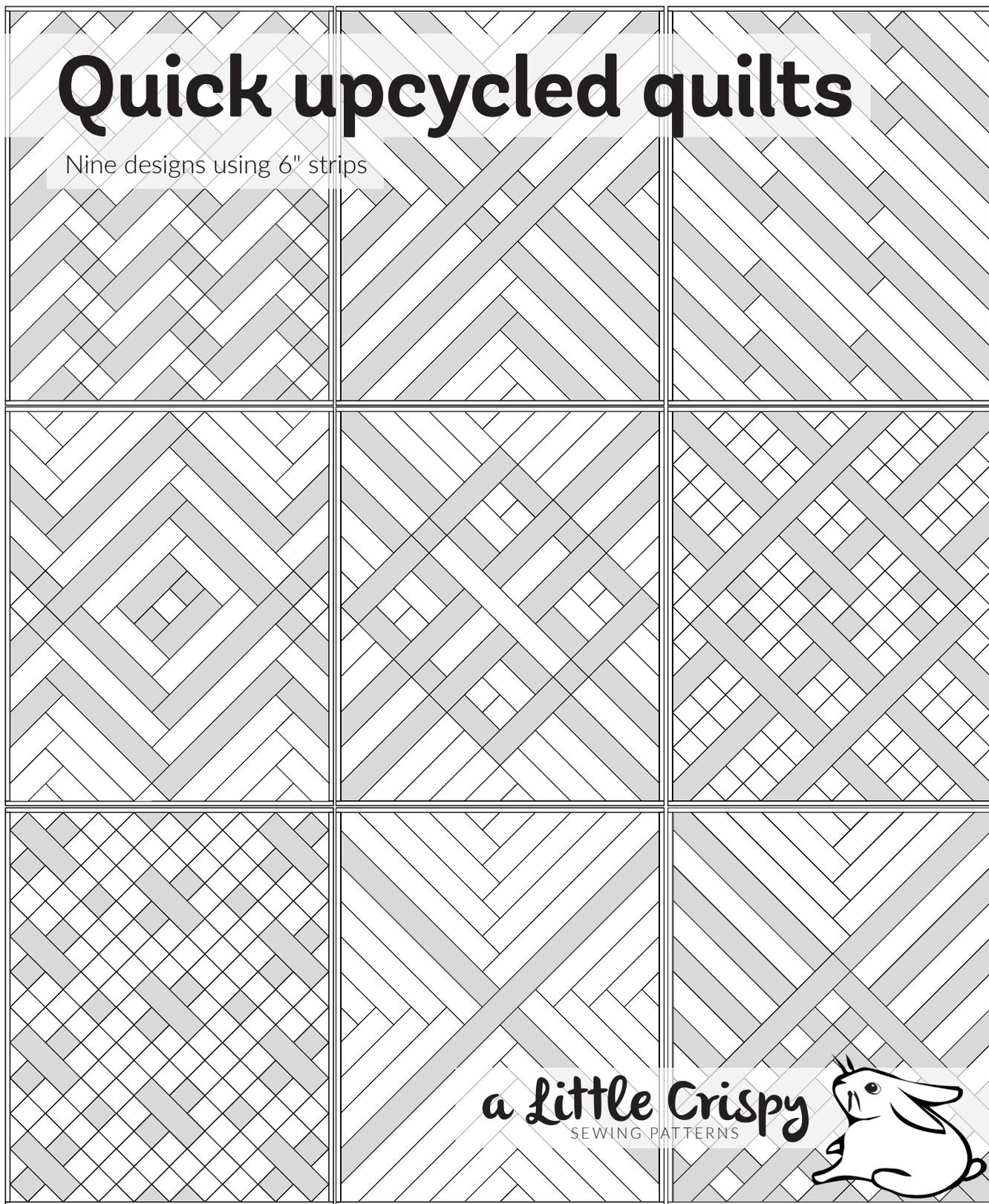


# Quick upcycled quilts

Nine designs using 6" strips



## Introduction

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See examples of the designs by searching Instagram with the hashtag [#9upcycledquilts](#). Share your own makes with this hashtag too!

This pattern contains nine different designs for sewing twin-sized quilts using 6" strips of fabric. These designs are really quick & easy to sew so that you can turn to them over and over again. The finished size of the quilts is approximately 70" x 86".

The sample quilts were all sewn using upcycled/thrifted fabrics (mostly men's shirts) paired with a background fabric, and that's what I recommend using when you sew your own. The background fabric can come from your stash, be cut from any large upcycled item (like a sheet), or it can be scrappy, with many similar upcycled fabrics.

This pattern assumes that you have basic sewing and quilting knowledge.

### Why only twin-sized quilts?

I chose twin-sized quilts for these designs because they are one of the most-needed sizes for donated quilts, and that was the final destination of all of the sample quilts.

If you'd like to sew larger or smaller quilts using the same designs, you can trim the edges, add borders, or use narrower strips. Feel free to modify them as you need.

### Why 6" strips?

Nearly every quilter owns a 6" x 12" or 6" x 24" ruler. Cutting 6" strips is very simple and requires no thinking at all; you just use the outer edges of your ruler.

6" is also just a really nice width: narrow enough to create interesting designs, but also wide enough to keep designs super quick and easy to sew!

### Why did I use upcycled fabric?

I think most of us in the quilting community could do better as far as sustainability goes. Cotton quilting fabric in particular is extremely resource-intensive. I'm putting forth a big effort to reduce the amount of new quilting fabric I buy and use.

I've been collecting thrifted fabrics for years, but one problem I've had with using it is that it's very easy to accumulate, but it's time-consuming to cut up and use—the fabrics are all irregular shapes and smaller pieces. And, if you don't cut it up right away, it is also difficult to store and organize.

But, cutting a 6" strip is very easy to do from shirt fronts and backs, for example. You can also build the bits and pieces like sleeves and collars into 6" strips, which is not as time-consuming as you'd think and very satisfying. I offer a few tips on how to do this in later sections.

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Check out my latest patterns and other info at [alittlecrispy.com](http://alittlecrispy.com) or follow me on Instagram [@CrispyKristin](#). For questions or comments, please contact me at [kristin@alittlecrispy.com](mailto:kristin@alittlecrispy.com).

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## Choosing fabric

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### Sources of upcycled or secondhand fabric

Your only limit is your imagination! Try your own closet or household, family or friends, thrift/charity shops, tag/estate sales, buy/sell/trade groups like buy nothing groups or Facebook marketplace or destash groups, Etsy, eBay, or even the free table at a guild meeting.

I get most of my upcycled fabric either from a thrift shop or from a thrift shop outlet (Goodwill Outlet) that sells clothing by the pound very inexpensively. If you're unfamiliar with thrift shop outlet stores, I wrote up a blog post about shopping there that you can check out at <https://bit.ly/GWoutlet>.

If thrifted fabric just won't work for you, you can also reduce your impact by purchasing secondhand or destashed fabric. That fabric has already made its impact; using what someone else is discarding is a more sustainable option than buying new.

### What to look for in upcycled fabric

I usually just scan and grab things by looks alone, but I always give things a quick feel and also check the content label, if the item has one. If the item feels good and is good quality, it will probably work well for you. If it feels scratchy, stiff, thin, slippery/shifty/stretchy, or at all unpleasant, just put it back, no matter how pretty it is. There is so much to choose from—don't waste your time on poor quality.

Also, check the item for wear and smell. Stains and rips you can cut around or ignore, but avoid items that are worn out, faded, badly pilled, or have really smoky or mildewy smells.

My favorite choices are:

- **Cotton** (woven): shirting, flannel, twill, corduroy, denim, chambray
- **Linen and linen blends**, like cotton/linen, rayon/linen, and silk/linen. Note that silk and rayon and their blends do not wear as well as other fabrics, so are perhaps not the best choice for a quilt that will be well-used.
- **Polyester/cotton blends**
- **Other plant-based fabrics**: tencel, ramie, hemp, bamboo, etc.
- **Wool**: suit pants, for example. Thick sweaters/skirts/coats are more difficult to sew with, but not impossible! Wool tends to have a looser weave and frays a fair bit, so might not be the best choice for small piecing or beginners.

## What to watch out for

While of course you should feel free to use whatever you like, there are a few things that can make sewing more difficult than it needs to be:

- **Spandex/lycra blends or stretchy fabric, like jersey:** stretch makes sewing accurately very difficult. 2% spandex might be workable in a woven cotton shirt or denim pants.  
You can interface stretchy fabric to prevent it from stretching, but interfacing is usually made from synthetic fibers and glue, so it's not the most sustainable addition to a quilt. I'm still testing ways to reduce the stretch, but perhaps basting to a woven fabric, like a sheet, would work.
- **Acrylic, Nylon, or most other synthetics:** these have a low melting temperature and make it difficult to press your quilt. (Polyester blends are fine, and some 100% polyester can work).
- **Satin or anything slippery:** it's difficult to sew with.
- **Rayon:** it's not durable and it wears poorly.
- **Pure silk:** it's quite fragile, so it's not ideal for a quilt that will need washing. If you are doing an art/wall/decorative quilt it's lovely.
- **Women's clothing:** these often have spandex, are cut on the bias, are too lightweight, and can have lots of darts, stitching, and trims that make it more difficult to get a large usable chunk of fabric. But, they can definitely be worth the effort for great prints.

## Color choices

When you first start thrifting for quilting, especially at places like an outlet where it's so inexpensive, it's very tempting to get ALL the things that could work for a quilt, but having some kind of plan going in can help you avoid impulse purchases that you might not need.

Think about how you use fabric now. Do you use leftovers and scraps? Do you love to make coordinated quilts or scrappy, everything but the kitchen sink quilts? When you decide to make a quilt, do you prefer to first shop your stash, or make color and fabric choices based on what you feel like in the moment at the quilt shop? The answers to these questions should guide your thrifting choices.

If you love scrappy, kitchen-sink quilts, and especially if you use your leftovers, you have more flexibility in what you choose. Get what grabs your eye, and vary the colors, values, and prints as you like. Especially if your goal is to build a small stash of upcycled fabric to work from, you can be much more free to buy what you like.

If you prefer a color-coordinated look, you'll probably want to avoid choosing random items to upcycle. When you select items, think about if they fit with the overall

look or colors of your stash and your other thrifted fabrics. You already automatically do this when you shop at a quilt shop; for example, many people don't mix civil war and batik fabrics. There's nothing wrong with mixing styles and color palettes, but if you choose random styles and colors and you don't like how they go together or like how they go with what you already have, you won't wind up using them.

Of course, not every trip to the thrift store will result in a fully-formed palette or group of fabrics for a quilt! I'll often decide I'm collecting a particular palette (or three) and it will take multiple visits or multiple shops to find what I'm looking for. I have a "Thrift shop" list in my grocery app on my phone where I keep a running list of what I'm specifically looking for at a thrift shop in general, not just quilting fabrics. It helps me focus on what I actually need. You could also bring small swatches (like the cuffs of a shirt) of what you've already found with you while shopping to help.

For example, nice yellow, orange, or green men's shirts are harder to find at the outlet, so when I'm in a regular thrift shop I always scan for yellow, orange, and green.

If you're thrifting for a specific quilt, also think about the design you're using when you consider how the items look together. Decide if there needs to be value contrast (light/dark) or no contrast. Do you want differences in scale and print? Even if you use only shirts, you can choose different scales of plaids, stripes, and checks. For colors, are you collecting pieces of the same color/hue (for example, the grey/blue that is in so many men's shirts), or are you collecting many different shades of the same color?

These are the color groupings I used in the sample quilts, but there is no limit to your options:

- Pure grayish blue, in a gradation from light to dark
- Pure blue and black, stripes only (no plaids/checks)
- Cool red and a blue that is almost periwinkle
- Olive greens and taupes
- True reds and taupes/tans
- Blues and taupes/tans
- Blacks and blues, all scrappy
- Grays and olives
- Brighter greens

## Prep work & cutting

There is a little bit of prep work required for using upcycled fabrics. The first thing you want to do when you get home from the thrift shop or bring in upcycled fabrics is to wash everything in hot water. This will remove dirt or smells and pre-shrink your fabrics if they aren't already pre-shrunk. Examine your fabrics post-washing to make sure that they're still suitable for quilting and aren't bleeding, fraying, or pilling.

