



African Woman Fabric Art

SEWING TUTORIAL

♥ Create a stunning 3D fabric wall art step-by-step – from start to finish! ♥

FINISHED SIZE

60 cm (W) x 60 cm (H)
Depth: 2–3 cm

SKILL LEVEL

Advanced Beginner



FABRICS (from the USA)

- Cotton Batik or Quilting Cotton (assorted colors)
- Cotton Linen Blend (background)
- Black Cotton (silhouette)
- Fusible Interfacing (Pellon® SF101)
- Fusible Foam (Pellon® 987F) – for 3D effect
- Thread: Polyester All-Purpose
- Backing Fabric
- Quilt Batting (optional for extra dimension)

TOOLS & SUPPLIES

- Sewing Machine
- Fabric Scissors
- Rotary Cutter & Mat
- Iron & Ironing Board
- Pins & Clips
- Fabric Glue (Beacon Fabri-Tac)
- Pencil / Fabric Marker
- Ruler
- Frame 60x60 cm (USA)
- Staple Gun (for framing)

1. PREPARE THE BACKGROUND



Cut background fabric
62 cm x 62 cm.
Fuse Pellon® SF101
interfacing to the wrong
side.
(Adds stability.)
Press well.

2. CREATE THE SILHOUETTE



Use the template
(see below) and
cut silhouette
pieces from
black cotton.
Fuse with
Pellon® SF101
for strength.

3. MAKE THE HEADWRAP



Cut fabric strips
(6–9 cm wide)
in various colors.
Sew long
gathering stitches
and shape around
the head.
Secure and glue.

4. MAKE THE BODICE & SCARF



Cut curved
fabric pieces
for bodice
and scarf.
Layer, pleat
and stitch.
Glue in place.

5. CREATE THE FLOWING SKIRT



Cut many curved
fabric pieces
in different
lengths.
Sew gentle
gathering
stitches.
Arrange from
center outward.
Layer and pin.

6. QUILT THE FABRIC LAYERS



Use matching
thread.
Quilt following
the curves
of the skirt
to create texture
and movement.
(Straight or
curved lines.)

7. ASSEMBLE THE ART



Glue and stitch
all pieces
securely.
Use fabric glue
for extra hold.
Add small
details (earring
button, belt,
etc.).

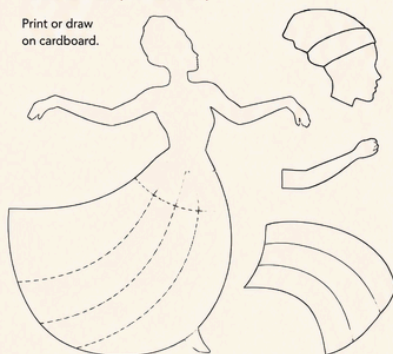
8. FRAME IT



Stretch the
backing fabric
and staple.
Insert into
60x60 cm
frame.
Your 3D fabric
art is ready!

TEMPLATES (Actual Size)

Print or draw
on cardboard.



FABRIC CUTTING GUIDE (in cm)

Headwrap Strips 6 – 9 cm wide x 25 – 35 cm long
Bodice/Scarf Pieces 6 – 10 cm wide x 20 – 30 cm long
Skirt Pieces (Short) 10 – 12 cm wide x 30 – 40 cm long
Skirt Pieces (Medium) 12 – 15 cm wide x 40 – 50 cm long
Skirt Pieces (Long) 15 – 18 cm wide x 50 – 60 cm long

(Use a variety of lengths for movement)

QUILTING & STITCHING GUIDE

Use these methods for best results:

- Running Stitch – for gathering
- Straight Stitch – for securing seams
- Topstitch / Quilting – for texture

MAIN SEWING METHODS USED



Appliqué



Gathering



Topstitching



Quilting

TIPS

- Use high quality cotton fabrics for best drape.
- Press each piece before sewing.
- Layer gradually and quilt as you go.
- Experiment with color placement!

