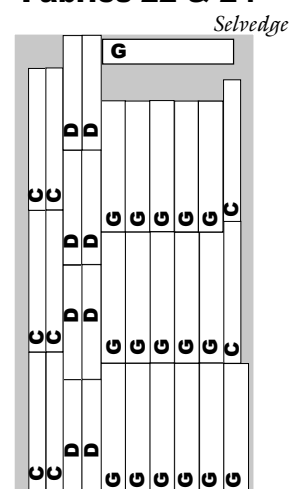
B (2) $2\frac{3}{16}$ " x WOF

Fabric 30

See pattern.



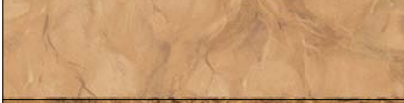
Fabrics 22 & 24



Fabric 23

Summer Lily Fabrics

	Fabric 1 ½ yd 6739-6 (P#109)
	Fabric 2 ½ yd 6342-13 (P#108)
	Fabric 3 ½ yd 4795-23 (P#107)
	Fabric 4 7/8 yd 8733-52
	Fabric 5 7/8 yd 5866-75 (P#147)
	Fabric 6 ½ yd 8733-51
	Fabric 7 ½ yd 4730-12 (P#143)
	Fabric 8 ¼ yd 4002-6 (P#142)
	Fabric 9 3/8 yd 8874-51
	Fabric 10 ½ yd 0690-03
	Fabric 11 ½ yd 9812-17 (P#29)
	Fabric 12 1 yd 0281-51
	Fabric 13 1 yd 7424-9 (P#30)
	Fabric 14 ½ yd 8874-50
	Fabric 15 1½ yd 0281-52

	Fabric 16 ¼ yd 9414-28 (P#42)
	Fabric 17 1/3 yd 6739-1 (P#1)
	Fabric 18 1/3 yd 4795-24 (P#112)
	Fabric 19 ½ yd 5866-74 (P#113)
	Fabric 20 ½ yd 8733-50
	Fabric 21 5/8 yd 0690-01
	Fabric 22 5/8 yd 0690-02
	Fabric 23 ¾ yd 0281-53
	Fabric 24 5/8 yd 8733-53
	Fabric 25 ½ yd 2770-3 (P#32)
	Fabric 26 1/3 yd 0690-04
	Fabric 27 1¼ yd 8874-53
	Fabric 28 ¼ yd 6340-14 (P#105)
	Fabric 29 ¼ yd 7424-13 (P#141)
	Fabric 30 4½ yds 0492-03

Adding Borders the Jinny Beyer Way

Jinny Beyer's border prints are designed specifically with the quilter in mind. Each fabric has a wide and a narrow stripe which coordinate in both design and color. Both stripes have mirror-image motifs which are essential for perfectly mitered corners. In addition, the two different stripes in the border print are separated by at least a half-inch so that a 1/4" seam allowance is provided for on both sides of the stripes. From selvage to selvage, there are always at least four repeats of each stripe across the fabric so calculating the yardage needed to border a quilt is easy: you need the length of the longest side of the quilt plus an additional half-yard to match design elements and allow for the miters at the corners.

Framing a Square Quilt

1. Place a strip of the border print across the middle of the quilt, centering a motif from the border at the exact center of the quilt. (Because of minor differences in seam allowances taken and stretching that can occur on bias edges, opposite edges of a quilt often measure slightly differently. Using a measurement taken from the middle of the quilt will help keep the quilt from "ruffling" at the edges.)

2. To mark the first miter, position a right-angle triangle so that one of the sides of the right angle runs along the bottom edge of the border print. Then carefully move the triangle until the angled side touches the point where the top edge of the border print meets the edge of the quilt. (See arrow in *Diagram 1*.) Mark, then cut the miter line. (Because the miter is cut right at the edge of the quilt, the seam allowance is already included.)

3. Carefully pick up the mitered side of the border strip and lay it on top of the strip on the opposite side of the quilt, right-sides together, placing the top edge of the strip at the edge of the quilt. If necessary, adjust the top strip so that the design motifs on the top and bottom match exactly. If you have centered a motif from the border print in the middle of the quilt, the designs should match at the edges. Cut the second miter. (Using the cut edge as a guide, rather than the triangle, ensures that your design motifs will be an exact match.)

4. Using this first mitered strip as a guide, cut three more identical pieces, making sure that the design on the border print is exactly the same on all four pieces.

5. Mark seam intersection dots on the short side of each of your border strips. To find the spot, simply draw a short line 1/4-inch inside the mitered edge and the short edge of the border strip. Mark the dot where the two lines intersect. Do the same for each corner of your quilt.

6. To sew the borders to the quilt, pin the mid-point of one of the border pieces to the middle of one of the edges of the quilt. Next, match and pin the dots on each side of your border with the dots on the quilt corners. Continue pinning the border to the quilt, easing in any fullness. (The edge of the quilt is usually a little wider than the center because of bias edges or seams.) Sew the border to the quilt, starting and stopping at the dots. Sew the mitered seams last, starting from the inside dot. When pinning the edges together, be sure to match the design elements on both pieces.

