

GP3253

Velvet Collaborative Quilt (Pk/1)

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Kit may contain silicone gel packets, which should be removed before use.

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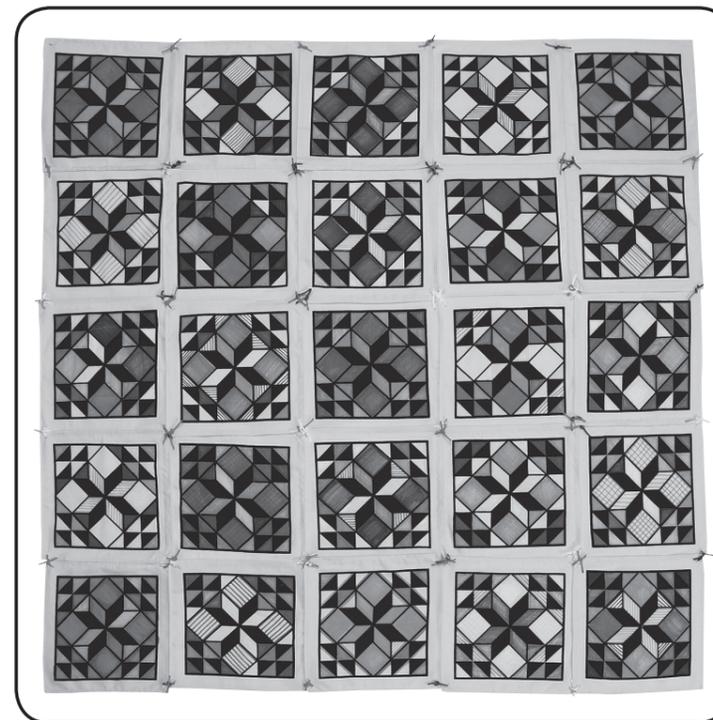


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Velvet Collaborative Quilt (Pk/1)

PLEASE READ ALL INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE STARTING



AGE GROUP: 5 and up
PROJECT TIME: 30 minutes

YOUR KIT CONTAINS:

- Fabric Quilt Squares with Velvet Design
- Cord
- Markers

YOU WILL NEED:

- Scissors

NOTE TO THE INSTRUCTOR:

Working in a Collaborative Setting

Collaborative art projects offer a group the opportunity to create a lasting project suitable for display in a larger setting. Creating a Collaborative art piece takes patience, respect, teamwork, and community building as the work is made. We encourage you to integrate these four ideas into your creative process.

Here are some reasons why:

PATIENCE: When creating a collaborative piece, people participating must be patient. Depending on how you set up the activity, the quilt may not be completed in one day, or the way one person envisions it. And it can't be rushed. A project like this is a great opportunity for those who may be a little less patient, with some direction, to slow down and enjoy the creative process.

RESPECT: Everyone works at a different pace, likes different colors, and different artistic styles. A collaborative piece allows everyone to participate. Everyone must work together to make the finished piece a success.

TEAM BUILDING: Working together as a team to create a piece is similar to how a sporting team works together in a game: the results are a great finished piece! You as the instructor are there similar to a coach, to provide guidance and direction as needed.

COMMUNITY: The group creating the piece is a small community, but the larger community benefits from the finished artwork. Family and community members may see the artwork on display and benefit from the interaction with the people who created it. A space benefits from the finished piece being displayed and helps to create a positive community environment.

This project has been designed for a group size between 4 and 25 people to participate, depending on how the activity is set up. There are plenty of supplies included!

This group project can serve small or large groups during a single scheduled activity or over a period of time. A little planning on your part as the instructor can reap significant benefits to the group and the larger community.

PROJECT PLANNING

This project can be colored to fit any themed season/event or with any color palette to match a facility's décor or branding. Be sure to discuss the color theme or ideas with the group ahead of time to make the activity run smoothly.

INSTRUCTIONS:

Our quilt pattern is based on a 9–Patch quilt block.

