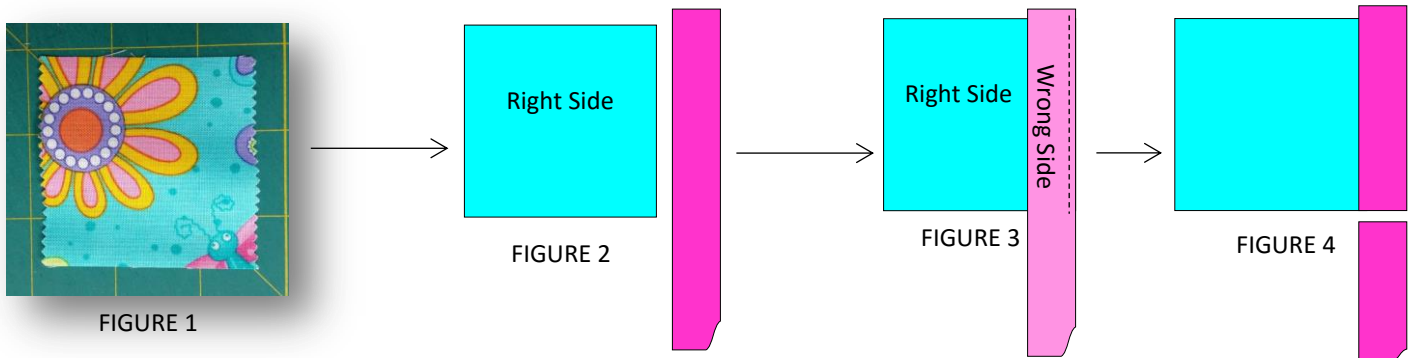


LOG-CABIN Type Scrap Strip QUILT BLOCK

There is no actual finished block size, center square size or scrap strip size for the Log Cabin-Type Strip Scrap block. Blocks can be made as large or as small as you like depending on the size of the scraps you have available and how many you use for each block. Just keep adding strip scraps until the block is slightly larger than your “desired” size and trim!

1. From your fabric scraps, cut a square, any size you like for the center square of your block. Squares that are anywhere between 1 1/2 inches to 4 inches seem to work best. (Fig 1)



2. Select a strip scrap for your first row. Each new row must be a fabric that is a good contrast to the center square and to its neighboring rows in order to make each scrap “pop” in the block. (Fig 2)
3. Right sides together, add your first strip scrap to the right side of the center square using a 1/4” seam. (Fig 3) Press toward strip scrap and trim strip at the bottom edge of the square so that the strip is even with the side of the square where you will add the rest of the strip scrap to complete Row #1. Don’t worry about evening up the opposite edge of the strip scrap yet. (Fig 4)
 - a. Note: A row consists of two strips: a vertical strip + a horizontal strip of the same fabric and width. Scrap strips of varying widths which are at least 1” to 1 1/2” wide and wider are easiest to incorporate into the blocks. (Fig 5)
 - i. The following is an example of the make-up of a block. We begin with a 2 1/2” square (turquoise). Four (4) rows are added to the right side and bottom side of the square. Row #1: Pink strips; Row #2: Yellow print strips; Row #3: Green strips; Row #4: Blue strips.

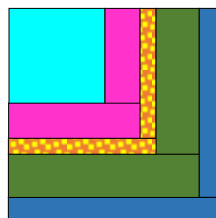


FIGURE 5

4. Rotate your block 90° and add your second strip scrap (the rest of the strip used previously) to the side that is adjoining the side of the square where the first strip was added, again using a 1/4” seam. (Fig 6) Now, using your rotary cutter, trim your square by evening up your block using your center square as your measurement guide. Voila! Your first row is finished.

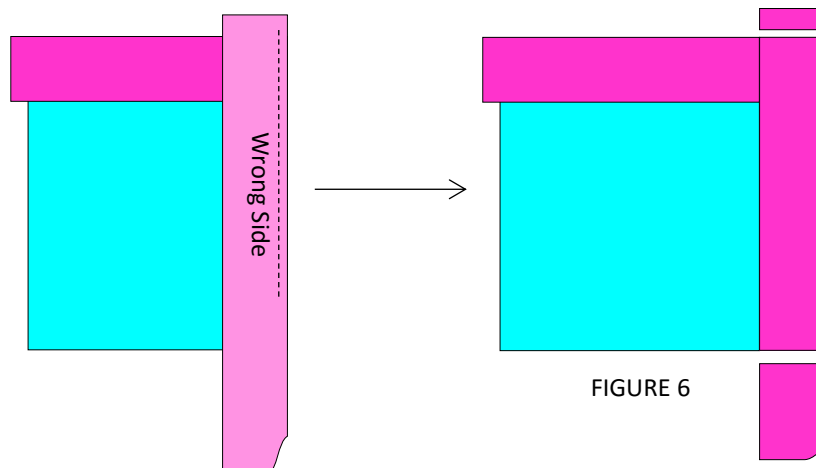
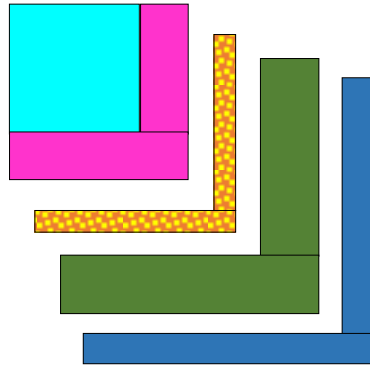


FIGURE 6

- Our subsequent rows need to be fabrics that are a good contrast to each other. For interest, it also helps to have your row strip scraps created from fabrics of various widths. You don't need to use a ruler to measure the width – just make sure each strip scrap has a straight side and both “legs” of the row are of the same width. Press toward the strip scrap you just added. (Fig 7)

FIGURE 7



- Most scraps aren't perfect, even rectangles, so you will need to make sure you have one straight edge that will be placed along the straight edges of the block where you will be adding strips. When you “square up” the block you will even up these strips so that both are equal width. Here's an example.

FIGURE 8



Place straight edge of Row #2 strip scrap, right sides together, on the edge of Row #1 and sew in place. Press open toward Row #2 (flowered fabric).



It's time to measure Row #2 and trim excess fabric so that both “legs” of row #2 are of equal width. Follow the steps in Figure 8 any time the strip scrap you use is not a perfect rectangle.

Note: Be sure to trim away the excess fabric from the “strip scrap sides” (the top and right-hand side) of the block after adding each new row as illustrated in Figure 8. All rows must be of the same width.

7. Continue to add more strips the same way you added these previously until you reach a size that is slightly larger than the desired block measurement. *Note: Don't worry about trimming these sides of the block. That will be done as you finish the block.*



8. Finish your square by trimming around the ruler on ALL sides. Be sure to make sure that the “legs” of your final row are of equal width.