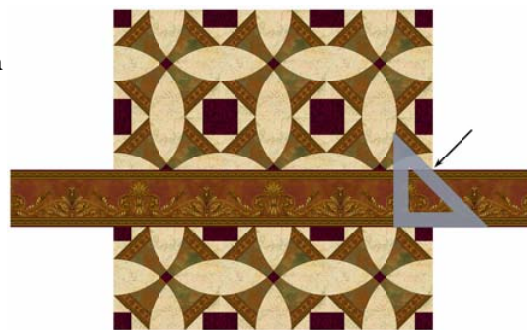


Diagram 1: Mark the miter.



Diagram 2: Cut three pieces identical to the first.



Diagram 3: Correctly cut and sewn borders will have designs that "flow" around the corners.



Framing a Rectangular Quilt

With rectangles, you cannot always be assured that the designs will automatically match at the corners so you must take an extra step.

1. First, follow steps 1-3 above and cut two identical strips for the short ends of the quilt. The pieces for the other two sides of the quilt must be cut differently: for the corners on all pieces to match, there must be a seam in these long pieces at the exact center of the quilt.

2. Place one of the cut strips on top of a length of the border print stripe, matching the fabric designs. Cut one miter to match the miter on the top strip. Set the top strip aside. Lay the newly cut strip on top of the quilt through the center, aligning one mitered edge with the edge of the quilt. Mark the center of the quilt on the strip as in *Diagram 4*. Move the strip from the quilt and cut it off $\frac{1}{4}$ " beyond the center mark. Using this cut strip as a guide, cut one more piece identical to it.



Diagram 5: The long borders on rectangular quilts have center seams.

You also need two strips that are the exact mirror images of these pieces. Using one of the strips you just cut, flip it over and lay it on a strip of border print, matching the fabric design exactly. (The two strips will be right sides together.) Cut the miter and straight edges to match the top piece. Using the newly cut strip as a guide, cut one more piece.

3. Sew the seams at the middle of two mirror-imaged strips and attach these borders to the quilt as in Steps 5 and 6 in **Framing a Square Quilt**. Sewing the borders to a rectangular quilt in this manner assures that the corners will match. There will be a seam at the center of the long strips (*Diagram 5*), but the design at that center will mirror-image as well, allowing the design to flow around the quilt.

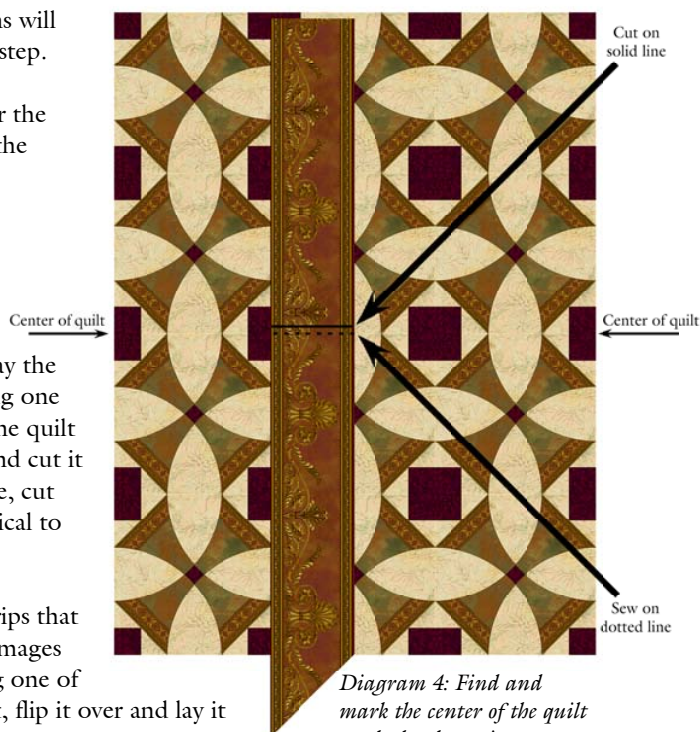


Diagram 4: Find and mark the center of the quilt on the border strip.

Applying Multiple Borders

Jinny often designs quilts to make full use of the border prints. First, she will frame the quilt with the narrow border stripe, then add a coordinating fabric as a second border. The quilt is finished off with the wide stripe from the border print.

Jinny personally measures and adds each border separately. However, when the middle border is a fabric that doesn't have to be matched at the corners, she recommends the following method as being a little faster: Sew the second border to the first and then measure and cut them as a single border in the steps above. Measure, cut and sew the third border separately after the first two borders have been completed and sewn to the quilt.

Binding the Quilt: When Jinny uses a border print to frame a quilt, she typically sews the binding to the back of the quilt and turns it to the front. This allows her to carefully hand-stitch the binding along a straight line printed on the border print fabric. For details, see www.jinnybeyer.com/binding.