## Cutting up upcycled items for quilting

Cutting up clothing and other items feels so wrong the first time you do it, but it gets to be fun, and the more expensive they originally were, the better!

It's true that it takes longer to extract fabric from clothing than from bolts of fabric at the store, but at \$1-2 per yard of fabric from an outlet, or even \$6-10 from a regular thrift shop, it can be worth that extra time. Especially if you have down time where you don't feel like sewing—I cut up clothes while watching TV.

Bonnie Hunter has a great video on “de-boning” a shirt (although I find that ripping versus cutting doesn't always work for me):

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zS-09AYE0fM>

It's a similar process to cut up other items. You want to cut out bulky seams, areas that are curved or don't lie flat, and hardware/notions that could interfere with your design. For example, on men's pants, there is usually a bulky, flat-felled seam on the outer leg that you might choose to remove, but the inner leg seam is simply straight stitched and could be left intact in the quilt.

If you're using clothing, you'll run across features like pockets, darts, seams, zippers, buttons, labels, etc. It's totally up to you how you handle these. If pockets are flat, like on a shirt front, I tend to just leave them where they are and cut right through them. The same goes for simple seams and darts. These add interesting texture and pattern to the quilt and I enjoy seeing them in the finished quilt.

Carefully consider whether you want to leave in bulkier items, like buttons or zippers. You don't want to hit either of these things while you're sewing or quilting. But they can also add interest, so it's up to you!

## Dealing with leftovers

There will be bits and pieces left over after cutting up your upcycled items that are not really usable, like seams and interfaced areas. I encourage you to collect these together and see if there is textile recycling in your area instead of putting them in the trash.

Some thrift shops and clothing shops accept bags of textile recycling if they're labeled properly, but call ahead and ask first. There are also fabric recyclers available online, such as For Days, where you can order a bag, fill it with scraps, send it back, and they will recycle it. I haven't tested them yet, but it looks promising:

<https://fordays.com/pages/take-back-bag>.

Another idea is to consider chopping up the leftovers into tiny bits and using them for stuffing pillows or poufs.

You can also compost natural fibers through your city or at home for non-food gardens (the chemicals from dyes and printing fabrics can accumulate in the soil and you don't want that in your vegetable garden).

## Dealing with problem areas

Some of the items you use might have a hole, stain, tear, or other problem in the middle of an otherwise totally usable area of fabric. You can either cut around the issue or mend your fabric before you use it with any technique—an applique patch, decorative stitching, darning, etc.

For example, a few times when removing collar buttons I've nicked a hole in the shirt front. Or I've needed to patch an area that I had to cut out for bulky reasons, like a zippered pocket or the button placket on sleeves.

## Fabric quantities

*All measurements in this pattern include ¼" seam allowances.*

*WOF = Width of Fabric*

The amount of fabric you can get from different pieces of clothing varies widely, so having a bit of an adventuresome spirit is essential to working with upcycled fabrics. Be ready to make substitutions and adapt as opportunities to be creative present themselves. Approximate fabric quantities are listed with each individual design.

For each design, I chose to arrange the thrifted fabrics in a particular way. This is completely optional. I tried to arrange them so that each section could be filled in with the amount of fabric found in one men's long-sleeved shirt (size L or bigger) to keep things simple.

In one or two cases you might find that a shirt is not quite enough (especially if you have smaller shirts, or shirts with darts), or that the design calls for so little of a shirt that you are fine making do with repeating a shirt. Any way you want to make it work is great!

I've included coloring sheets so you can choose to arrange the fabrics any way you like.

I've also listed the total number of inches needed for each fabric so that you can quickly estimate if you have enough. Since all the strips in each quilt are 6" wide, this is the total number of inches that you would need if you had a continuous 6" strip. For example, if you needed four 6" x 11" strips from a fabric, then that fabric would be listed as needing 44" total inches (4 x 11").

I find that I can get about ⅔ to 1 yard out of a Medium/ Large men's long-sleeved shirt, depending on the fit. This translates to about 160" to 240" of 6" strips.

On the next page is a quick conversion table listing the number of yards of 40" fabric needed for the corresponding length of 6" strip. If you're cutting from yardage of quilting fabric, the upper number of the range is the approximate number of strip inches you would get out of the amount of fabric listed.

For example, you can expect to get about 120" of strips from ½ yard of 40" wide fabric. So if a design calls for 110" of strips, you could likely substitute a ½ yard cut from your stash.

The table below lists the equivalent number of yards\* for the corresponding length of 6" strip.

6" strip length	Yards	6" strip length	Yards
0-40"	¼	601-640"	2⅔
41-80"	⅓	641-720"	3
81-120"	½	721-760"	3¼
121-160"	⅔	761-800"	3⅓
161-240"	1	801-840"	3½
241-280"	1¼	841-880"	3⅔
281-320"	1⅓	881-960"	4
321-360"	1½	961-1000"	4¼
361-400"	1⅔	1001-1040"	4⅓
401-480"	2	1041-1080"	4½
481-520"	2¼	1081-1120"	4¾
521-560"	2⅓	1121-1200"	5
561-600"	2½		

*\*If you're purchasing fabric, buy slightly more than listed to account for shrinkage and crooked cuts.*

## Cutting

All of the designs in this pattern are made using 6" strips of fabric. Each design has a table that lists the number and length of the strips for each fabric.

All you need to do is to cut 6" strips from your fabric, and then subcut these strips into the sizes listed in the design, piecing strips together to get the required length as necessary. For example, even if you are cutting from yardage, you will need to piece together two 6" x WOF strips and then subcut to create a 60" strip.

Because each fabric has the total number of inches of strips needed, you can either:

- sew all of your strips together right away, and subcut pieces from that big strip, or
- piece your strips together as you cut, seeing what configuration of strips might be the most efficient use of fabric.

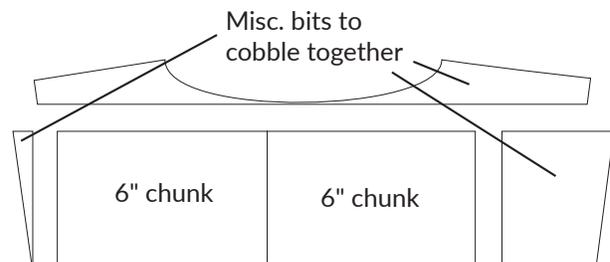
Either way works, do what works best for you.

## Making do & piecing bits together

Because of the variable and one-of-a-kind nature of using upcycled clothing and other textiles as fabric, you might need to be creative if you run short. Be open to adding in one or more additional fabrics that are similar or even very different!

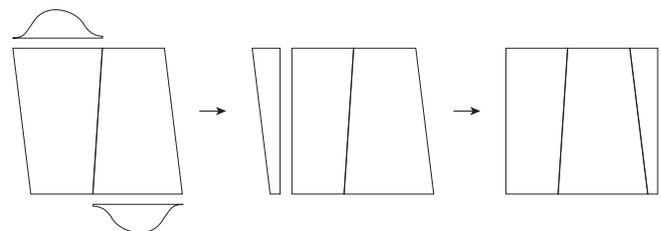
If it looks like I won't quite have enough fabric in a shirt just by cutting long strips, but it's pretty close, I add onto the 6" strips I already have with chunks that aren't very long but are 6" wide, and distribute these smaller chunks throughout the strip.

This could be pieces cut from cuffs, collars, the yoke (upper back), or sleeve caps (the rounded bits trimmed off in the sleeve diagram below). Sometimes I trim them straight, and sometimes I leave them a little bit angled. There is no right or wrong way to do it. Below is an example of how I might cut up the yoke of a shirt.



If you have fabric bits left over but they're too small to just add onto the 6" strip, or if they have funny angles, sew pieces together to create a larger 6" section. I use up a lot of angled pieces (like sleeves) and leftover bits like this.

For example, sleeves are rarely 12" wide all the way down, so you can only get one nice full strip from them as-is, which would leave you with two long, skinny angled bits. Instead, you could sew the angled part of two sleeves together as illustrated below to create a large rectangle of fabric. Where the angled seams run through the fabric they form a wonderful point of interest for the quilt.



Note that the angle is slightly different on each side of the sleeve. To get the maximum sized fabric chunk you need to match up the same angles. To do this, you'll need to flip one sleeve over to the wrong side, but for most shirts the fabric looks the same on both sides, so it doesn't matter.

If the fabric has a right and wrong side, layer the two angles on top of each other so that they completely cover one another and the straight edges are parallel, and cut a new straight angle through both layers. This gives them matching angles to sew together. Sherri Lynn Wood demos this technique for here: <https://youtu.be/FKvldHVraX8?t=307>.

There are lots of angles on clothing that come in pairs like this and sewing the similar angles together is a great way to create a straight-edged piece of fabric ready for quilting. For example, you can sew angled pant legs together in a similar way.

I think quirks like these in a quilt are the best parts and make it so much more interesting, so embrace the opportunity to get creative when it appears!

## Edge trimming waste

Each of these quilts has all of the squares set on point, creating triangles that stick out all the way around the edge of the quilt. These triangles get trimmed off in the final quilt. I suggest in each design to quilt your quilt before squaring off the extra triangle points as this makes it easier to prevent stretching.

However, before you baste your quilt, you can stitch all the way around the quilt top along the diagonal line where it will be trimmed later with a medium stitch length to stop it from stretching, and then trim off the triangles with a little extra buffer. The advantage of doing it this way is that then you can use up those triangles in the backing of the quilt, perhaps assembling them into HSTs (half-square triangles).

## Battings, backings, and bindings: try alternatives

To finish each quilt, you'll need:

**Backing:** 5¼ yards, or a twin or larger sheet

**Batting:** 74" x 90", or a twin or larger sheet or blanket

**Binding:** ¾ yard

**All of the designs finish the same size, around 70" x 86".**

Because the inspiration for this pattern is to be more eco-friendly, I would be remiss if I didn't also suggest that you consider alternative battings, backings, and bindings to finish your quilt.

For batting, consider trying a thrifted or old flannel sheet, thin fleece, wool, or something similar. Anything that is thin enough but that still breathes is fair game! If you plan to use something that shrinks a fair bit, like wool or unwashed flannel, before basting, launder it as you would the quilt to pre-shrink it.

If you're set on using commercial batting, you can seek out either an organic cotton or recycled polyester batting for the most sustainable choices. Or, piece together a batting from your batting scraps. Google "Frankenbatting" for tips.

For backing, using sheets, especially flannel sheets, is a great way to have a very inexpensive, snuggly, one-piece backing. Sheets are quite plentiful and inexpensive at thrift stores.

You can also create a backing using all large pieces cut from clothes, like shirt backs and fronts, long skirts, or pant legs.

For binding, you can use any large piece of upcycled fabric, like a sheet, or make it scrappy with your leftovers. You can also finish your quilt with a knife edge, which uses no binding at all!

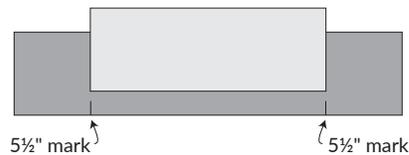
## Using the designs

Each of the nine designs in this pattern are written as standalone patterns. There is one page with an overall layout, approximate fabric quantities, cutting directions, and then an assembly diagram that shows fabric placement.

Coloring sheets are in a separate file to let you play with color placement and design. All of the fabric placement and designs are suggestions, feel free to make it your own!

### Tip for aligning diagonal rows

Lining up long diagonal rows can be tricky if there aren't seams to match. I suggest laying out the longer strip, and put a small ruler or mark on each end 5½" from the edge. Then, align then next row's edges with the rulers or marks.