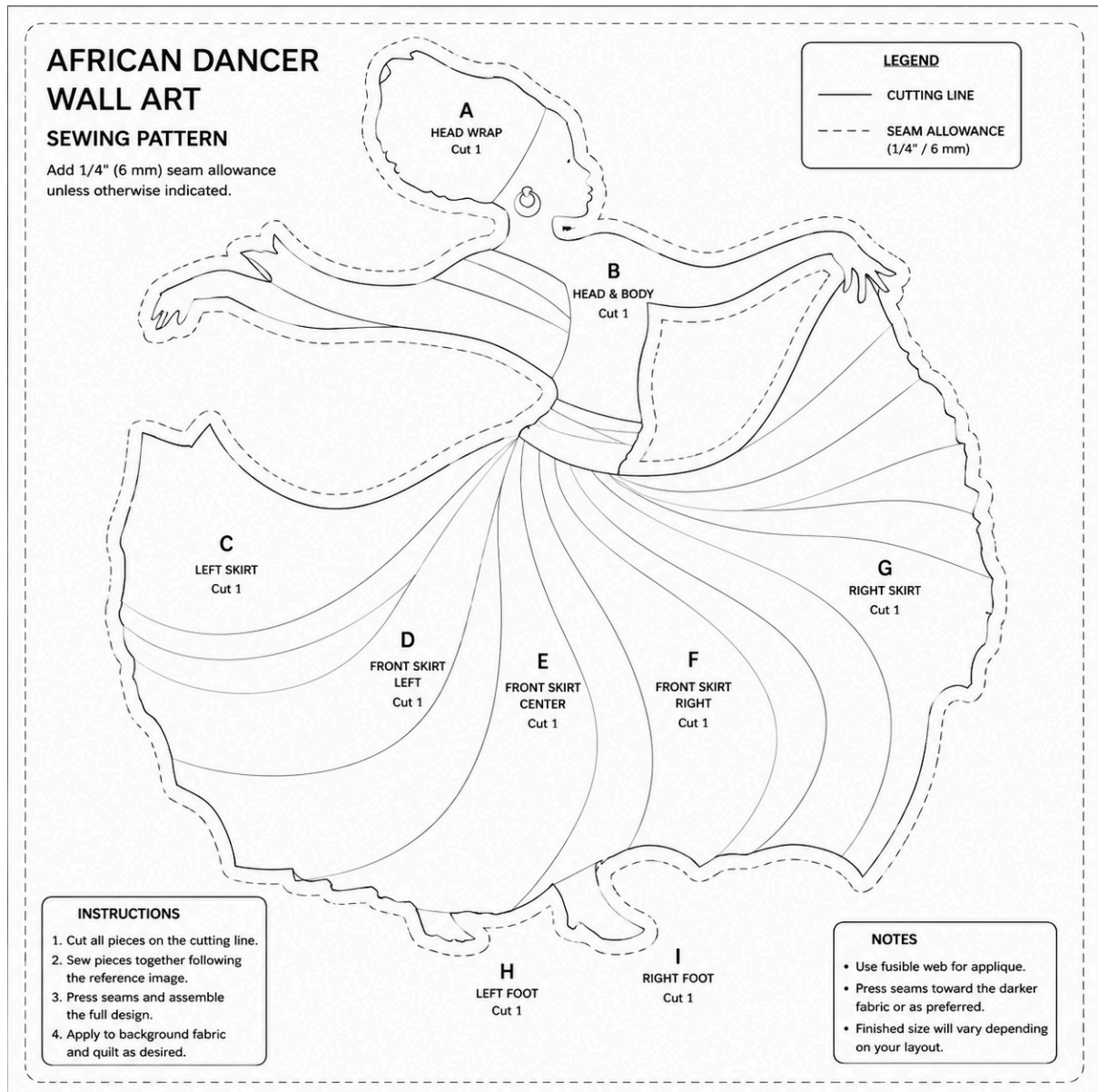
CARE INSTRUCTIONS

- Keep away from moisture.
- Dust gently or vacuum with soft brush.
- Do not machine wash.