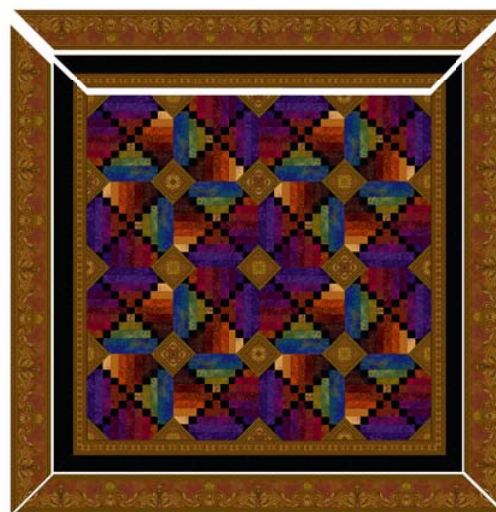


Diagram 6: Applying multiple borders

Summer Lily Templates

Important Information

The following pages include all the templates used in Jinny Beyer's quilt, Summer Lily. They are too large to fit on a standard sheet of paper and must be handled in one of the two following ways. (We suggest you work with a single template at a time to avoid mixing pieces.)

Accuracy of the final templates is critical and not all printers and copiers reproduce accurately. Check the measurements of the Template Check box on every print-out/copy.

Templates A, J and K

These templates are provided actual size, but in two sections. For each template, print or copy the page at 100% (no scaling) then cut the two sections apart. Tape the sections of the individual template together at the dashed line that bisects the shapes.

Templates B, C, D, E, F, G, H and I

These templates are provided at 50% of actual size, and in two sections. Working with one section of a single template at a time, copy it, enlarging it 200%. You may need to shift the original several times to produce enlargements of all sections of the template. Tape the sections of the individual template together at the dashed line that bisects the shapes.

**Printed, actual-sized templates are also available for purchase
from JINNY BEYER STUDIO.
Visit www.jinnybeyer.com for more information
or call 866.759.7373**

This template is full-sized. Do not enlarge.