### Pinning and pressing

Both pinning and pressing methods are according to your preference. However, I advise pinning long strips as they tend to shift and pucker a bit otherwise.

### Working with bias edges

The edges all the way around the quilt, if sewn according to the pattern, will be on the bias. Some people prefer not to do this as it does make quilting more difficult if you aren't quite careful not to stretch the bias edges. You can help avoid stretching by starching your pieces, avoiding steam and pushing when pressing, and being careful not to pull on the pieces.

If you'd still prefer to not have bias edges around the quilt, you can follow directions online for creating setting triangles as a substitute or addition to the edge treatment used for these designs.

## Quilting and finishing

When you are done the quilt top, press it well from both sides.

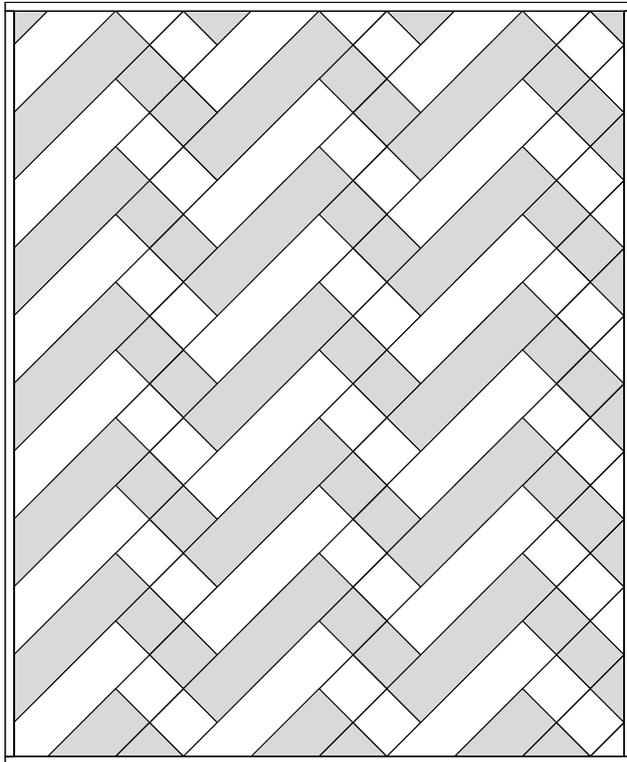
Layer your well-pressed quilt top with your batting and backing and baste your quilt.

Quilt as desired and square off so the edges are nice and straight, trimming off the extra triangles sticking out from the edges.

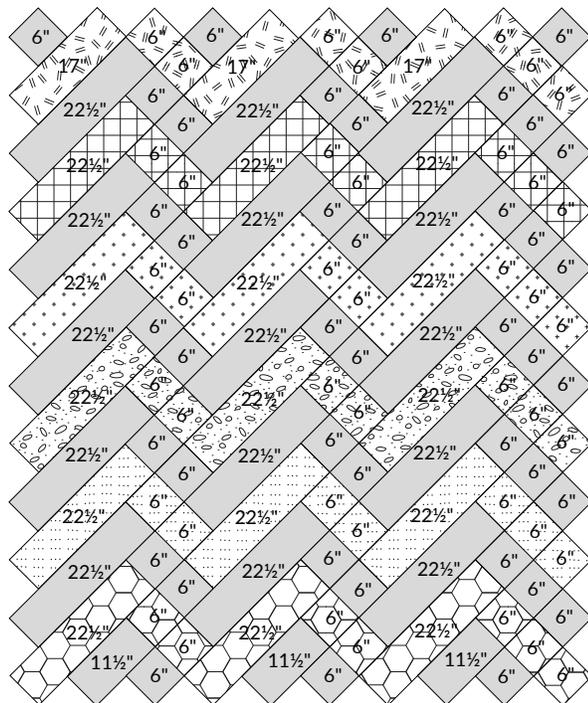
You need about ¾ yard for binding. From this, cut (9) 2½" x WOF binding strips. Piece them together and bind the quilt.

Wash and enjoy!

# Pattern 1: Zigzag



Key:  Accent  Background



Key:  Bg  1  2  3  4  5  6

Key:  Bg  1a  1b  2a  2b  3  4  5

## Fabrics

For this quilt, you'll need:

**Background:** Approximately  $2\frac{2}{3}$  yards (624" of 6" strips).

**Accent:** Approximately 3 yards (640½" of 6" strips) total. Use one to six different thrifted fabrics.

If you're using quilting fabric, you might need slightly more than listed to account for pre-shrinking or straightening cuts.

Each zigzag stripe is numbered 1-6. Fabric 1 is the top stripe of the quilt, and 6 is the bottom stripe. I was able to do each stripe from one thrifted men's shirt.

## Cutting

You will need the following cuts from your fabrics:

Fabric	Yards	Length of 6" strip	Cuts
1	½	93" total	(3) 6" x 17" (7) 6" x 6"
2	½	109½" total	(3) 6" x 22½" (7) 6" x 6"
3	½	109½" total	(3) 6" x 22½" (7) 6" x 6"
4	½	109½" total	(3) 6" x 22½" (7) 6" x 6"
5	½	109½" total	(3) 6" x 22½" (7) 6" x 6"
6	½	109½" total	(3) 6" x 22½" (7) 6" x 6"
Background	2⅔	624" total	(15) 6" x 22½" (3) 6" x 11½" (42) 6" x 6"

## Assembly

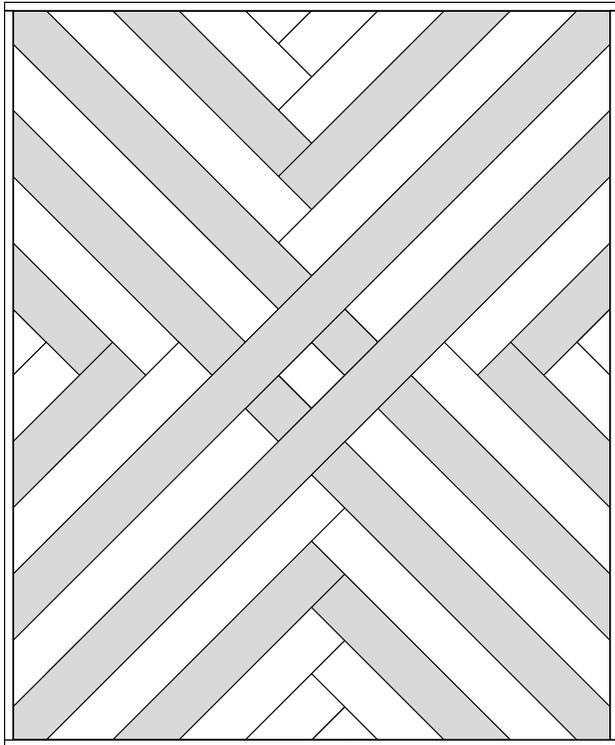
All seam allowances are ¼".

Lay out all of your fabric as illustrated in the diagram to the left. Each of the strips is offset from the one next to it by 5½".

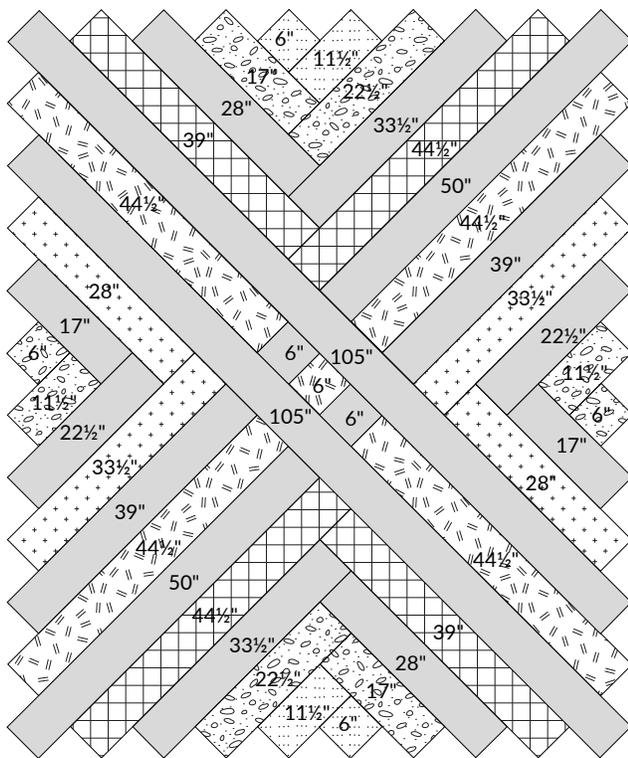
Pin your fabrics into diagonal rows and sew them into rows as illustrated in the assembly diagram on the next page. Then, sew the rows together to complete the quilt top.



## Pattern 2: Double X



Key: Accent Background



Key:

## Fabrics

For this quilt, you'll need:

**Background:** Approximately  $2\frac{2}{3}$  yards (602" of 6" strips).

**Accent:** Approximately  $2\frac{2}{3}$  yards (623" of 6" strips) total if using one fabric, or  $3\frac{1}{2}$  yards if using separate cuts as listed in the table. Choose one to seven different thrifted fabrics. 2a and 2b can be from the same fabric or two different fabrics.

If you're using quilting fabric, you might need slightly more than listed to account for pre-shrinking or straightening cuts.

## Cutting

You will need the following cuts from your fabrics. You will need to piece together 6" strips to make the longer cuts.

Fabric	Yards	Length of 6" strip	Cuts
1 (center)	1	184" total	(4) 6" x 44½" (1) 6" x 6"
2a	1	167" total	(2) 6" x 44½" (2) 6" x 39"
2b	$\frac{2}{3}$	123" total	(2) 6" x 33½" (2) 6" x 28"
3	$\frac{1}{2}$	114" total	(2) 6" x 22½" (2) 6" x 17" (2) 6" x 11½" (2) 6" x 6"
4	$\frac{1}{4}$	35" total	(2) 6" x 11½" (2) 6" x 6"
Background	$2\frac{2}{3}$	602" total	(2) 6" x 105" (2) 6" x 50" (2) 6" x 39" (2) 6" x 33½" (2) 6" x 28" (2) 6" x 22½" (2) 6" x 17" (2) 6" x 6"

## Assembly

All seam allowances are  $\frac{1}{4}$ ".