You did it! ♥
Enjoy your beautiful
handmade fabric art.



♥ Handmade with Love ♥



<https://creative.craftsforlove.com/> - SEE THE BEST PATTERNS

African Woman 3D Fabric Wall Art Sewing Tutorial

Create a striking **African woman fabric wall art piece** using layered cotton fabrics, appliqué, gathering, quilting, and simple framing techniques. The finished artwork features a graceful black silhouette surrounded by a colorful headwrap, fitted bodice, flowing scarf, and richly textured skirt.

This project is suitable for an **advanced beginner** who is comfortable using a sewing machine, cutting curved fabric pieces, and working with fusible interfacing. The design does not need to be perfectly symmetrical. Slight differences in the fabric curves and quilting lines will make your artwork look more natural and handmade.

The finished artwork measures approximately **23 5/8 inches wide by 23 5/8 inches high** before framing, which is equivalent to **60 cm by 60 cm**. The raised fabric sections will create approximately **3/4 to 1 1/4 inches of depth**, depending on how much gathering, batting, and layering you use.

Finished Size and Skill Level

Finished artwork:

- Width: 60 cm or approximately 23 5/8 inches
- Height: 60 cm or approximately 23 5/8 inches
- Approximate depth: 2–3 cm or 3/4–1 1/4 inches
- Recommended frame: 60 cm × 60 cm or approximately 24 × 24 inches
- Skill level: Advanced beginner

You can slightly reduce or enlarge the artwork to fit a frame that is readily available in the United States. A **24 × 24-inch shadow-box frame**, canvas stretcher frame, or open wooden frame works especially well.

Fabrics and Materials

Choose high-quality quilting cotton because it is easy to press, cut, gather, and quilt. Select several coordinating colors and prints to create movement throughout the skirt and headwrap.

You will need:

- Assorted cotton batik or quilting cotton fabrics
- Cotton or linen background fabric
- Solid black quilting cotton for the silhouette
- Fusible interfacing, such as Pellon SF101
- Fusible foam, such as Pellon 987F, for selected dimensional pieces
- Polyester all-purpose sewing thread
- Coordinating topstitching or quilting thread
- Backing fabric
- Quilt batting, optional
- Fabric glue, such as Beacon Fabri-Tac
- Small embellishments, such as an earring, button, bead, or belt decoration

For a warm design similar to the reference, combine shades of:

- Rust
- Burgundy

- Deep red
- Mustard yellow
- Burnt orange
- Forest green
- Teal
- Black
- Olive
- Dark brown

The fabrics do not have to match exactly. The most important element is contrast. Include both light and dark fabrics so that the individual layers remain visible.

Tools and Supplies

Prepare the following tools before beginning:

- Sewing machine
- Fabric scissors
- Rotary cutter
- Self-healing cutting mat
- Iron
- Ironing board or pressing mat
- Straight pins
- Sewing clips
- Fabric marking pencil or removable fabric marker
- Clear quilting ruler
- Paper scissors
- Cardboard or template plastic
- Hand-sewing needle
- Fabric glue
- Staple gun for framing
- 24 × 24-inch frame or approximately 60 × 60 cm frame

A walking foot can be helpful when quilting through multiple layers, but it is not required. A free-motion quilting foot may also be used if you would like more decorative quilting lines.

Understanding the Construction

The artwork is assembled in separate sections before everything is attached to the background.

The main components are:

1. Background fabric
2. Black woman silhouette
3. Headwrap
4. Bodice

5. Flowing scarf
6. Large layered skirt
7. Small embellishments
8. Backing and frame

Most colorful pieces are built from curved strips of fabric. The strips are gathered slightly, layered over one another, and stitched or quilted to create a sculptural effect.

The skirt should have the greatest amount of volume. The headwrap and bodice should be dimensional but flatter so that the composition remains balanced.

Prepare the Background

Cut the background fabric to **24 1/2 × 24 1/2 inches**, or approximately **62 × 62 cm**. This gives you a small allowance around the finished 60 cm square area.

Cut a matching piece of **Pellon SF101 fusible interfacing**.