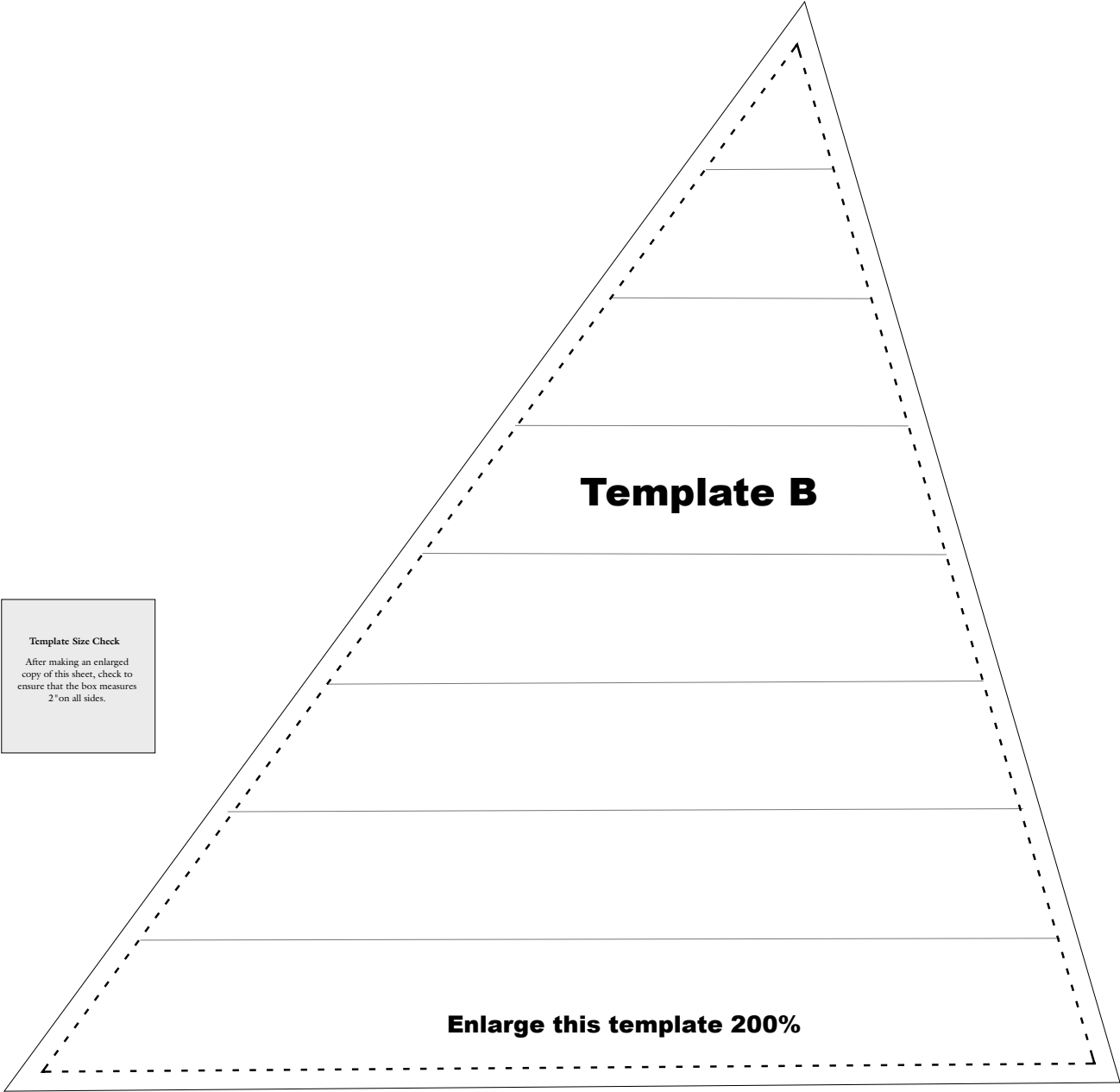
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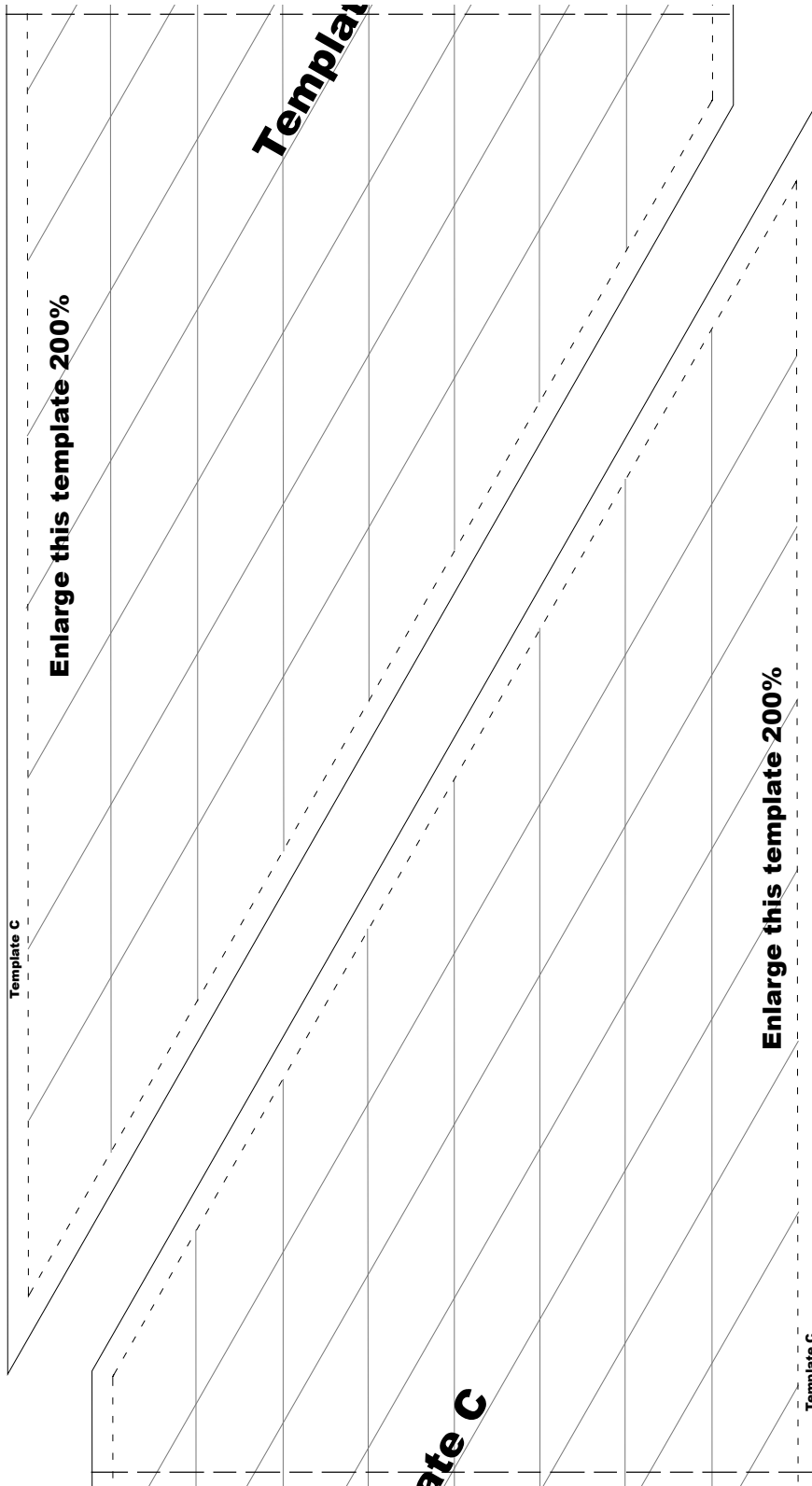