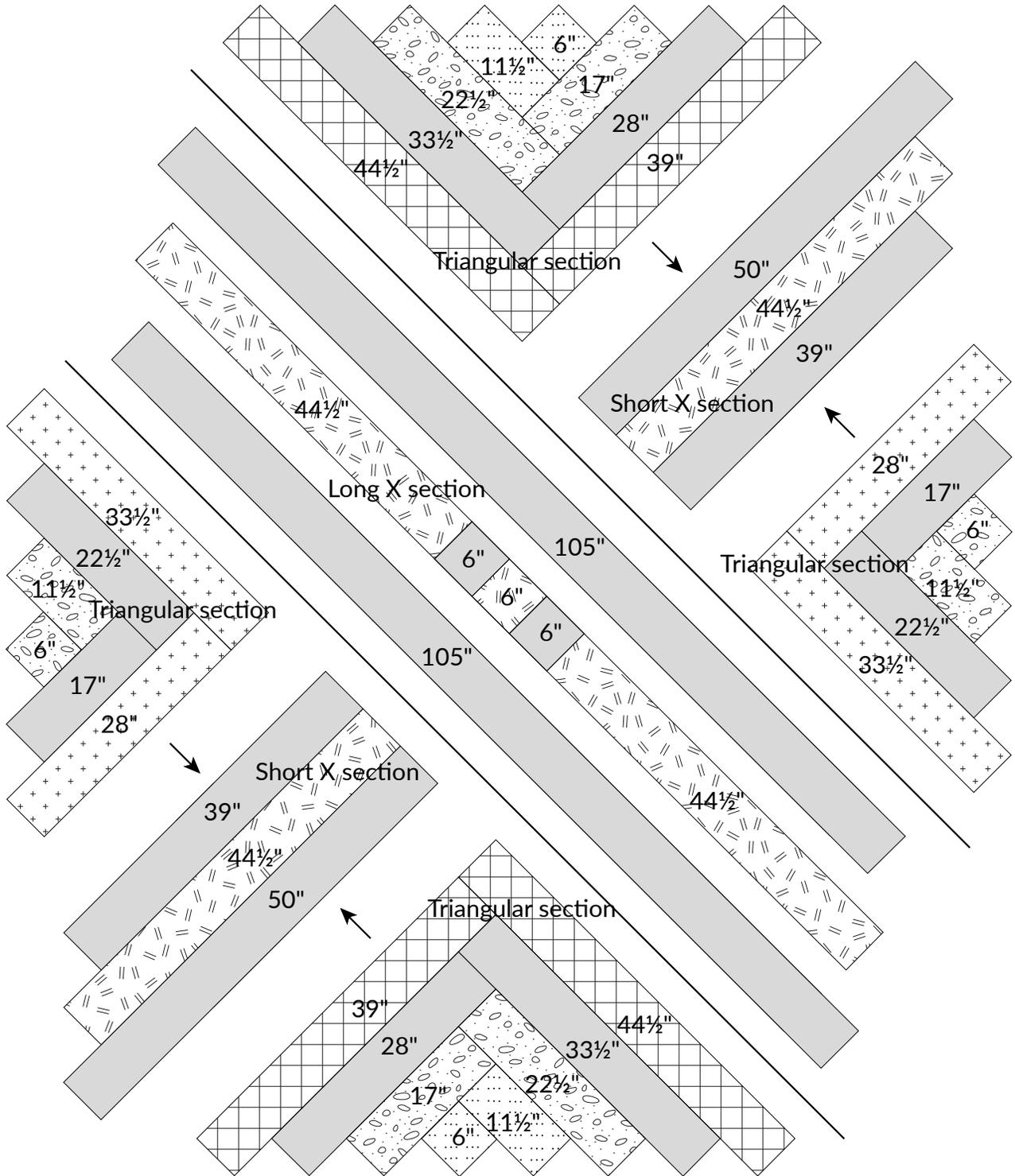
Lay out all of your fabric as illustrated in the diagram to the left. Each of the strips is offset from the one next to it by  $5\frac{1}{2}$ ".

Following the assembly diagram on the next page, sew the triangular sections together just like a log cabin block: start with the smallest piece, and keep adding pieces to the edges.

Sew the center X strip pieces together into one long and two shorter X sections.

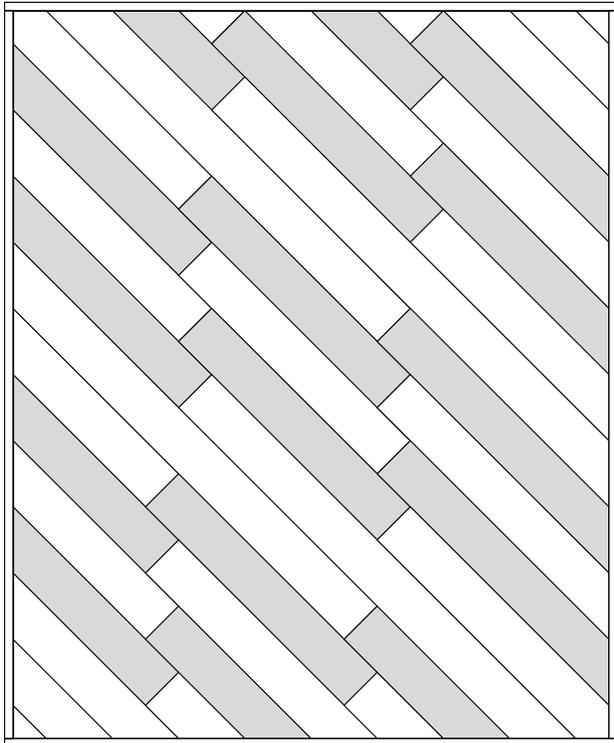
Then, sew the triangular sections to the short X sections to make the upper and lower half of the quilt top. Sew these halves to the long center X strips to complete the quilt top, making sure that you align the center of the X across the two halves and the long X sections.

# Pattern 2: Double X assembly diagram

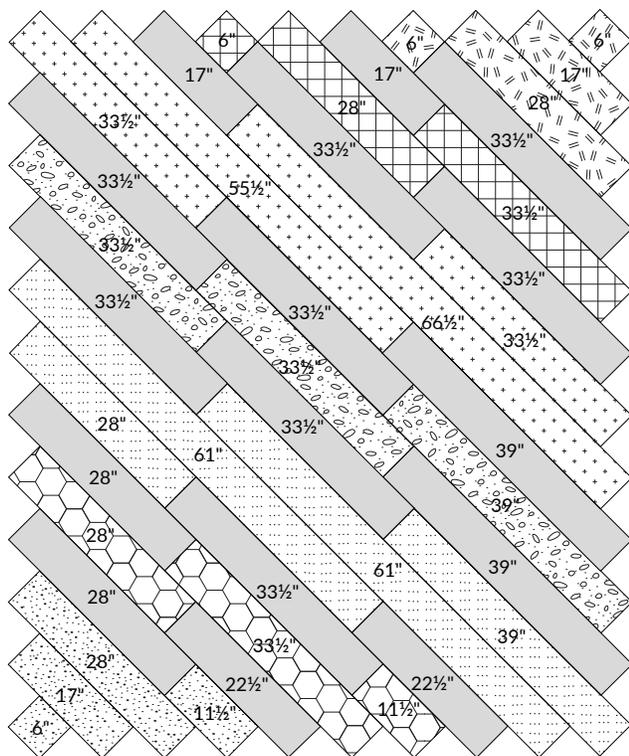


- Key:
- Bg
  - 1
  - 2a
  - 2b
  - 3
  - 4

# Pattern 3: Lightning



Key:  Accent  Background



Key:  Bg  1  2  3  4  5  6  7

## Fabrics

For this quilt, you'll need:

**Background:** Approximately 2¼ yards (481" of 6" strips).

**Accent:** Approximately 3¾ yards (744" of 6" strips) total if using one fabric, or 4 yards if using separate cuts as listed in the table. Choose one to seven different thrifted fabrics.

If you're using quilting fabric, you might need slightly more than listed to account for pre-shrinking or straightening cuts.

## Cutting

You will need the following cuts from your fabrics. You will need to piece together 6" strips to make the longer cuts.

Fabric	Yards	Length of 6" strip	Cuts
1	⅓	57" total	(1) 6" x 28" (1) 6" x 17" (2) 6" x 6"
2	⅓	67½" total	(1) 6" x 33½" (1) 6" x 28" (1) 6" x 6"
3	1	189" total	(1) 6" x 66½" (1) 6" x 55½" (2) 6" x 33½"
4	½	106" total	(1) 6" x 39" (2) 6" x 33½"
5	1	189" total	(2) 6" x 61" (1) 6" x 39" (1) 6" x 28"
6	⅓	73" total	(1) 6" x 33½" (1) 6" x 28" (1) 6" x 11½"
7	⅓	62½" total	(1) 6" x 28" (1) 6" x 17" (1) 6" x 11½" (1) 6" x 6"
Background	2¼	481" total	(2) 6" x 39" (8) 6" x 33½" (2) 6" x 28" (2) 6" x 22½" (2) 6" x 17"

## Assembly

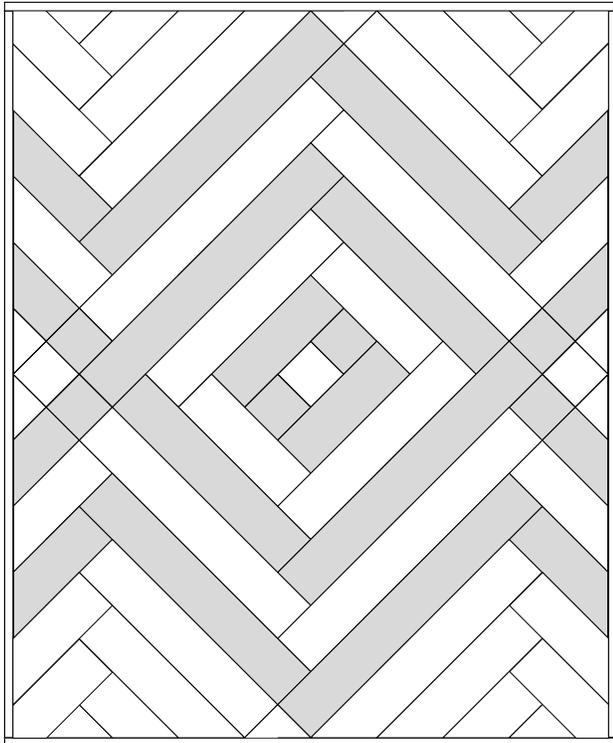
All seam allowances are ¼".

Lay out all of your fabric as illustrated in the diagram to the left. Each of the strips is offset from the one next to it by 5½".

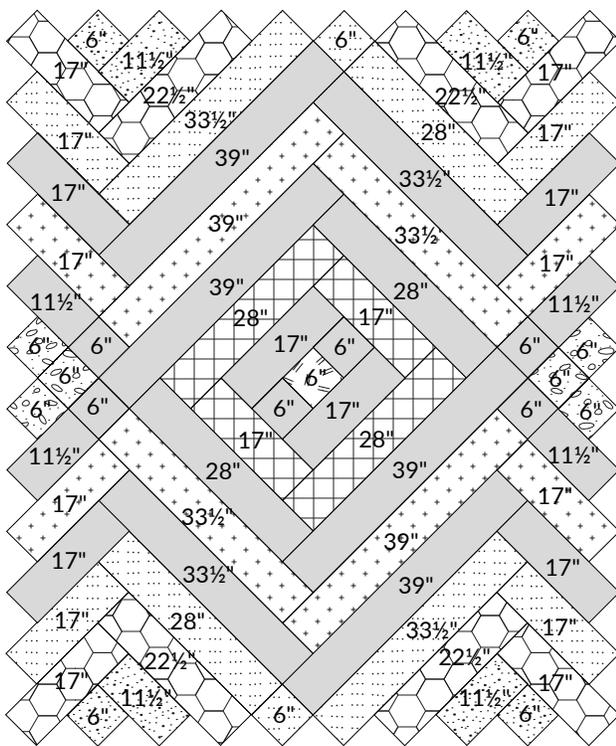
Pin your fabrics into diagonal rows and sew them into rows as illustrated in the assembly diagram on the next page. Then, sew the rows together to complete the quilt top.



# Pattern 4: Log cabin X



Key:  Accent  Background



Key:  Bg

## Fabrics

For this quilt, you'll need:

**Background:** Approximately 2 yards (463" of 6" strips).

**Accent:** Approximately 3 1/3 yards (776" of 6" strips) total if using one fabric, or 4 yards if using separate cuts as listed in the table. Choose one to seven different thrifted fabrics.

If you're using quilting fabric, you might need slightly more than listed to account for pre-shrinking or straightening cuts.