Place the background fabric wrong side up on the ironing surface. Position the rough adhesive side of the interfacing against the wrong side of the fabric.

Following the manufacturer's instructions, press the interfacing in sections. Lift and lower the iron instead of sliding it across the surface. Sliding may stretch the fabric or move the interfacing.

Allow the fabric to cool completely before handling it. Cooling helps the adhesive form a secure bond.

Square the background if necessary, but do not trim it to its final size yet. Keeping the extra fabric will make the framing process easier.

Mark a centered **23 5/8-inch square**, or 60 cm square, using a removable fabric marker. This line will indicate the visible finished area.

Press the background carefully so it lies flat. Set it aside while you create the other sections.

Create the Silhouette Template

The silhouette includes the woman's head, neck, upper body, waist, and extended arms. The skirt is made separately, so the lower section of the silhouette only needs to extend far enough to sit underneath the skirt.

Draw the silhouette on large paper or assemble it from several sheets of printer paper taped together.

For a 24-inch artwork, the silhouette can be approximately:

- 18–20 inches from the top of the head to the lower waist

- 18–21 inches from the farthest point of one hand to the other
- 3–4 inches across the head
- 2–3 inches across the narrowest part of the waist

The pose should be elegant and flowing. Draw one arm extending outward to one side and the other arm bending or reaching in the opposite direction.

Keep the hands simple. Individual fingers are not necessary unless you are comfortable cutting very small details. A softly shaped hand will be easier to sew and will still look graceful.

The profile of the face may include:

- Forehead
- Nose
- Lips
- Chin
- Neck

Avoid making the facial details too small. The silhouette should remain recognizable after it is cut from fabric.

Cut out the paper template and place it on the background to check the size. Leave enough room for the large skirt, headwrap, and flowing scarf.

Once you are satisfied, transfer the template to cardboard or template plastic for greater stability.

Cut and Stabilize the Black Silhouette

Press the black cotton fabric before cutting.

Cut a piece of black fabric slightly larger than the silhouette template. Cut a matching piece of Pellon SF101 interfacing.

Fuse the interfacing to the wrong side of the black fabric. This will prevent the narrow arms, neck, and facial profile from stretching.

Place the template on the interfaced side of the fabric. Trace around it with a fabric marker.

Cut the silhouette carefully using sharp fabric scissors. Use small, controlled cuts around the face, hands, and narrow curves.

Position the silhouette on the prepared background. The head should sit in the upper third of the design, leaving enough space for the headwrap.

Place the waist near the center of the background. The lower silhouette will eventually be covered by the skirt.

Pin the silhouette temporarily in place and step back to check the overall composition.

When the placement looks balanced, attach the silhouette using one of the following methods:

- A narrow machine appliqué stitch
- A small zigzag stitch
- A straight stitch approximately 1/8 inch from the edge
- Fabric glue followed by machine stitching
- Hand appliqué

Use black thread so the stitching blends into the silhouette.

Stitch slowly around the face and hands. Stop with the needle down whenever you need to pivot around a curve.

Make the Headwrap

The headwrap is built from several colorful fabric strips arranged over a rounded headwrap base.

Cut a curved base from cotton fabric, fusible interfacing, or fusible foam. The finished headwrap should be large enough to cover the top and back of the silhouette's head.

A practical starting size is approximately:

- 6–7 inches wide
- 5–6 inches high

Adjust these dimensions to fit your silhouette.

Cut several colorful strips for the headwrap. Each strip should be approximately:

- 2 1/2–3 1/2 inches wide
- 10–14 inches long

Use six to nine strips in different colors or prints.

Finish the long edges by folding them under approximately 1/4 inch and pressing. Raw edges can also be hidden beneath overlapping strips.

Sew a line of long machine stitches along one edge of each strip. Use a stitch length of approximately 4.0–5.0 mm.

Do not backstitch. Leave long thread tails at both ends.

Pull one bobbin thread gently to gather the fabric. Create soft gathers rather than tight ruffles.