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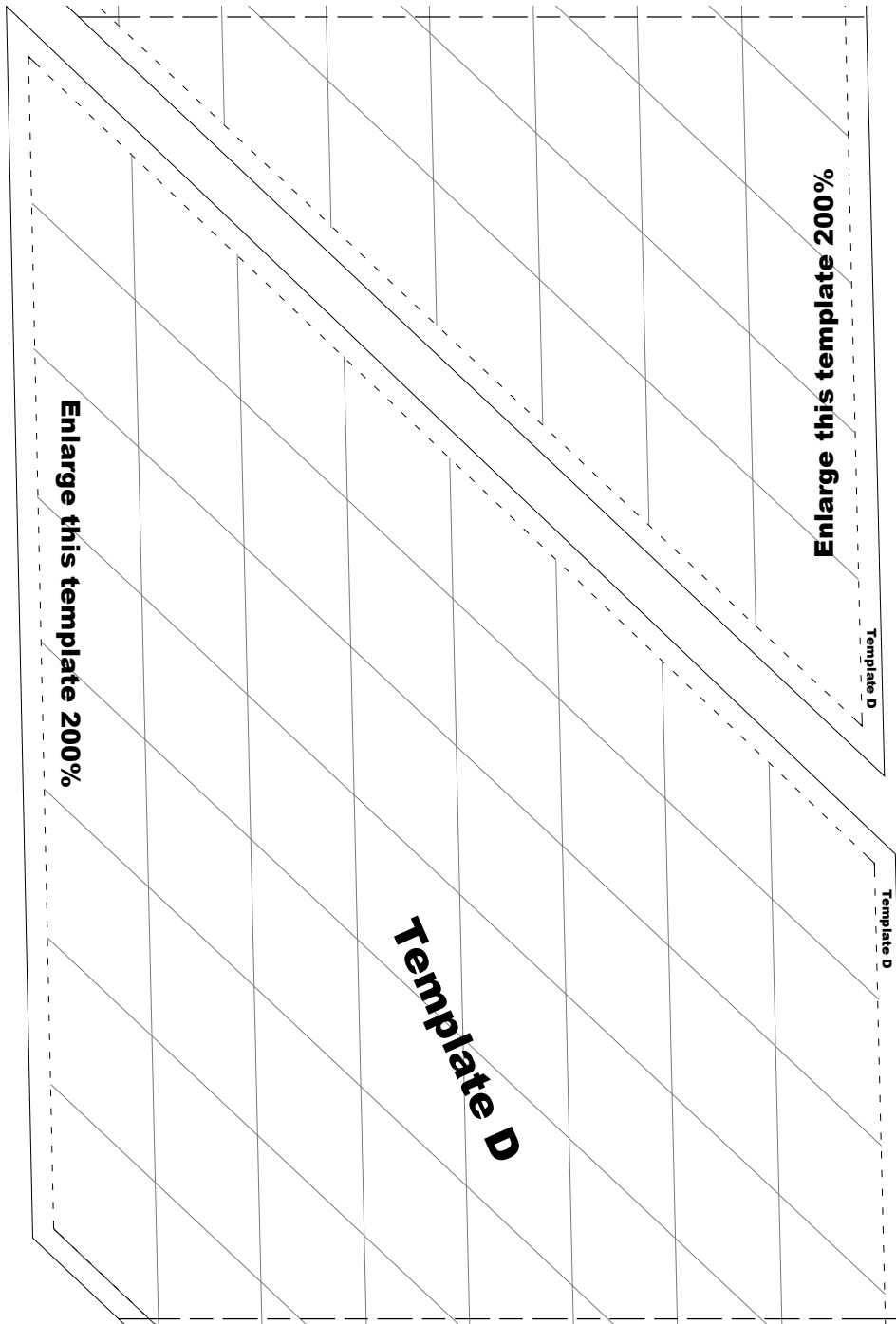
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Template A