## Cutting

You will need the following cuts from your fabrics:

Fabric	Yards	Length of 6" strip	Cuts
1	1/4	6" total	(1) 6" x 6"
2	1/2	90" total	(2) 6" x 28" (2) 6" x 17"
3	1	213" total	(2) 6" x 39" (2) 6" x 33 1/2" (4) 6" x 17"
4	1/4	36" total	(6) 6" x 6"
5	1	203" total	(2) 6" x 33 1/2" (2) 6" x 28" (4) 6" x 17" (2) 6" x 6"
6	2/3	158" total	(4) 6" x 22 1/2" (4) 6" x 17"
7	1/3	70" total	(4) 6" x 11 1/2" (4) 6" x 6"
Background	2	463" total	(4) 6" x 39" (2) 6" x 33 1/2" (2) 6" x 28" (6) 6" x 17" (4) 6" x 11 1/2" (6) 6" x 6"

## Assembly

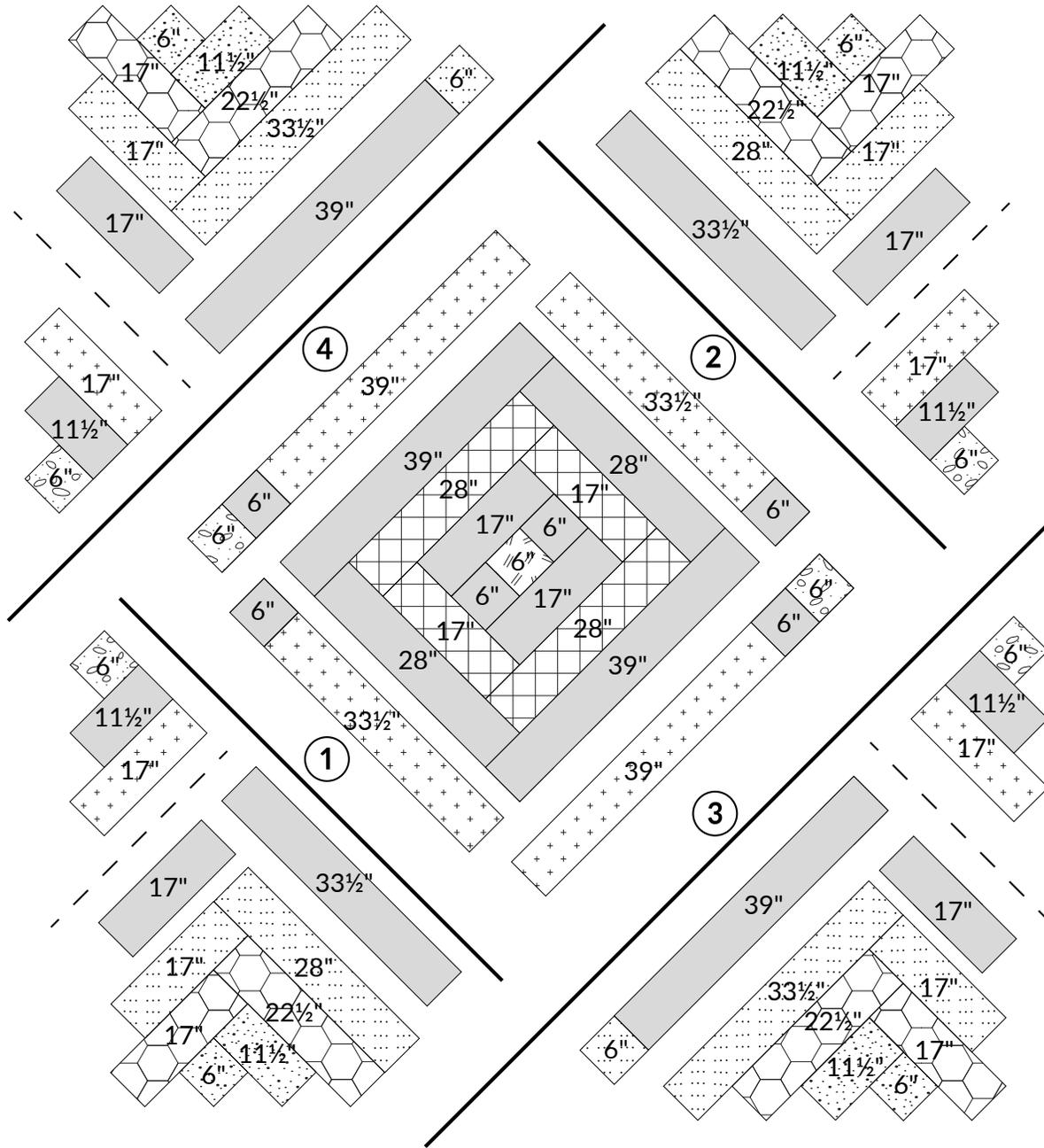
All seam allowances are 1/4".

Lay out all of your fabric as illustrated in the diagram to the left. Each of the strips is offset from the one next to it by 5 1/2".

Sew the quilt into sections as illustrated in the assembly diagram on the next page: start by sewing the four corners and the center into sections. For each section, start with the center or smallest piece, and add on pieces to the edges, log cabin-style.

Then, attach opposite corners to the center (lower left (1), and upper right (2)). Finally, attach the lower right (3) and upper left (4) corners to the center section to complete the quilt top.

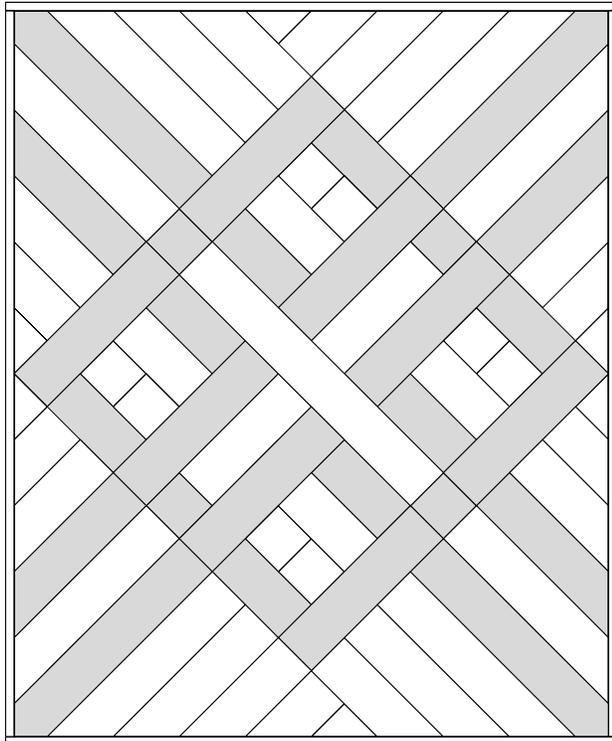
# Pattern 4: Log cabin X assembly diagram



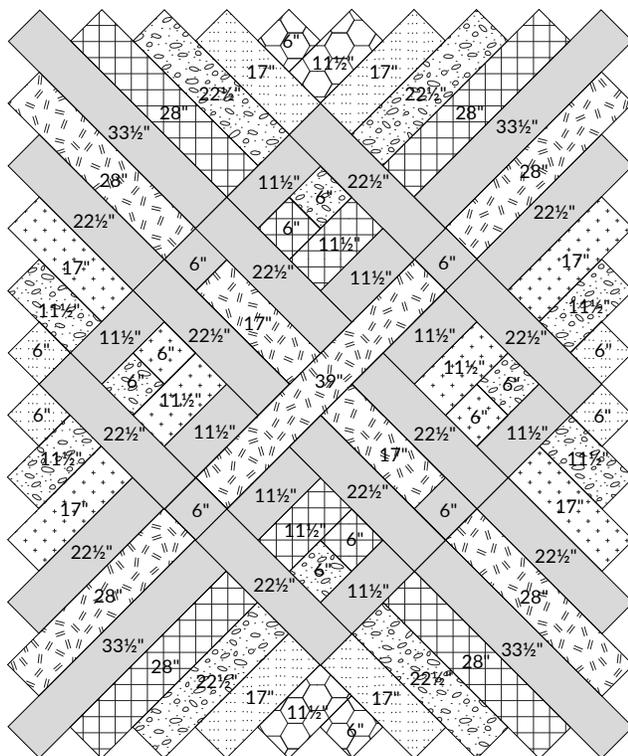
Key:

Bg	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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# Pattern 5: Woven X



Key:  Accent  Background



Key: Bg 1 2a 2b 3 4 5

## Fabrics

For this quilt, you'll need:

**Background:** Approximately 2¼ yards (520" of 6" strips).

**Accent:** Approximately 3¾ yards (722" of 6" strips) if using one fabric, or 3¾ yards if using separate cuts as listed in the table. Choose one to six different thrifted fabrics. Fabrics numbered 2a and 2b can be either the same fabric or two different fabrics.

If you're using quilting fabric, you might need slightly more than listed to account for pre-shrinking or straightening cuts.

## Cutting

You will need the following cuts from your fabrics:

Fabric	Yards	Length of 6" strip	Cuts
1	1	185" total	(1) 6" x 39" (4) 6" x 28" (2) 6" x 17"
2a	⅔	147" total	(4) 6" x 28" (2) 6" x 11½" (2) 6" x 6"
2b	½	103" total	(4) 6" x 17" (2) 6" x 11½" (2) 6" x 6"
3	⅔	160" total	(4) 6" x 22½" (4) 6" x 11½" (4) 6" x 6"
4	½	92" total	(4) 6" x 17" (4) 6" x 6"
5	¼	35" total	(2) 6" x 11½" (2) 6" x 6"
Background	2¼	520" total	(4) 6" x 33½" (12) 6" x 22½" (8) 6" x 11½" (4) 6" x 6"

## Assembly

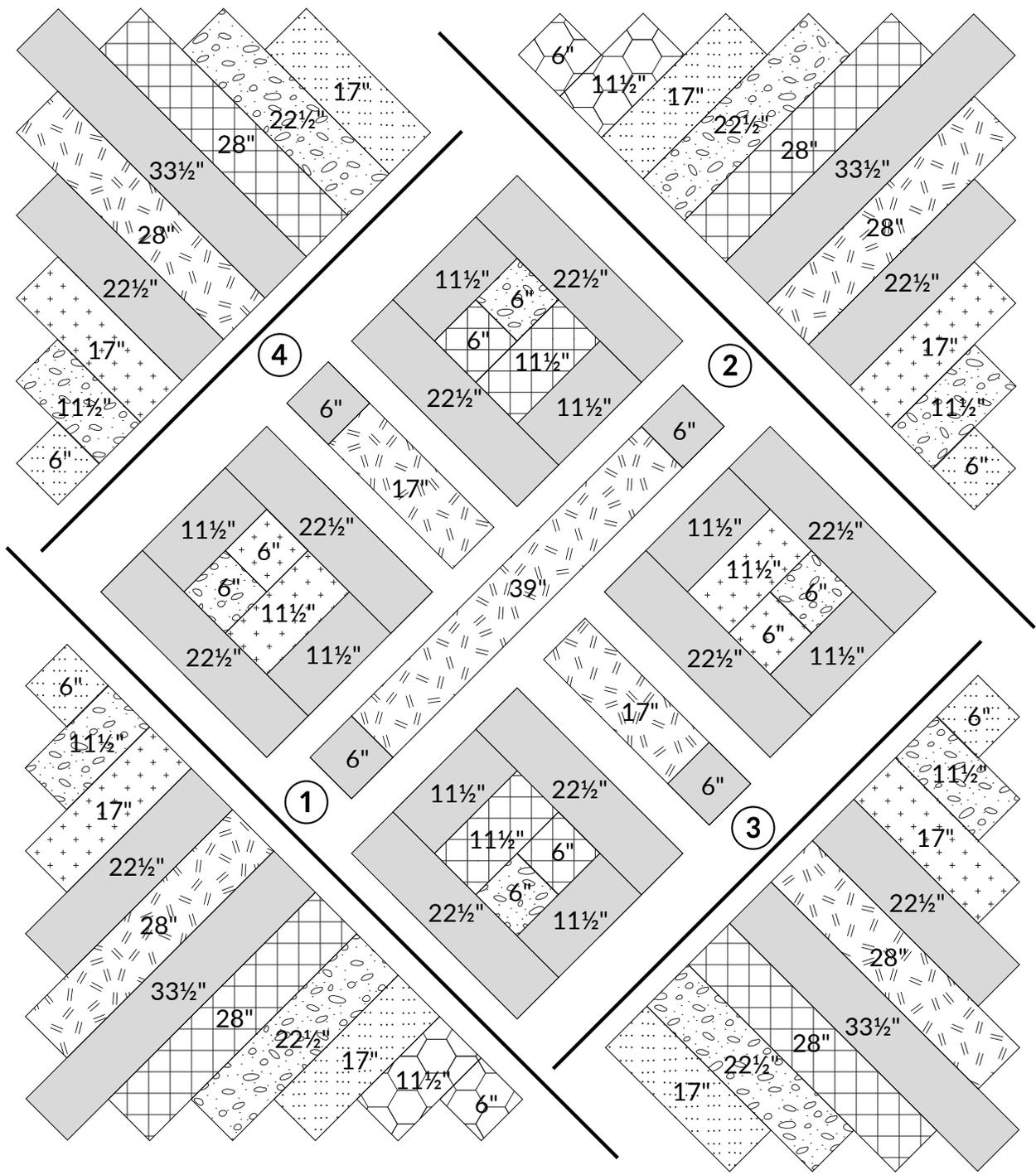
All seam allowances are ¼".