Arrange the strips across the headwrap base. Angle them in slightly different directions so they appear wrapped around the head.

Allow each strip to overlap the previous strip. The raw ends should extend beyond the base and can be trimmed later.

Pin or clip the strips in position. Stitch each strip to the base along the gathered edge.

Add curved topstitching through the center of the strips to emphasize the wrapped effect.

Trim away any excess fabric around the base.

Position the headwrap over the silhouette. Make sure the front edge sits neatly against the forehead while the back section extends beyond the head to create a bold shape.

Secure it with fabric glue, machine stitching, or a combination of both.

Create the Bodice

The bodice fits over the torso of the black silhouette. It may be created from one curved panel or several layered strips.

To create the bodice template, place tracing paper over the silhouette and draw the desired garment shape.

The bodice may include:

- A fitted waist
- A curved neckline
- One shoulder covered with fabric
- An asymmetrical neckline
- A wrapped design
- A narrow belt

Add approximately 1/4 inch around the template for turning under the edges.

Cut one base layer from cotton fabric. Fuse lightweight interfacing to the wrong side.

For additional dimension, add a thin piece of fusible foam or batting behind the center of the bodice. Keep the foam away from the seam allowance so the edges remain easy to turn.

Cut three to six curved fabric pieces approximately:

- 2 1/2–4 inches wide
- 8–12 inches long

Fold the raw edges under and press.

Arrange the strips diagonally or horizontally across the bodice base. Add a small amount of gathering where needed.

Layer the pieces so that each new section slightly overlaps the previous one.

Pin or clip everything in place. Stitch the layers using matching thread.

Quilt along the curves of the fabric. This will hold the layers securely and create the same raised texture seen in the skirt.

Position the finished bodice over the torso. Tuck the edges under neatly and glue it temporarily in place.

Stitch around the outside edge using a narrow straight stitch or hand appliqué stitch.

Make the Flowing Scarf

The scarf extends from the bodice and across one of the arms, creating movement in the upper section of the artwork.

Cut two or three long curved fabric strips approximately:

- 3–5 inches wide
- 18–24 inches long

The strips may be tapered so one end is wider than the other.

Fold and press the long raw edges under approximately 1/4 inch.

Layer two or more fabrics for a richer appearance. A dark base fabric with brighter overlapping strips works well.

Add gentle gathering along one long edge. Do not gather too tightly.

Arrange the scarf so it begins near the shoulder or upper bodice, flows along the extended arm, and ends near the hand.

Allow some black silhouette fabric to remain visible around the scarf. This contrast will help define the arm.

Pin the scarf in place. Secure it with stitching along the gathered edge and selected interior curves.

Leave a few outer sections slightly raised instead of stitching every edge completely flat. These lifted areas create the three-dimensional effect.

Use small amounts of fabric glue underneath any sections that need additional support.

Plan the Flowing Skirt

The skirt is the focal point of the artwork. It should fill much of the lower half of the background and extend outward in a wide, graceful curve.

Create a large paper skirt template before cutting the fabric.

The skirt shape may resemble a wide fan or an asymmetrical circle skirt. It should connect to the silhouette at the waist and expand dramatically toward the lower corners.

For a 24-inch artwork, the skirt can measure approximately:

- 16–18 inches from waist to hem
- 20–23 inches across the widest area

Position the paper skirt template over the background. Confirm that it does not extend beyond the visible frame area.

Mark several curved division lines on the template. These lines will guide the placement of the fabric sections.

Begin with shorter pieces near the waist and use increasingly longer pieces toward the outer edges.

Cut the Skirt Fabric Pieces

Use a variety of widths and lengths to create natural movement.

For short skirt pieces, cut fabric approximately:

- 4–4 3/4 inches wide
- 12–16 inches long

For medium skirt pieces, cut fabric approximately:

- 4 3/4–6 inches wide
- 16–20 inches long

For long skirt pieces, cut fabric approximately:

- 6–7 inches wide
- 20–24 inches long

These measurements are flexible. Some pieces can be narrower or wider depending on the print and the area of the skirt.