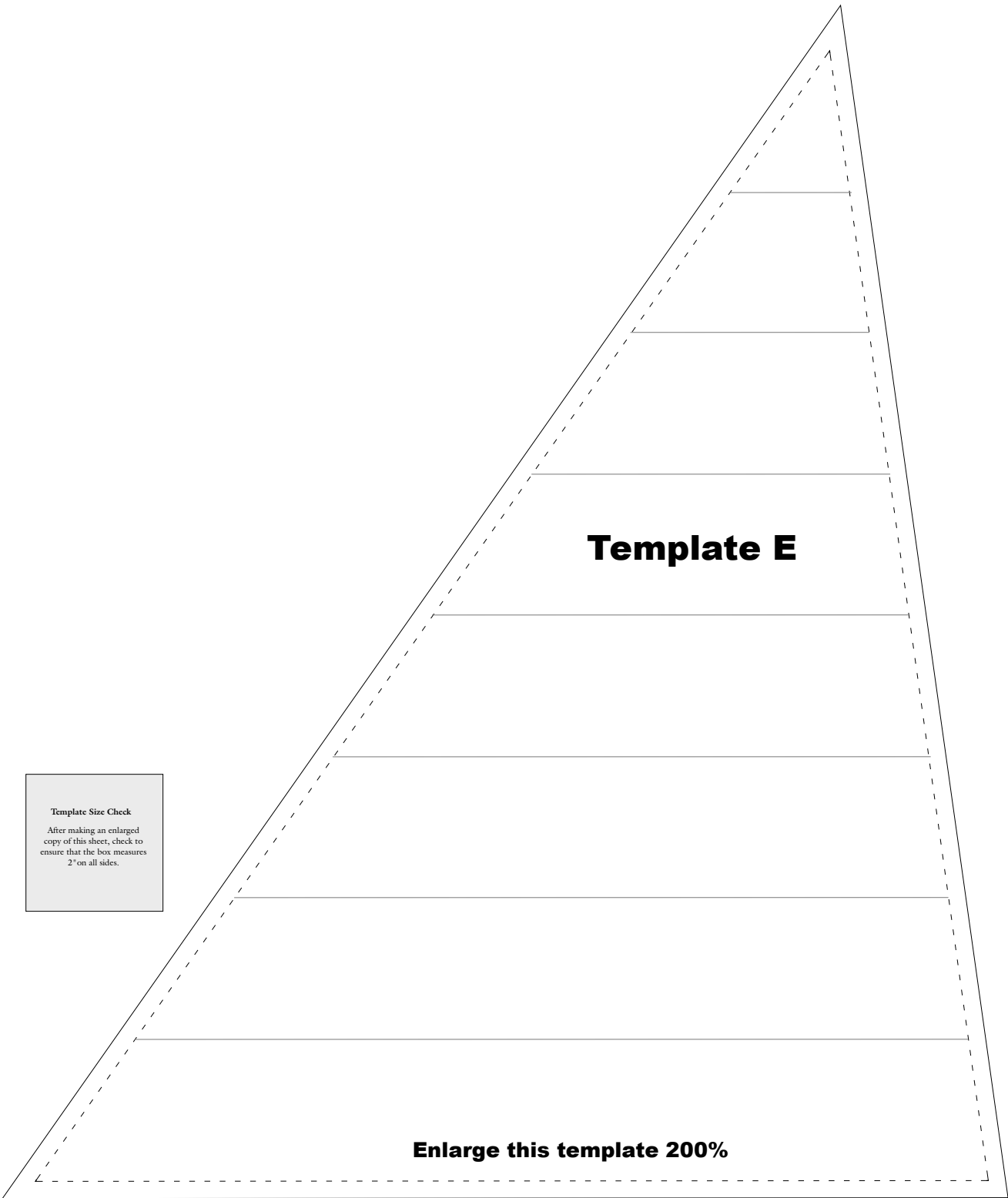




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Template F

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