Lay out all of your fabric as illustrated in the diagram to the left. Each of the strips is offset from the one next to it by 5½".

Sew the quilt into sections as illustrated in the assembly diagram on the next page: start by sewing the four corners and the center into sections.

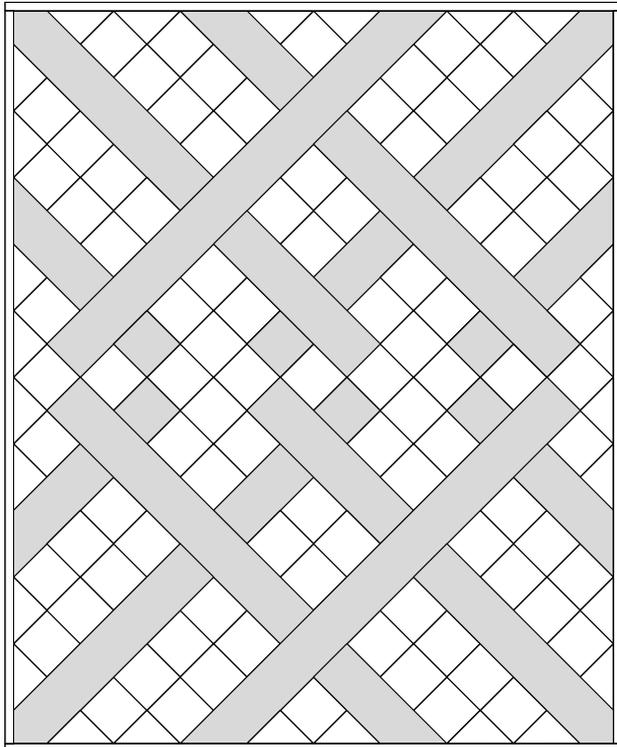
Then, attach opposite corners to the center (lower left (1), and upper right (2)). Finally, attach the lower right (3) and upper left (4) corners to the center panel to complete the quilt top.

# Pattern 5: Woven X assembly diagram

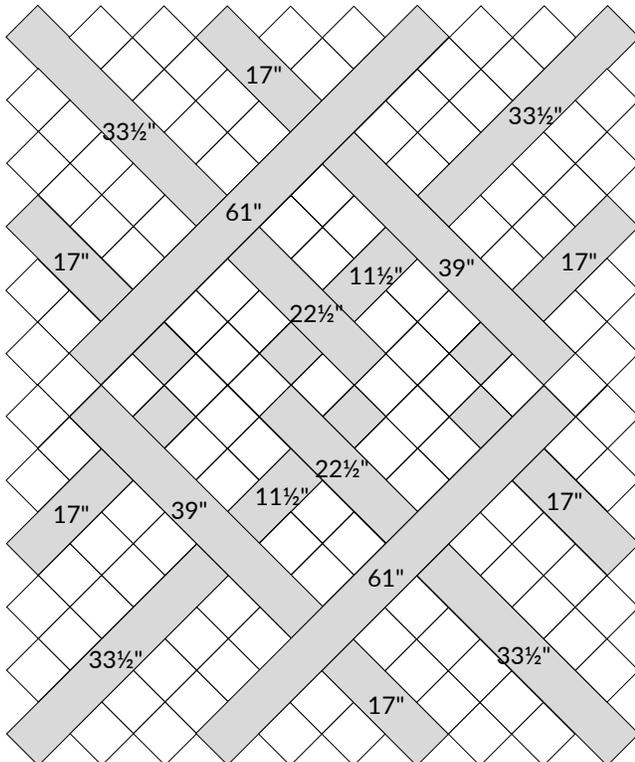


Key: Bg 1 2a 2b 3 4 5

## Pattern 6: Six X



Key:  Accent  Background



Key:  Accent  Background All unmarked squares are 6"

## Fabrics

For this quilt, you'll need:

**Background:** Approximately  $2\frac{1}{3}$  yards (540" of 6" strips).

**Accent:** Approximately  $3\frac{1}{4}$  yards (738" of 6" strips) total. If you're using shirts, this translates to about 3-5 of them, depending on what size they are. But of course, you can use many more than that for a super scrappy look!

If you're using quilting fabric, you might need slightly more than listed to account for pre-shrinking or straightening cuts.

## Cutting

You will need the following cuts from your fabrics. You will need to piece together 6" strips to make the longer cuts.

Fabric	Yards	Length of 6" strip	Cuts
Accent	$3\frac{1}{4}$	738" total	(123) 6" x 6"
Background	$2\frac{1}{3}$	540" total	(2) 6" x 61" (2) 6" x 39" (4) 6" x 33½" (2) 6" x 22½" (6) 6" x 17" (2) 6" x 11½" (6) 6" x 6"

## Assembly

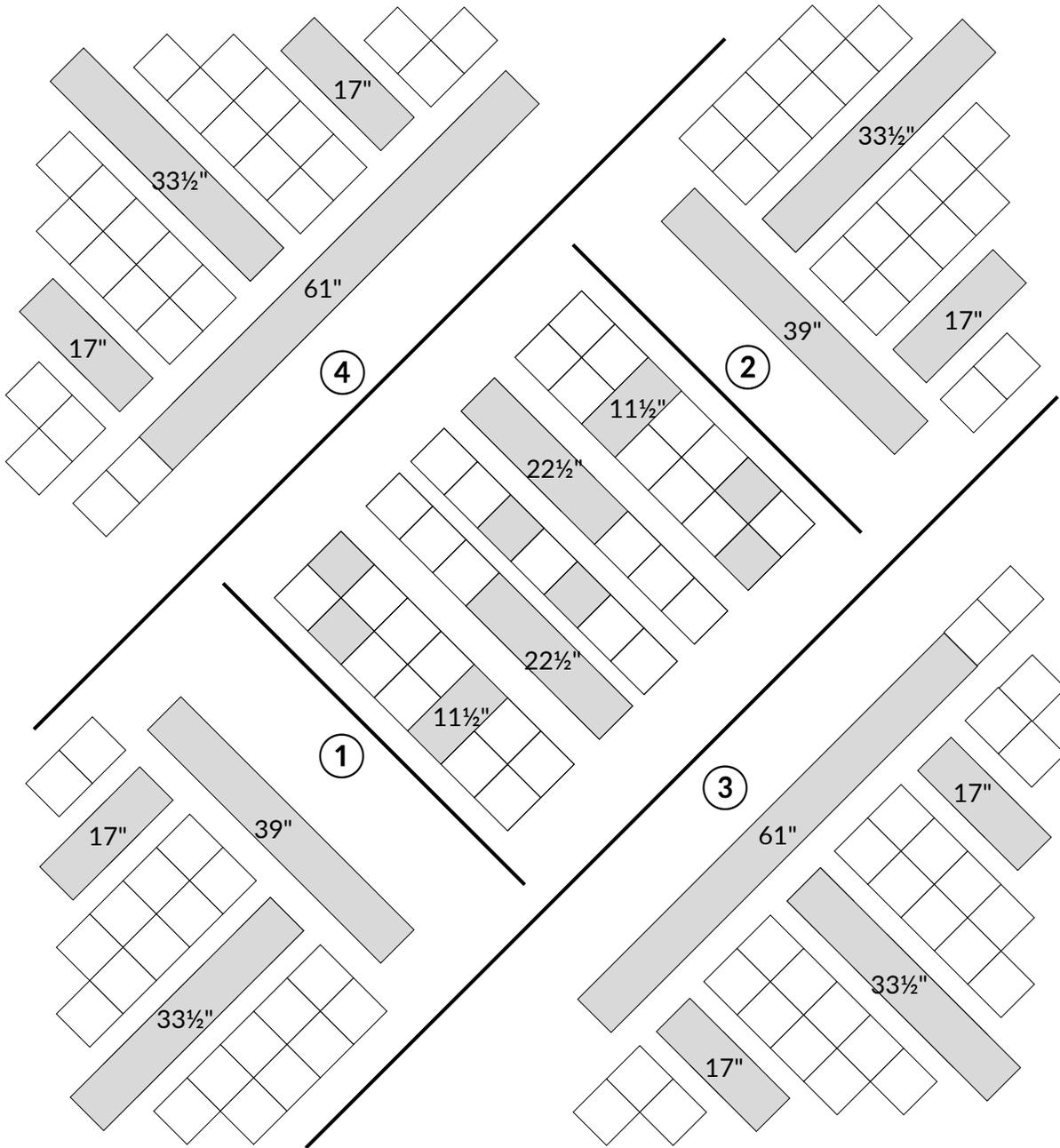
All seam allowances are  $\frac{1}{4}$ ".

Lay out all of your fabric as illustrated in the diagram to the left. Each of the strips is offset from the one next to it by  $5\frac{1}{2}$ ".

Sew the quilt into sections as illustrated in the assembly diagram on the next page: start by sewing the four corners and the center into sections.

Then, attach opposite corners to the center (lower left (1), and upper right (2)). Finally, attach the lower right (3) and upper left (4) corners to the center panel to complete the quilt top.

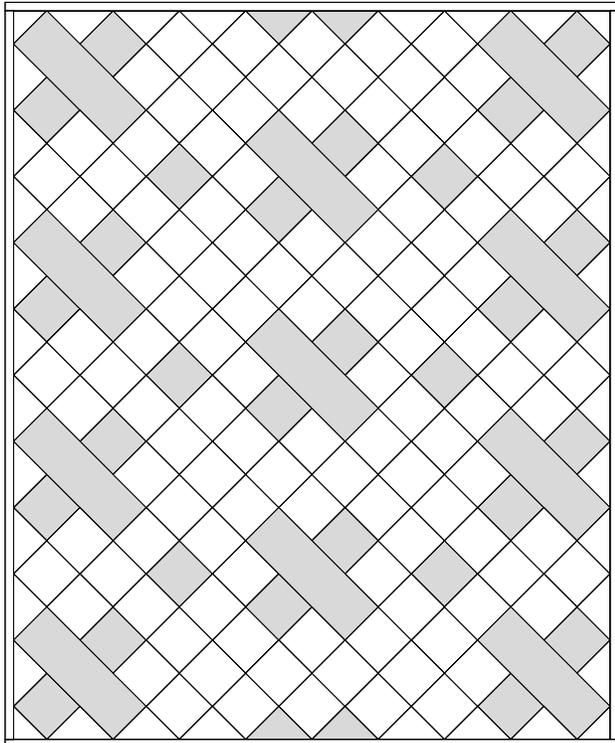
# Pattern 6: Six X assembly diagram



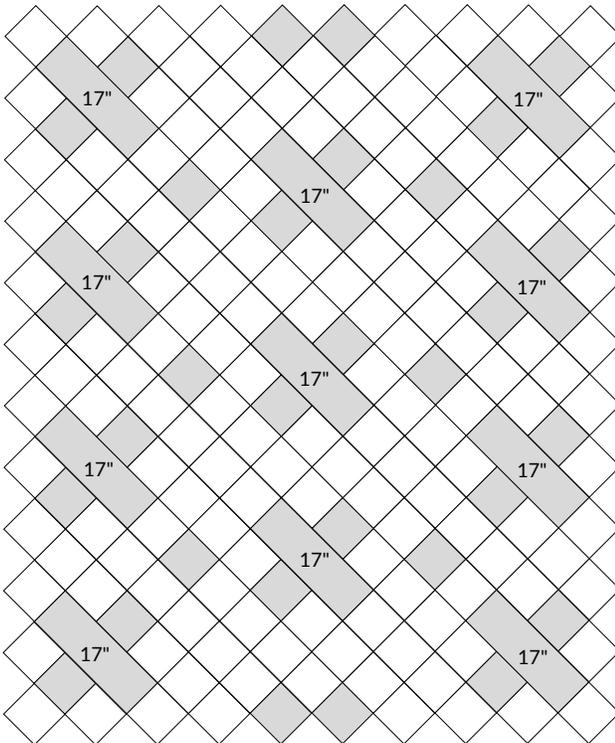
Key:  Accent  Background

All unmarked squares are 6"

## Pattern 7: Twelve X



Key:  Accent  Background



Key:  Accent  Background All unmarked squares are 6"

## Fabrics

For this quilt, you'll need:

**Background:** Approximately  $1\frac{2}{3}$  yards (379" of 6" strips).

**Accent:** Approximately 4 yards (924" of 6" strips) total. If you're using shirts, this translates to about 4-6 of them, depending on what size they are. But of course, you can use many more than that for a super scrappy look!