Cut each strip with a gentle curve. A curved strip will create a softer, more natural drape than a straight rectangle.

Taper some strips so they are narrow at the waist and wider near the hem.

Arrange all pieces on a table before sewing. Alternate light, medium, and dark colors.

Avoid placing several similar colors next to one another. Strong contrast between neighboring strips will make the finished quilting lines easier to see.

Gather the Skirt Pieces

Finish or conceal the raw edges that will remain visible.

Fold the long edges under approximately 1/4 inch and press. Alternatively, use a narrow zigzag stitch or serger to prevent fraying.

Sew a long gathering stitch near the upper or inner curved edge of each piece.

Use a stitch length of 4.0–5.0 mm and leave long thread tails.

Pull the bobbin thread gently to gather each strip.

The gathering should be light. The goal is to create soft folds and controlled fullness, not deep ruffles.

Short pieces near the waist may need more gathering than long outer pieces.

Press the gathered strips lightly with steam, but do not flatten the texture.

Assemble the Skirt Base

Cut a skirt-shaped base from cotton fabric.

For a padded skirt, cut a matching piece of quilt batting or fusible foam. Batting will create soft dimension, while fusible foam will produce a firmer raised effect.

Layer the materials in this order:

1. Skirt base fabric
2. Batting or fusible foam
3. Colorful gathered fabric strips

Begin placing strips at the outer edge of the skirt. Work gradually toward the center or waist.

Overlap each strip by approximately 1/2–1 inch.

Angle the pieces so their curves radiate outward from the waist.

Pin or clip each piece securely. Use additional pins around the deeply curved sections.

Check the arrangement frequently. The color distribution should feel balanced but not perfectly symmetrical.

Allow some pieces to extend beyond the skirt base. You can trim them after quilting.

Quilt the Fabric Layers

Thread the sewing machine with a color that matches or complements the individual fabric strip.

Beginning near one edge, quilt along the natural curve of each fabric piece.

Use a standard straight stitch with a length of approximately 2.5–3.0 mm.

Sew slowly through the layered areas. Support the fabric with both hands and avoid pulling it through the machine.

Add several parallel lines of quilting inside each strip. Space the lines approximately 1/4–1/2 inch apart.

The quilting lines should follow the curved direction of the fabric.

You may combine:

- Straight curved lines
- Slightly wavy lines
- Echo quilting
- Decorative topstitching
- Free-motion quilting

Do not make every line identical. Natural variations add movement and character.

Continue quilting until all fabric pieces are securely attached.

Trim the skirt to match the base shape, but preserve any intentional pleats or raised edges.

For more volume, place a small amount of extra batting beneath selected sections before the final quilting lines are sewn.

Shape the Skirt

Place the quilted skirt on a flat surface.

Gently bend and shape the layered sections with your hands.

Lift selected outer edges slightly to create shadows and depth.

If a section looks too flat, add another curved line of stitching beside an existing quilting line. The additional stitching can help define the folds.

If a section is too bulky, make a small tuck and secure it with a few hand stitches.

Check that the waist of the skirt fits neatly against the bodice.

The upper skirt edge should be narrow enough to appear connected to the woman's waist, while the lower portion should spread dramatically across the background.

Assemble the Artwork

Lay the prepared background on a large flat work surface.

Make sure the black silhouette is already securely stitched in place.

Position the headwrap, bodice, scarf, and skirt without attaching them permanently.

Move each section until the composition feels balanced.

The skirt should slightly overlap the lower torso.

The bodice should overlap the top edge of the skirt.

The scarf should connect visually to the bodice and follow the direction of the arm.

The headwrap should sit firmly over the head without covering too much of the facial profile.

Stand several feet away from the artwork and examine the overall silhouette.

When you are satisfied with the placement, take a photograph. The photograph will help you remember the arrangement while attaching each piece.

Remove all sections except the skirt.

Apply small dots or thin lines of fabric glue to the back of the skirt. Avoid using too much glue because it may soak through the fabric.

Place the skirt on the background and press gently.