Template G

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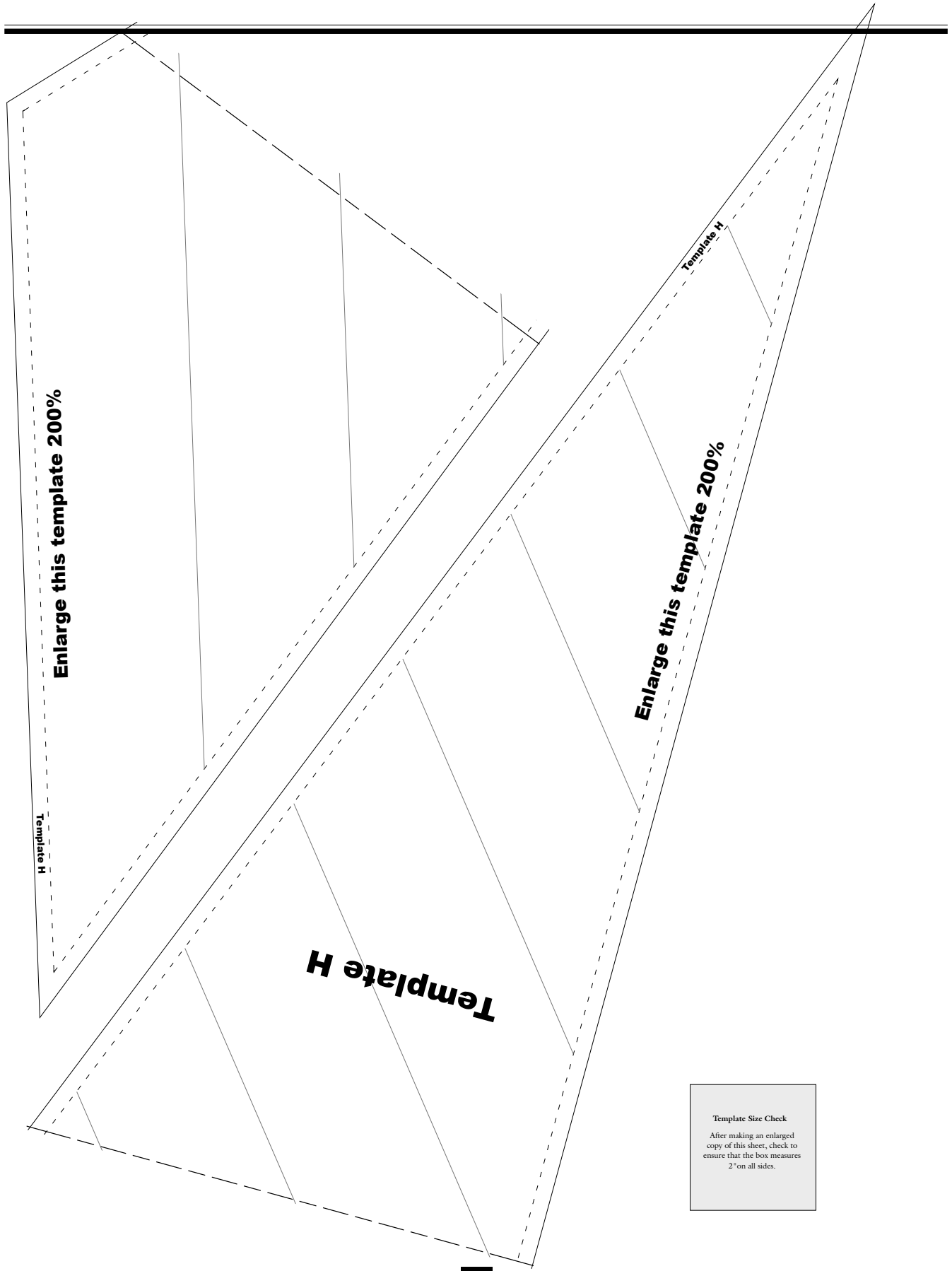
Template G

