



wise craft™
handmade by Blair Stocker

Outback Value Complete Quilt Pattern

Outback Value Quilt

Finished Size= 49½" x 63"



The wonderfully scrappy look of this quilt is planned

If you haven't read my [The Ultimate Guide to Using Color Value in Quilt Design blog post](#), start there to learn all my best tips on what color value is and how to use it to make this quilt. It is a powerful design tool, and the success of this quilt design relies heavily on color value!

Color value is the relative lightness or darkness of any fabric when placed beside another fabric, meaning the value of one fabric relies on its relationship to what fabric it sits beside. You will pull many fabrics from your stash to make this quilt, and sort them into two color value categories- **DARK** and **LIGHT**. From those piles, you will randomly pick a dark or a light as you make the units for this quilt design.

Tip- it is good to have a range of light values in the light pile, and a range of dark values in the dark pile. Stumped on interpreting the color values that your eyes are seeing? The ruler I designed to help determine color value is a fun, useful tool in your studio. I wouldn't design a value quilt without it! [Get your own Ruby Ruler® in my shop.](#)

Supplies Needed

Finished Size= 54" x 63" (54½" x 63½" Unfinished)

Required Supplies:

- 2¾ yards total of light valued fabrics*
- 2¾ yards total of dark valued fabrics*
- ¾ yard solid fabric for binding (I used a dark blue)
- 3½ yards fabric for backing (I used a solid peacock blue)
- Batting measuring at least 58" x 67" (I use Quilter's Dream Cotton low loft batting)
- Coordinating, neutral thread (I used [Aurifil 50 weight in color #2310, available in my shop](#))
- Rotary cutter (preferably with a fresh blade), cutting mat, and quilting ruler (tip- I square up my units using my [Ruby Ruler®](#))
- Sewing Machine with a fresh needle (my preferred needles are Schmetz 80/12 Topstitch Needles)
- Fabric marking pen of your choice

Optional Supplies:

- My [Ruby Ruler®](#) to help determine the light and dark values of your fabrics.
- Worsted weight yarn to make pompoms and and X stitches (I used Bernat Sheepish in Turquoise)
- A pompom maker (I used the [Llamalooma Pompom Maker by Betz White](#))
- A large hand sewing needle if you are stitching pompoms and the yarn details to the quilt

Note:

-*The fabric line I used for this quilt is sadly, no longer available. But I love how scrappy it all looked in the end! If you are pulling from your stash or buying fabric for this project and want to duplicate this scrappy feel, keep in mind, the more variety of patterns, colors, and prints you have, **the better this quilt will be.**

-My preferred sewing supplies and product recommendation can be found [in my Amazon shop.](#)

How to Make

How to sort your fabrics- Collect all the fabrics you plan to use at your work table. Begin to sort them into two piles- light valued and dark valued. Make value decisions quickly as you go through the fabrics, don't overthink this step. Also keep in mind that some mid-ranged values can be read as dark or light in the quilt, it all depends on what they are beside. Try putting some of these fabrics into both piles.

Tip- If you want to see how I use my Ruby Ruler® to sort my fabrics, I have a [short video for you](#).

A. Cut all the fabrics needed-

Dark Valued Fabrics: Cut a total of (84) 6" squares

Light Valued Fabrics: Cut a total of (84) 6" squares

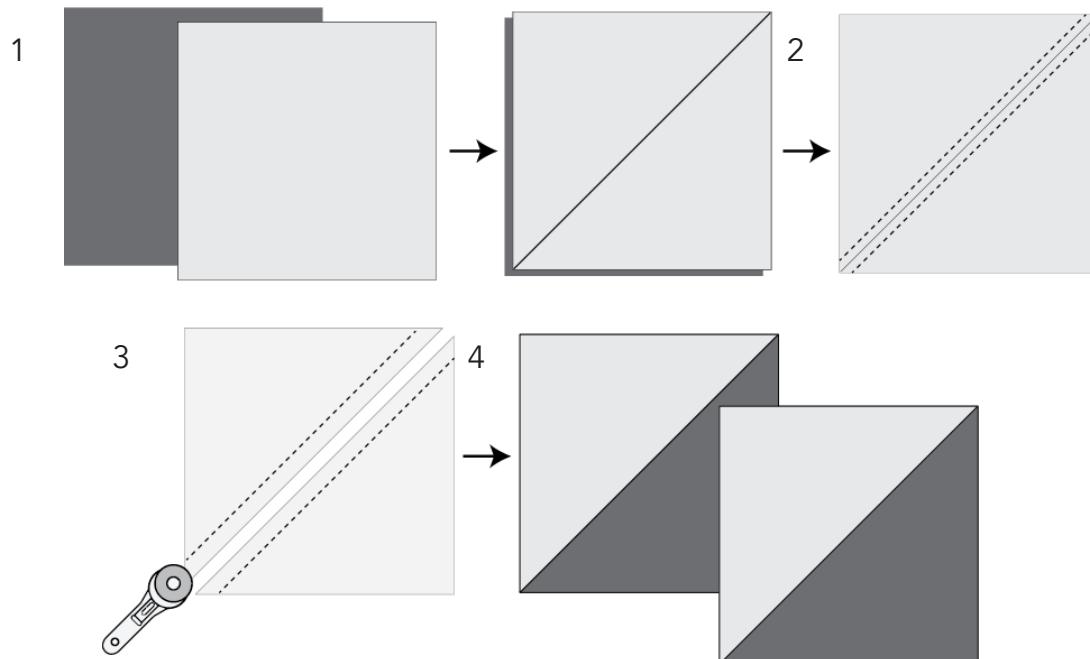
Binding- Cut 7 strips measuring 2½" x width of fabric.