Secure the skirt with machine stitching around the waist and selected outer sections. You do not need to stitch the entire hem flat.

Attach the bodice next. Cover the skirt's upper raw edge and stitch around the bodice.

Attach the scarf and headwrap in the same way.

Use hidden hand stitches to secure any lifted sections that could shift.

Add Dimensional Details

Small details will make the woman's silhouette more expressive.

Consider adding:

- A gold or wooden earring
- A decorative button at the waist
- A narrow fabric belt
- Small beads
- Metallic thread

- A fabric-covered button
- A tiny bracelet
- A contrasting neckline
- Decorative hand stitches

For the earring, sew a small button, bead, or ring near the ear area of the silhouette.

For the belt, cut a narrow fabric strip and wrap it around the waist where the bodice meets the skirt.

Secure all embellishments firmly, especially if the artwork will be moved or shipped.

Avoid adding too many decorations. The fabric movement and quilting should remain the main visual features.

Secure All Pieces

Inspect every section of the artwork carefully.

Check the edges of the headwrap, bodice, scarf, and skirt.

Add hand stitches beneath any loose areas.

Make sure the silhouette's arms and hands are attached securely to the background.

Trim visible thread tails.

Remove any fabric marker lines according to the marker manufacturer's instructions.

Press the artwork from the back using a pressing cloth. Do not press the dimensional front sections directly because this may flatten them.

Use only light steam around the skirt and headwrap.

Allow the artwork to dry and cool completely before framing.

Prepare the Backing

Cut the backing fabric slightly larger than the frame opening.

For a 24 × 24-inch frame, cut the backing approximately **26 × 26 inches**. This provides enough fabric to wrap around the frame or mounting board.

Press the backing fabric.

Place it wrong side up on the work surface.

Center the finished artwork on top, right side up.

Pin the background and backing together around the outer edges.

If desired, add a thin layer of batting between them for additional softness.

Machine stitch or baste around the outside edge, staying beyond the visible 60 cm or 23 5/8-inch design area.

Trim excessive bulk from the corners, but retain enough fabric for mounting.

Frame the Fabric Art

Remove the glass from the frame. Glass can flatten the three-dimensional fabric and reduce the effect of the quilting.

A shadow-box frame is ideal because it provides additional space between the artwork and the front edge of the frame.

Place the artwork face down on a clean surface.

Center the frame backing board or stretcher frame over the wrong side of the artwork.

Wrap the top edge of the fabric around the frame and place one staple in the center.

Pull the bottom edge gently until the background is smooth but not distorted. Add one staple in the center of the bottom edge.

Repeat with the left and right sides.

Continue adding staples from the center outward, alternating opposite sides.

Keep checking the front to make sure the design remains centered.

Fold the corners neatly as you would wrap a gift. Trim excess fabric if necessary, but do not cut too close to the staples.

Add extra staples around the entire frame.

Insert the mounted artwork into the outer frame.

Check that the skirt and scarf are not trapped beneath the frame edges.

Fluff and reshape the dimensional fabric sections after framing.

Main Sewing Methods Used

Appliqué

Appliqué is used to attach the black silhouette and some of the smaller fabric sections to the background.

A narrow straight stitch gives the artwork a clean, modern appearance. A small zigzag stitch offers greater edge protection.

Stitch approximately 1/8 inch from the edge when using a straight stitch.

Gathering

Gathering creates fullness in the headwrap, scarf, bodice, and skirt pieces.

Use a long machine stitch and do not backstitch.

Pull the bobbin thread rather than the top thread. This usually makes the gathers easier to control.

Distribute the gathers evenly before stitching the fabric permanently.

Topstitching

Topstitching secures seams while adding visible detail.

Use coordinating thread for subtle lines or contrasting thread for a bolder effect.

Test the stitch on a fabric scrap before working on the artwork.

Quilting

Quilting joins the colorful fabric, batting or foam, and skirt base.

Follow the curves of the fabric pieces instead of sewing only straight vertical lines.

Closely spaced quilting creates firmer texture. Wider spacing creates softer, fuller sections.