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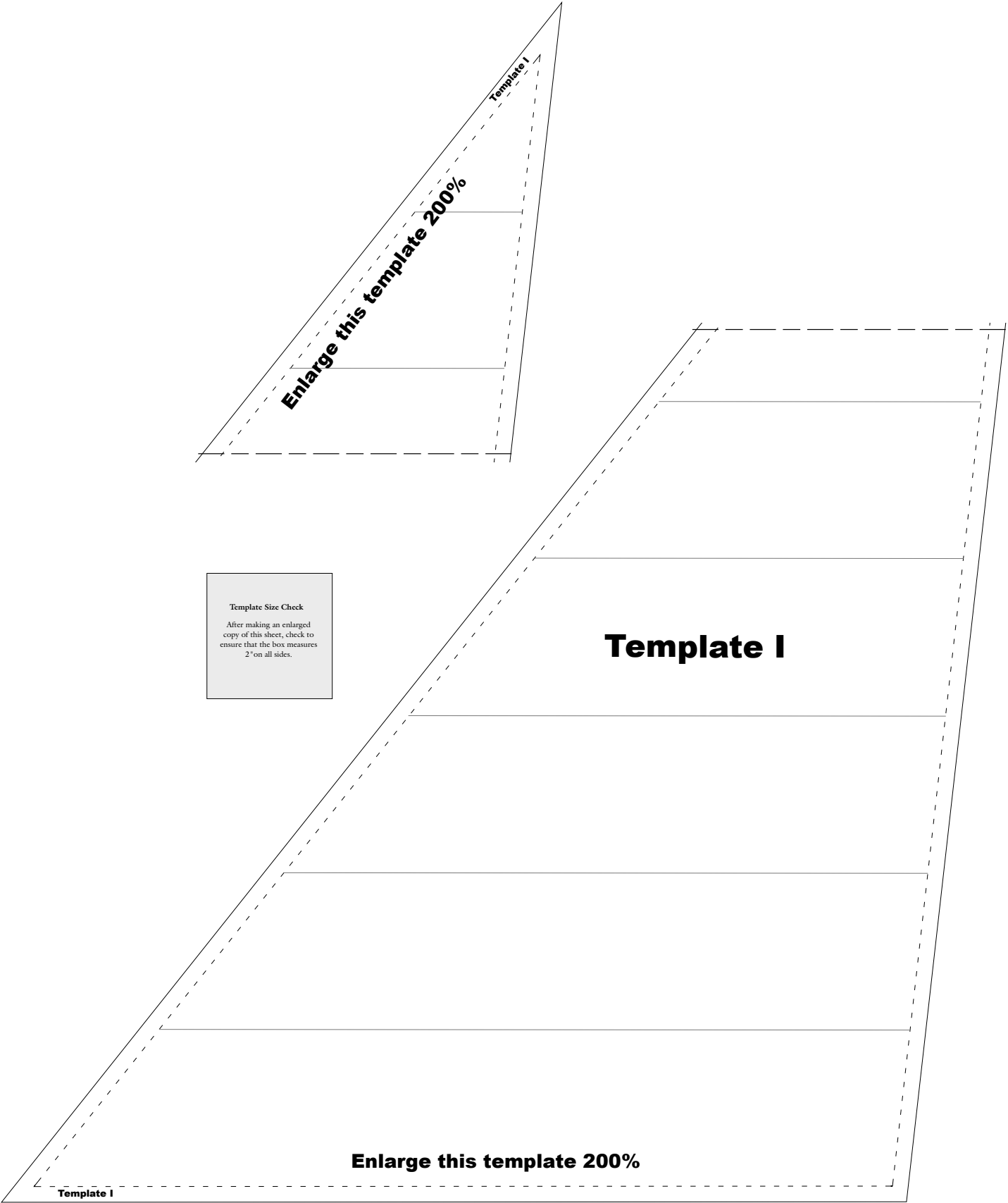
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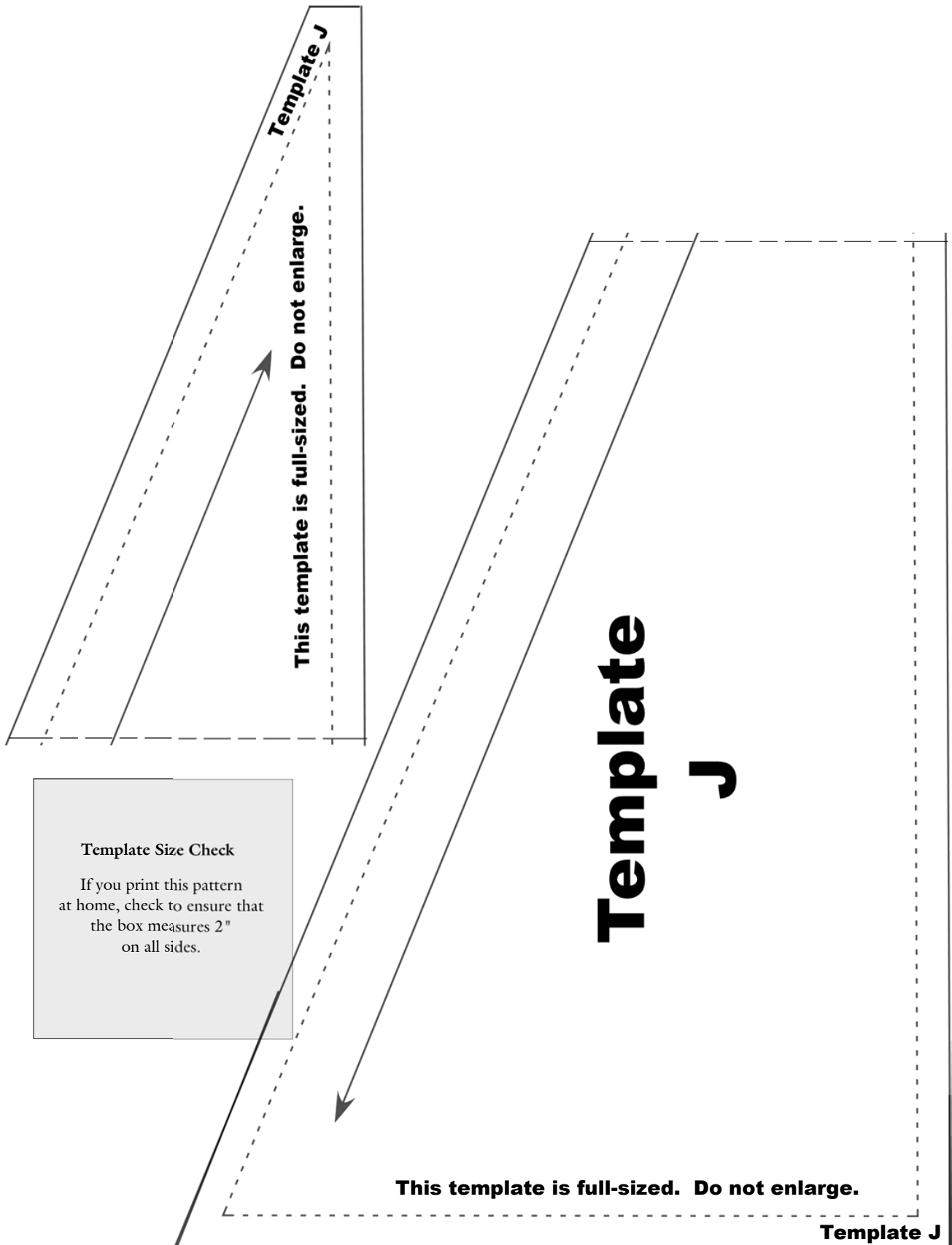
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Template Size Check

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Template K

Template K

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Template K