B. Make Half-Square Triangle (HST) units-

This quilt is composed entirely of half-square triangle units.

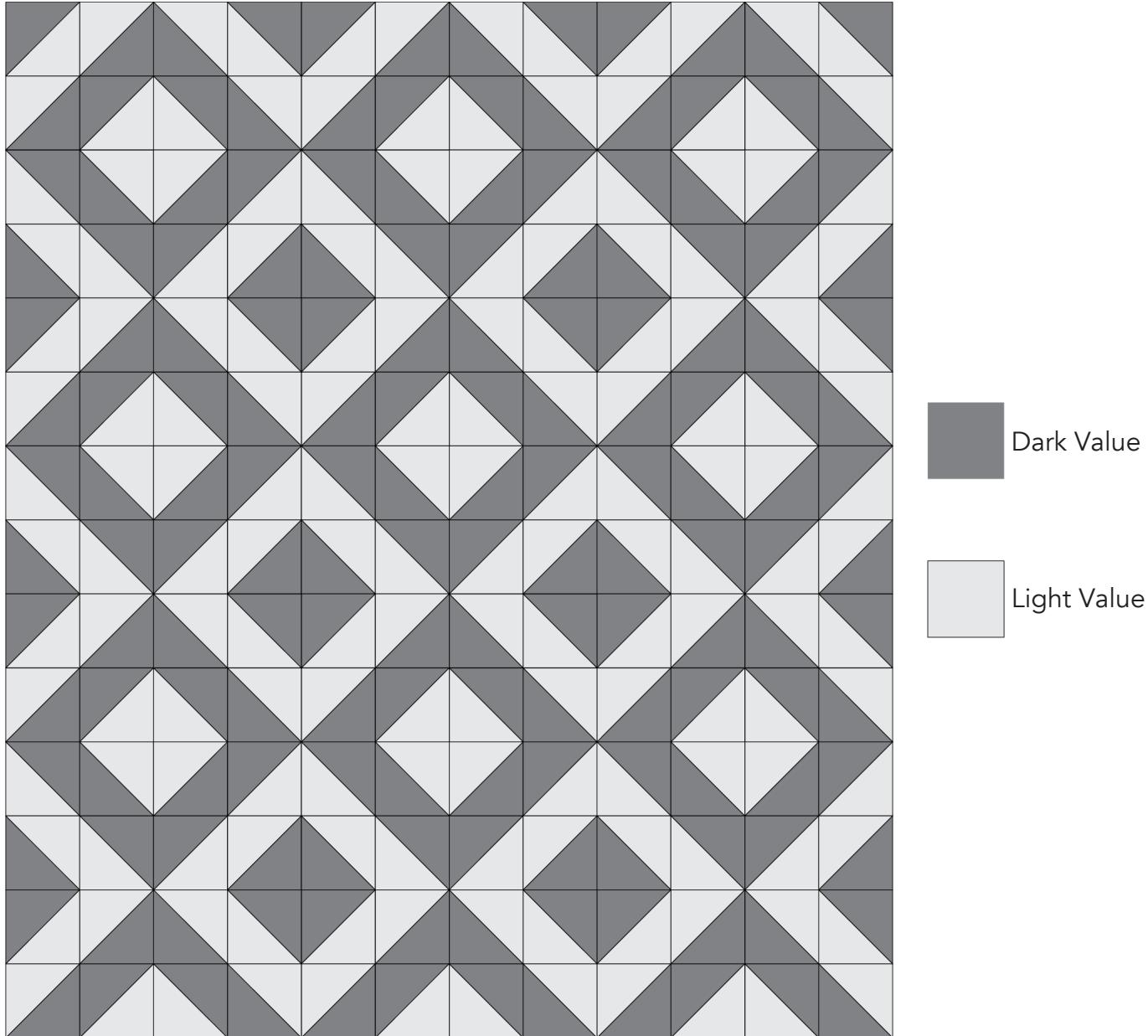
To make two HST's at a time from two 6" squares-

1. Pair one light valued square with one dark valued square, right sides together. Draw a diagonal line on the wrong side of lighter fabric.
2. Stitch a ¼" away from the line on both sides of it.
3. Cut the square set into two triangles directly on the drawn line (see illustration below) to make two half-square triangles.
4. Press the seam allowances to the darker fabric or open, as you prefer.
5. Square up the blocks by trimming each block to be 5" square. You will have 2 identical HST blocks. You will need a total of 168 HST blocks. Tip- I use my Ruby Ruler® for trimming these units. Simply align the center diagonal line on the ruler with the center seam of the unit. This will ensure that your diagonal points line up when you sew the blocks together.