Fabric Cutting Guide

Use these measurements as flexible guidelines rather than strict rules.

Headwrap strips:

- Width: 2 1/2–3 1/2 inches
- Length: 12–14 inches
- Metric equivalent: approximately 6–9 cm wide × 30–35 cm long

Bodice and scarf pieces:

- Width: 2 1/2–4 inches
- Length: 8–12 inches
- Metric equivalent: approximately 6–10 cm wide × 20–30 cm long

Short skirt pieces:

- Width: 4–4 3/4 inches
- Length: 12–16 inches
- Metric equivalent: approximately 10–12 cm wide × 30–40 cm long

Medium skirt pieces:

- Width: 4 3/4–6 inches
- Length: 16–20 inches
- Metric equivalent: approximately 12–15 cm wide × 40–50 cm long

Long skirt pieces:

- Width: 6–7 inches
- Length: 20–24 inches
- Metric equivalent: approximately 15–18 cm wide × 50–60 cm long

Use a variety of lengths and widths to keep the skirt from looking too uniform.

Tips for the Best Results

Use high-quality cotton fabrics because they gather and quilt more evenly than very thin or slippery materials.

Press every fabric piece before cutting. Accurate pressing makes curved pieces easier to control.

Arrange all skirt pieces before sewing. Take a photograph of the arrangement so you can recreate it.

Build the skirt gradually. Do not try to attach all layers at once.

Use a fresh sewing machine needle. A size 80/12 universal or quilting needle works well for most quilting cottons.

Change to a size 90/14 needle if your layered sections become thick.

Use quilting gloves or rubber-tipped craft gloves to help control large fabric sections.

Test fabric glue on a scrap before applying it to the artwork.

Apply glue sparingly. Stitching should provide the main support.

Leave a few edges slightly raised to preserve the three-dimensional effect.

Experiment with fabric placement. The skirt should feel energetic and flowing rather than perfectly planned.

Troubleshooting

The background is wrinkled

Press it from the back using steam and a pressing cloth. If it remains unstable, fuse an additional lightweight interfacing layer to the wrong side.

The silhouette edges are fraying

Use a small zigzag or satin stitch around the outer edge. Fray-prevention liquid may also be applied very sparingly.

The gathered strips are too bulky

Release some of the gathering stitches and redistribute the fullness. You can also trim excess width from the strip.

The skirt looks flat

Add thin batting or small pieces of fusible foam behind selected sections. Additional curved quilting lines can also improve the definition.

The skirt is too thick to sew

Use a larger needle, lengthen the stitch slightly, and sew slowly. A walking foot can help feed the layers evenly.

The fabric shifts while quilting

Use additional pins or sewing clips. Begin quilting near the center and work outward.

The artwork does not fit the frame

Trim only the background and backing fabric. Avoid trimming the dimensional skirt unless absolutely necessary. A slightly larger shadow-box frame may be the best solution.

Care Instructions

Keep the finished artwork away from moisture and direct sunlight.

Display it in a dry indoor location.

Dust the surface gently using a clean, soft brush.

A handheld vacuum may be used on the lowest setting, but place a piece of mesh or screen between the vacuum and the artwork.

Do not place the artwork in a washing machine.

Do not soak or heavily spray the fabric.

For small marks, use a barely damp white cloth and test an inconspicuous area first.

Check the frame and fabric attachments occasionally to make sure everything remains secure.

Final Result

Your **African Woman 3D Fabric Wall Art** is complete. The combination of colorful cotton fabrics, flowing curved layers, gathering, appliqué, and decorative quilting creates a unique handmade piece with depth and movement.

Reshape the headwrap, scarf, and skirt gently after the artwork has been placed in the frame. The fabric sections should look full and sculptural without appearing overcrowded.

Display your finished artwork in a living room, sewing studio, bedroom, entryway, creative workspace, or gallery wall. Because every fabric arrangement is different, each version of this project will be completely original.

<https://creative.craftsforlove.com/> - **SEE THE BEST PATTERNS**