



## CHENILLE PILLOW

Shibaguyz Designz

# **MATERIALS**

- •1 1/2 yards of washed, dried, and ironed fabric
- •1/2 yard Backing fabric or one Fat Quarter
- •16" pillow insert
- •Slash Cutter (Art No. 499)
- Quilting Pins (Art No. 2508)
- •Jumbo Wonder Clips (Art No. 3157)
- •Water Erasable Marker-Thick (Art No.516)
- Sewing Machine
- Scissors

### CUT

- 1 18" square of backing fabric
- 1 18" square of base fabric
- 4 17" squares of layering fabric

#### IMPORTANT:

Your base and layering fabric squares should be cut with the grain of the fabric, *not* on the bias.

### **INSTRUCTIONS**



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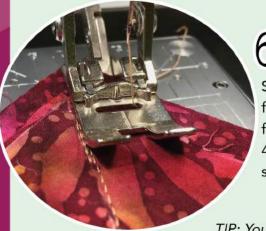
Make a stack of fabric starting with the 18" base fabric square then adding the 4, 17" squares centered on top of the base square.

- Pin to secure the layers in place.
- Traw first a diagonal line from one corner to the opposite corner on the top square.

Draw an intersecting diagonal line from the corner perpendicular to the first line.



Sew straight stitch along first diagonal line. Be sure to back stitch at the beginning and end of the line to secure. (You only need to sew from edge to edge of the top 4 squares.)



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Sew another line 1/4" to 3/8" from the first line, again sewing from edge to edge of the top 4 squares and backstitching to secure.

TIP: Your presser foot is probably the perfect width for this. Use your previous sewn line as a guide against your presser foot to keep your lines straight.

Continue sewing lines 1/4" to 3/8" apart from edge to edge of top 4 squares until you are about 1/4" from the corner.

Turn your square and now sew a line along the intersecting diagonal line.



Just like before, continue sewing lines 1/4" to 3/8" apart until the second half of the pillow top is filled.



10 Using the long guide, insert the guide of the Slash Cutter into the longest channel created between the rows of stitching. Make sure the guide is inserted between the 4 layers of fabric and the base layer of fabric.



Hold the fabric firmly in place and slide the Slash Cutter along the channel cutting the top 4 layers of fabric. (Go slowly and keep fabric taut behind the Slash Cutter. This makes the blade glide easily along the channel.)

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Continue cutting along the channels next to the first channel until all of the channels on the first half of the pillow top are opened.

- You can use a pair of scissors to cut a starter slit to make your blade start more smoothly.

- 13 Turn your square and insert the guide in one of the channels next to the center intersecting line of stitching.
- Just as before, slide the Slash Cutter along the channel until the guide stops at the first line of stitching.

  Note: Since your channels intersect, the guide will stop at the first line of stitching before you reach the end of the channel. That's okay... we'll fix that in a minute.
  - Continue cutting along the channels until all of the channels are opened.
    - Now, with a sharp pair of scissors, go back and finish cutting through the layers of fabric in the channels right up to the longest diagonal sewing line. BEWARE of cutting through your base layer!
- BONUS: You can also switch out to the shorter guide on the Slash Cutter the one used for cutting curves.

  The narrower, shorter guide will allow you to get MOST of the way to the end of your slashed row to the stitched line. You will still need to clean up the ends with a pair of scissors, but this makes the work go much faster with less chance for puncturing the base layer.
  - 17 Wash and dry the pillow top.
  - 18 Lay pillow top face down on the backing fabric and pin or Wonder Clip it onto place.

19 Sew 1/2" seam around three sides of pillow casing and along approximately 2" of both ends of the fourth side leaving enough room to insert your pillow form.

20 Turn pillow casing right side out.





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Lay pillow top face down on the backing fabric and pin or Wonder Clip it onto place.

Hand sew the last edge of the pillow casing closed.



#### FINAL THOUGHTS...



BONUS: You can use a soft brush to open up the layers of the chenille even more. Just roughly drag the brush back and forth across the opened channels of fabric until the desired effect is achieved. The denser the fabric, the tighter the chenille will be. For a fuzzier chenille, use layers of different kind of fabric with different densities and content.

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