If you're using quilting fabric, you might need slightly more than listed to account for pre-shrinking or straightening cuts.

## Cutting

You will need the following cuts from your fabrics:

Fabric	Yards	Length of 6" strip	Cuts
Accent	4	924" total	(154) 6" x 6"
Background	$1\frac{2}{3}$	379" total	(11) 6" x 17" (32) 6" x 6"

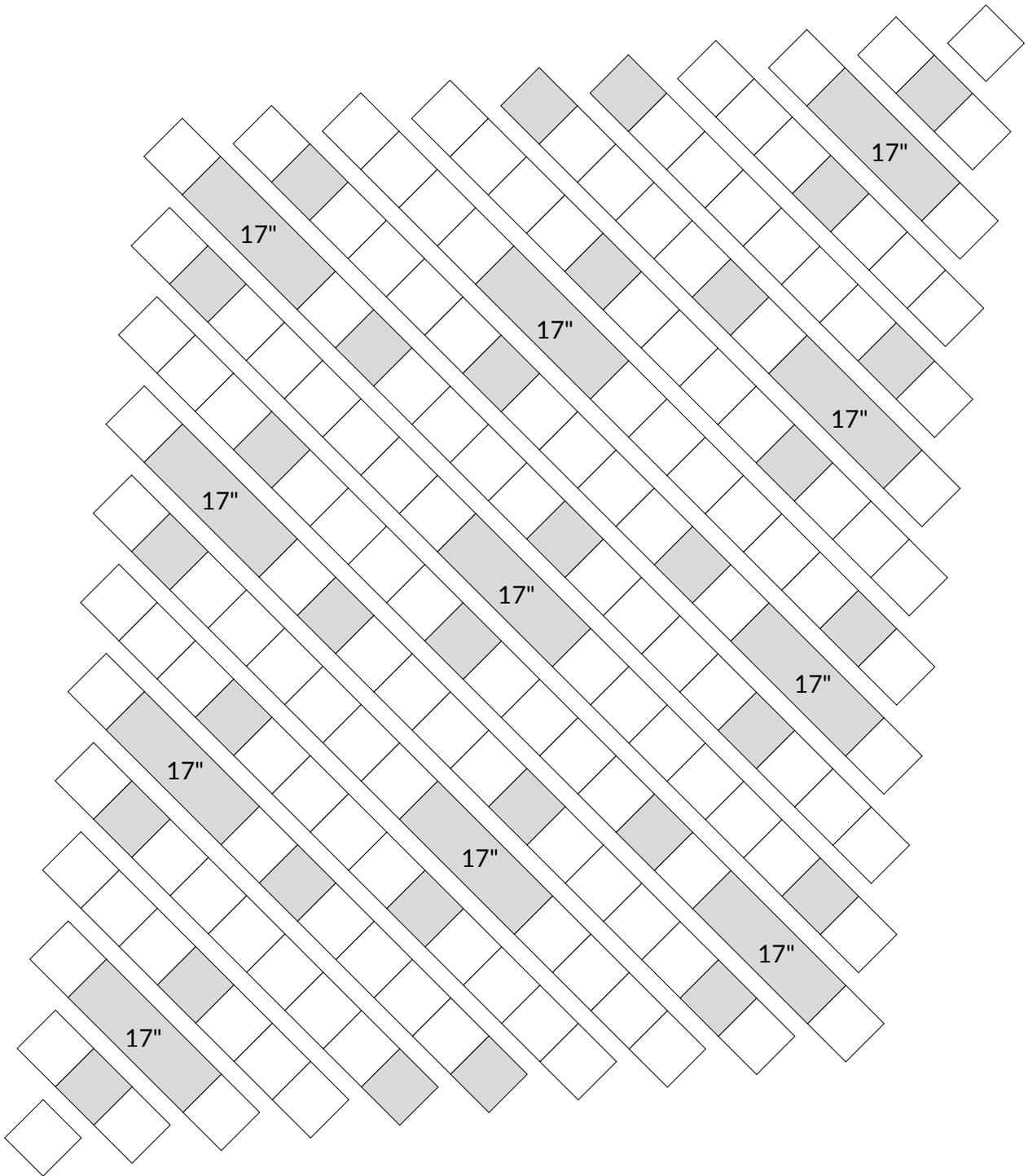
## Assembly

All seam allowances are  $\frac{1}{4}$ ".

Lay out all of your fabric as illustrated in the diagram to the left. Each of the strips is offset from the one next to it by  $5\frac{1}{2}$ ".

Pin your fabrics into diagonal rows and sew them into rows as illustrated in the assembly diagram on the next page. Then, sew the rows together to complete the quilt top.

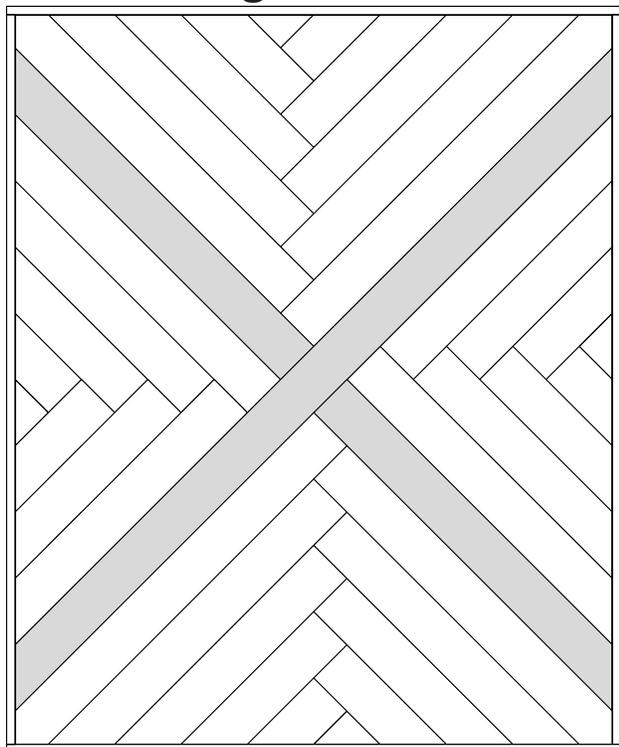
# Pattern 7: Twelve X assembly diagram



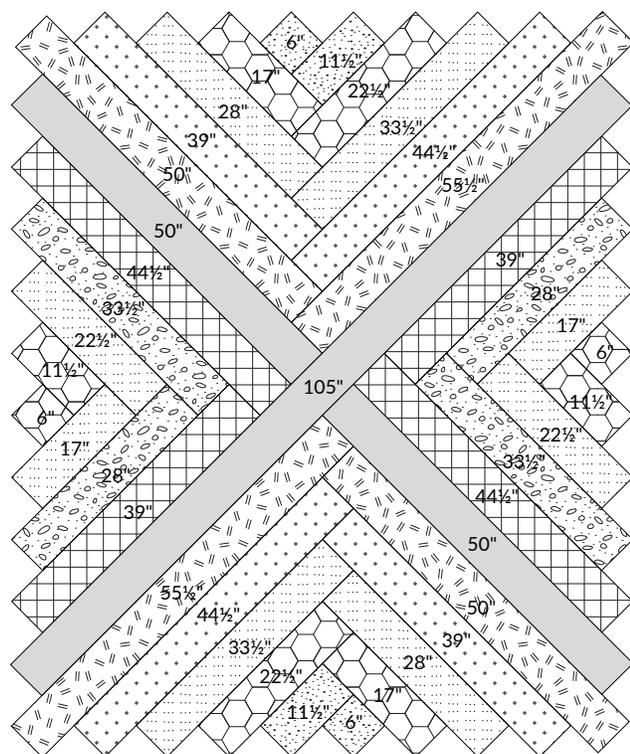
Key:  Accent  Background

All unmarked squares are 6"

# Pattern 8: Big X



Key:  Accent  Background



Key:  Bg 1a 1b 2a 2b 3 4 5

## Fabrics

For this quilt, you'll need:

**Background:** Approximately 1 yard (205" of 6" strips).

**Accent:** Approximately 4½ yards (1019" of 6" strips) total if using one fabric, or 5½ yards if using separate cuts as listed in the table. Choose one to seven different fabrics. Fabrics 1a and 1b can be one fabric or two, as can fabrics 2a and 2b.

If you're using quilting fabric, you might need slightly more than listed to account for pre-shrinking or straightening cuts.

## Cutting

You will need the following cuts from your fabrics. You will need to piece together 6" strips to make the longer cuts.

Fabric	Yards	Length of 6" strip	Cuts
1a	1	211" total	(2) 6" x 55½" (2) 6" x 50"
1b	1	167" total	(2) 6" x 44½" (2) 6" x 39"
2a	1	167" total	(2) 6" x 44½" (2) 6" x 39"
2b	⅔	123" total	(2) 6" x 33½" (2) 6" x 28"
3	1	202" total	(2) 6" x 33½" (2) 6" x 28" (2) 6" x 22½" (2) 6" x 17"
4	½	114" total	(2) 6" x 22½" (2) 6" x 17" (2) 6" x 11½" (2) 6" x 6"
5	¼	35" total	(2) 6" x 11½" (2) 6" x 6"
Background	1	205" total	(1) 6" x 105" (2) 6" x 50"