NOTE: For the purposes of these instructions, we are designing the quilt by laying out the 25 squares in a 5x5 square pattern to make a rectangular quilt suitable for display.

1. Collectively discuss and determine the color theme and pattern of the quilt.
2. Based on your group size, split the group into smaller groups of two (or one) and each smaller group should have one square to color.
3. Use the markers to color the quilt squares. For best results, we suggest you decide to either color all of the quilt square borders, or leave them all white.
4. Once the quilt squares are colored, lay out the squares on a clean work surface and arrange squares however you'd like.
5. Use the included cording pieces to thread one through each corner of a quilt piece and tie each piece to another quilt square. Trim and cut the cords however you want.

NOTE: You can add additional decorative trims to the quilt squares if you'd like! Working similar to the early quilters, use whatever items you may have on hand – ribbons and buttons are good options.

HISTORY OF QUILTING:

The art of quilting has been around for hundreds of years. The earliest known quilted garment is on the carved ivory figure of a Pharaoh of the Egyptian First Dynasty about 3400 B.C. In 1924, archaeologists discovered a quilted floor covering in Mongolia. Quilted garments were popular in the Middle Ages. Knights wore them under their armor for comfort. They also used quilted garments to protect the metal armor from the elements (rain, snow, sun). The earliest known surviving bed quilt is one from Sicily from the end of the fourteenth century. It is made of linen and padded with wool. The blocks across the center are scenes from the legend of Tristan. The quilt is 122" x 106", and is in the Victoria and Albert Museum in London.

Many traditions from Europe were brought to America during Colonialism and quilting was one of them. Besides using a quilt as a blanket for warmth, they were also used as temporary roof coverings and doors while homes were under construction. Some quilt designs showed historical events or special family occasions and were passed down from one generation to the next as a way to preserve the family history.

HISTORY OF THE 9–PATCH QUILT:

9–Patch quilts were enjoyed by pioneer women because of their simple and easy-to-sew style. These quilts required little material, so they were a first choice among the earliest homesteaders who had limited resources on the prairie. It was a good way to use up every small scrap of fabric available, so it was used often. Since sewing was an essential skill for producing needed textiles, the easy 9–Patch pattern was used to teach young girls sewing skills that they could use their entire life. Young girls learned to sew blocks before they learned to read. At an early age, often as young as 3 or 4, girls were taught to piece simple blocks such as the 9–Patch. Many were very skilled at piecing a block by age 5. Later, the pattern grew in popularity as crafters, including Amish artisans, made their quilts unique with appliqués sewn into each of the 9 blocks.

HELPFUL DEFINITIONS:

Bed Quilt: A coverlet for a bed, Quilts are made of two layers of cloth filled with a soft fiber such as cotton, wool or soft feathers called down. The layers are stitched together with many small stitches to prevent the filling from shifting.

Blocks: Most quilt tops are constructed by sewing together smaller squares called blocks in a certain layout. The quilt block is traditionally a patterned square of fabric that is repeated or alternated with plain blocks to form the overall design on the top of a quilt. Quilt blocks are not a standard size but all blocks used in a single top will be the same size. Blocks can be either pieced or applique. An appliqued block has the design cut from fabric arranged and sewn on a full square of background fabric. A pieced block is separate shapes sewn together to form a square. This project will work with traditional pieced blocks only.

Lap Quilting: First used in the 19th century, a method of making a quilt by finishing the blocks individually and putting them together later.

Layout: The arrangement in which blocks are sewn together to make a quilt. A straight set layout occurs when quilt blocks are simply sewn next to each other in rows and the rows are set together. An on-point quilt is a straight set layout with the blocks set on a 45 degree angle.

Quilting Bee: A popular social event in the mid 19th century where groups of women would gather to piece together various parts of quilts.

The 9 Patch Quilt: The 9–Patch quilt pattern has been around since the early 1800s and is therefore one of the most easily recognized block patterns among quilters today. A 9–Patch is made by sewing five patterned or dark pieces (patches) to four light square pieces in alternating order. These nine sewn squares make one block.