C. Lay out the design-

On a tabletop or, better yet, a design wall of some sort, lay out the design using the following layout as a guide. ([Click here to see how to make a portable design wall.](#)) It is very important to stand back from this layout often, looking at the entire design from a distance. Often the value differences do not show up well when you are looking from close up, but emerge immediately when you stand back.



D. Sew quilt top together-

Construct by row, working from right to left, front top to bottom. Press each row's seam allowances in the opposite direction than the previous row, so the seams will nest together when the row's are sewn together.

Sew the rows to each other, from top to bottom.

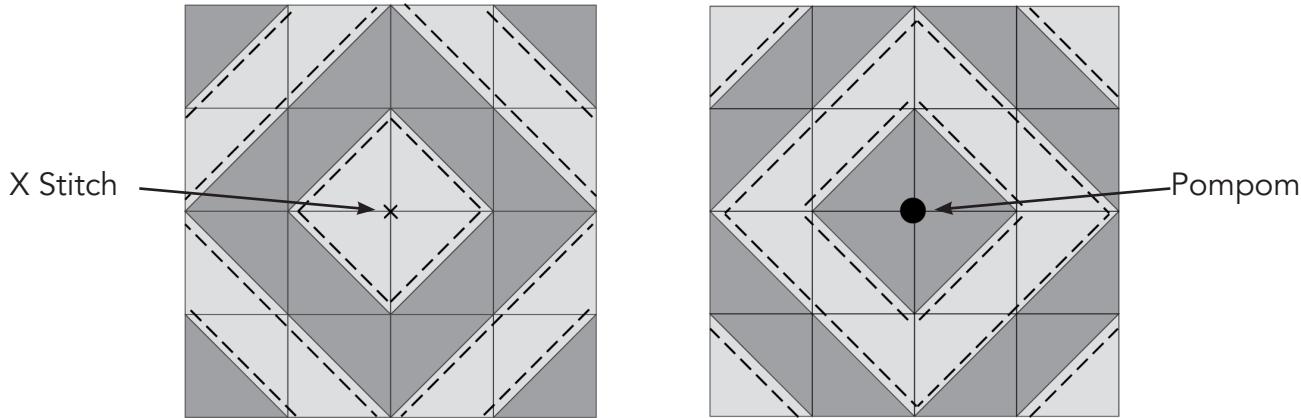
E. Create the quilt sandwich-

Measure out and cut fabric for quilt backing, piecing if necessary. Do the same for the batting. The backing and batting should be a total of 4" longer and wider than the quilt top.

Tip- Enroll in my FREE online class- [Quilting 101- Backing and Batting Online Class](#)

F. Quilt the layers-

All this beautiful scrappy patchwork does not need complicated quilting. I used my walking foot and, using the edge of the foot as a guide, quilted outlines around the light-valued diamond shapes as shown below.



G. Optional- Add big stitch X's and pompoms with yarn-

I also stitched large X's across the center of each small light diamond (above left). Do this by coming from the back up to the front of the quilt with a length of yarn, through all layers. Make two diagonal stitches that cross right over the seam where all four squares intersect. Tie the tails on the back of the quilt. Tie with a square knot and cut the tails to 1½" long.

I created 6 turquoise pompoms from yarn and added one in the center of each small dark diamond (above right). Do this by leaving 2 long tails on the pompom and threading them each through a large needle. Insert the needle through all layers, working from the front of the quilt, and pull each tail to the back at the center seam. Tie with a square knot and cut the tails to 1½" long.

H. Bind and label it-

I show my favorite binding method [on my YouTube channel](#). Works like a charm!

And last but never least! Don't forget to add a label to the back of your quilt! I show how I add labels [on my YouTube channel](#)

Get more inspiration!

Go to <https://wisecrafthandmade.com> for all sorts of tutorials, free patterns, quilting tips, online classes and more!

Facebook (<https://www.facebook.com/blairwisecraft/>) and upload images of your quilt!

Join my private Facebook Group for inspiration and quilting tips- [Wise Craft Quilts- https://www.facebook.com/groups/WiseCraftQuilts](https://www.facebook.com/groups/WiseCraftQuilts)

Find new video tips about sewing and quilting on my [YouTube Channel- https://www.youtube.com/c/Blair-StockerWiseCraftHandmade](https://www.youtube.com/c/Blair-StockerWiseCraftHandmade)

Instagram (<https://www.instagram.com/blairs/>)

Pinterest (<https://www.pinterest.com/Blairwisecraft/>)

Interested in getting more in depth with using color value to make your scrappy quilts? Be sure to check out my other quilt patterns in my online shop, and [my online class Make Modern Scrap Quilts Using Color Value](#)

Check out the [#outbackvalue hashtag on Instagram](#) and share your version of this quilt there too!