## Assembly

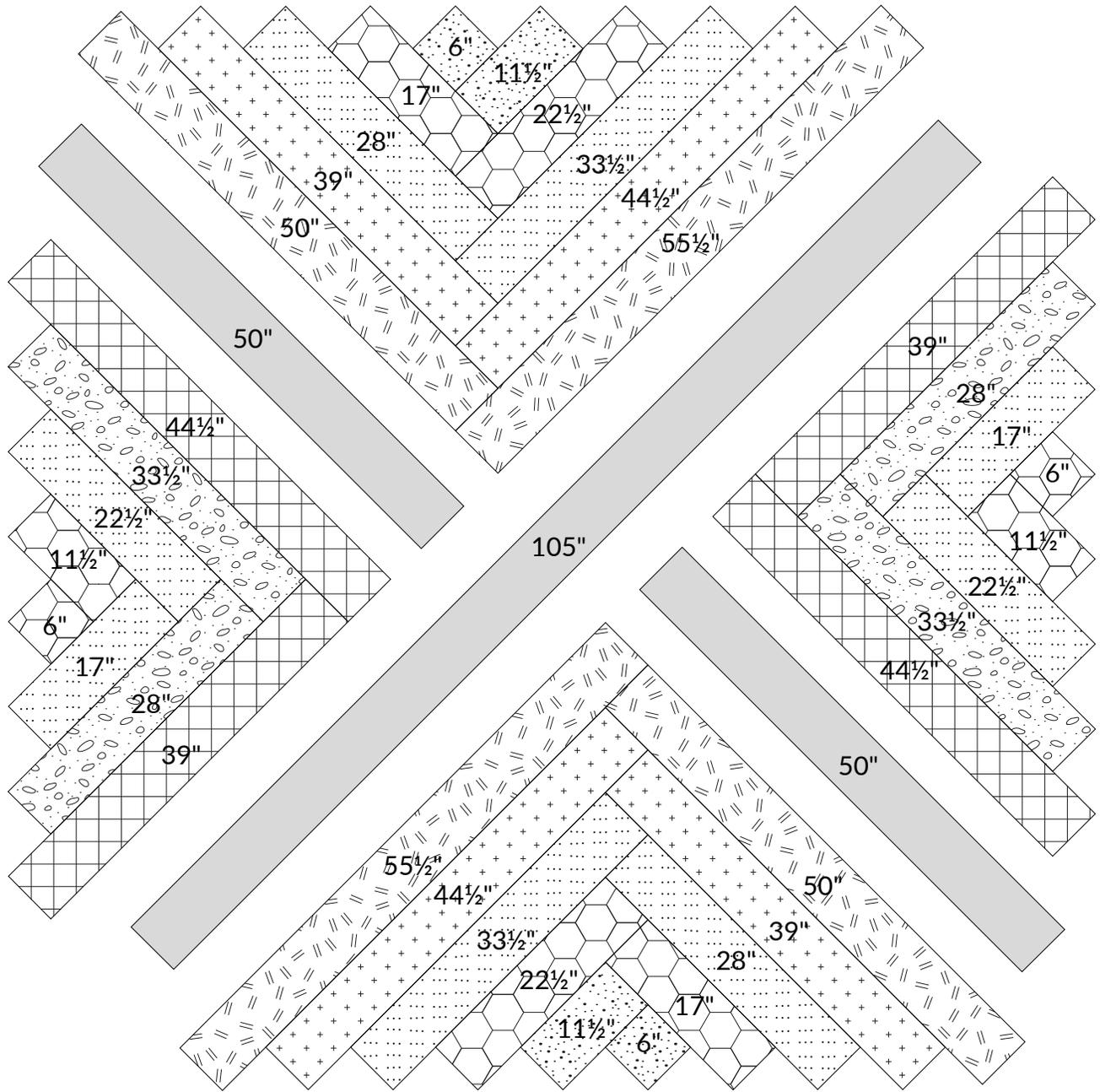
All seam allowances are ¼".

Lay out all of your fabric as illustrated in the diagram to the left. Each of the strips is offset from the one next to it by 5½".

Sew the quilt into sections as illustrated in the assembly diagram on the next page: sew the four corner sections together just like a log cabin block: start with the smallest piece, and keep adding pieces to the edges.

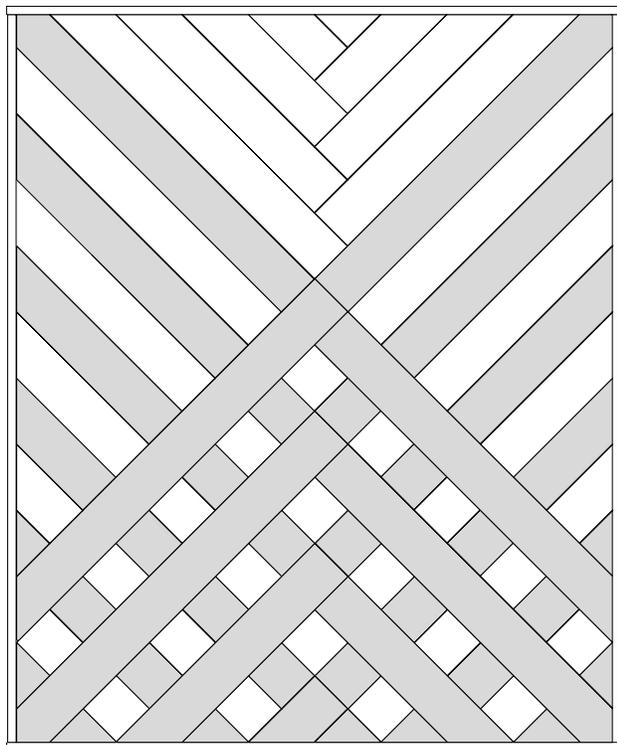
Then, sew the triangular sections to the short Background strips to make the upper and lower half of the quilt top. Sew these halves to the long Background strips to complete the quilt top, making sure that you align the center of the X across the two halves.

# Pattern 8: Big X assembly diagram

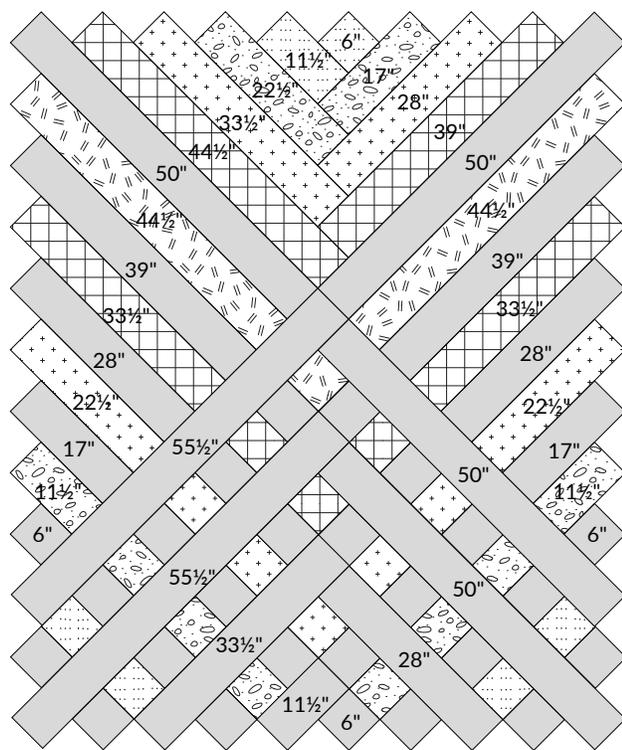


Key: Bg 1a 1b 2a 2b 3 4 5

# Pattern 9: Mesh X



Key:  Accent  Background



Key:  Bg  1  2  3  4  5

All unmarked squares are 6"

## Fabrics

For this quilt, you'll need:

**Background:** Approximately 3 yards (702" of 6" strips).

**Accent:** Approximately 2 2/3 yards (540" of 6" strips) total if using one fabric, or 3 yards if using separate cuts as listed in the table. Choose about five different thrifted fabrics.

If you're using quilting fabric, you might need slightly more than listed to account for pre-shrinking or straightening cuts.

## Cutting

You will need the following cuts from your fabrics. You'll need to piece together 6" strips to make the longer cuts.

Fabric	Yards	Length of 6" strip	Cuts
1	1/2	95" total	(2) 6" x 44 1/2" (1) 6" x 6"
2	1	168 1/2" total	(1) 6" x 44 1/2" (1) 6" x 39" (2) 6" x 33 1/2" (3) 6" x 6"
3	2/3	136 1/2" total	(1) 6" x 33 1/2" (1) 6" x 28" (2) 6" x 22 1/2" (5) 6" x 6"
4	1/2	98 1/2" total	(1) 6" x 22 1/2" (1) 6" x 17" (2) 6" x 11 1/2" (6) 6" x 6"
5	1/3	41 1/2" total	(1) 6" x 11 1/2" (5) 6" x 6"
Background	3	702" total	(2) 6" x 55 1/2" (4) 6" x 50" (2) 6" x 39" (1) 6" x 33 1/2" (3) 6" x 28" (2) 6" x 17" (1) 6" x 11 1/2" (25) 6" x 6"

## Assembly

All seam allowances are 1/4".

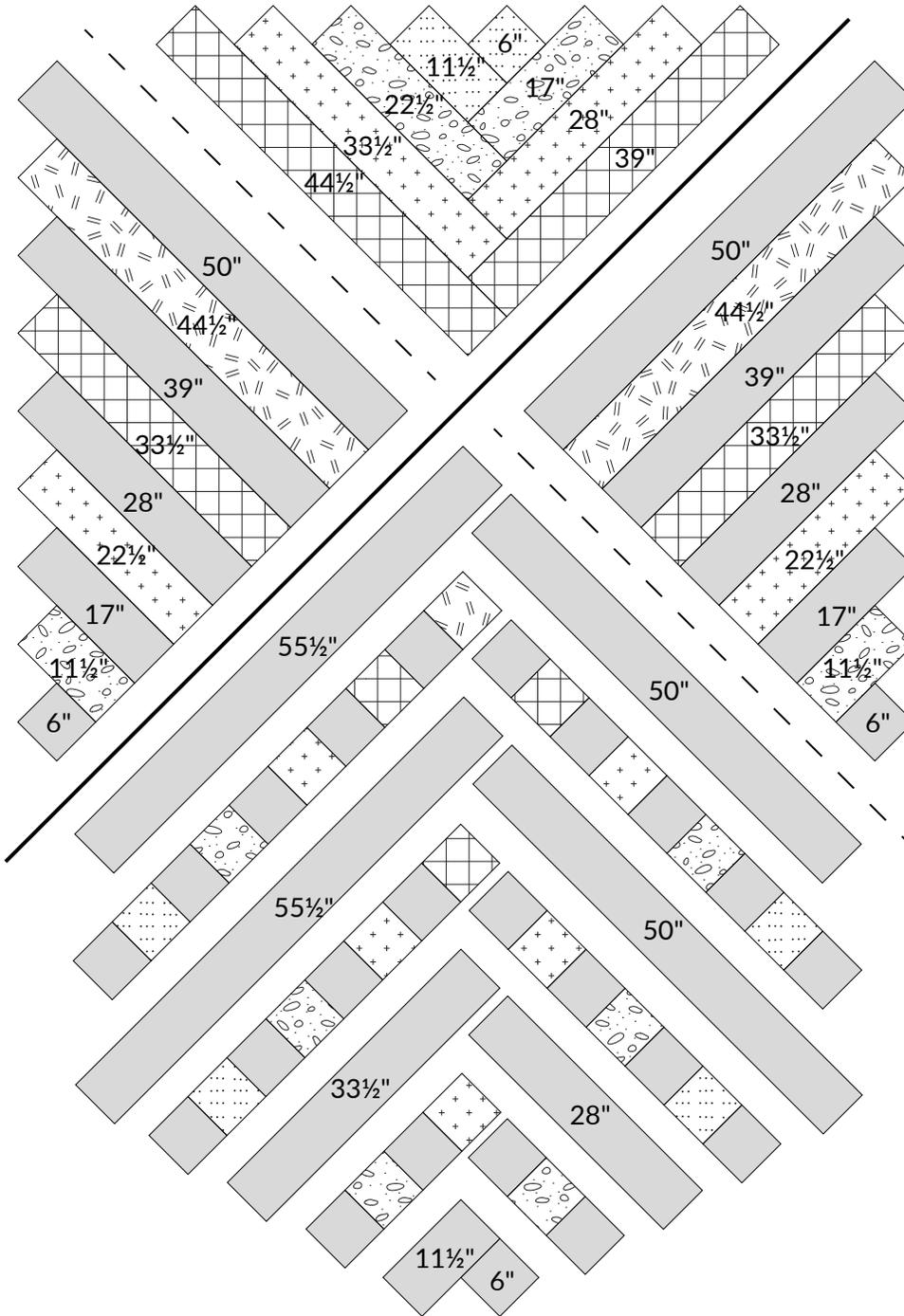
Lay out all of your fabric as illustrated in the diagram to the left. Each of the strips is offset from the one next to it by 5 1/2".

Sew the quilt into sections as illustrated in the assembly diagram on the next page: sew the top and bottom sections just like a log cabin block. Start with the smallest piece, and keep adding pieces to the edges.

Sew the left and right sections by sewing the strips together as they're laid out.

Then, sew the left and top sections together, and the right and bottom sections together to make the upper and lower halves of the quilt top. Sew these halves to the long Background strip strips to complete the quilt top, making sure that you align the Background X across the two halves.

# Pattern 9: Mesh X assembly diagram



Key:      

All unmarked squares are 6"