



BABY ANIMALS QUILT

Step-by-Step Tutorial

FINISHED SIZE: 100 cm x 130 cm

1. FABRIC REQUIREMENTS

FABRIC	AMOUNT
Background (yellow/cream prints)	1.0 m
Lion (yellow, brown, cream, black)	0.25 m
Elephant (blue, pink, black)	0.25 m
Monkey (brown, beige, black)	0.25 m
Rabbit (green, pink, white, black)	0.25 m
Inner border (gray)	0.35 m
Binding (gray)	0.50 m
Backing	1.7 m
Batting	1.1 m 1.4 m

2. CUTTING GUIDE (ALL MEASUREMENTS IN CM)

A. BACKGROUND – PATCHWORK (5 cm squares)

Cut (8 x 10) = 80 squares
(Mix yellow, cream and prints)

B. APPLIQUÉ PIECES (Add 0.5 cm seam allowance when cutting)

Lion: mane (brown), face (yellow),
muzzle (cream), ears, eyes, nose, whiskers

Elephant: head (blue), ears (blue/pink),
trunk, eyes

Monkey: head (brown), face (beige),
ears, eyes, nose, mouth

Rabbit: head (green), ears (green/pink),
muzzle (white), nose, eyes, whiskers

C. BORDERS

Inner border (gray):

2 strips 5 cm x 100 cm (top/bottom)
2 strips 5 cm x 130 cm (sides)

Binding (gray):

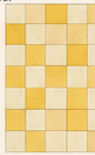
7 strips 6 cm x WOF*
*WOF = Width of Fabric



3. MAKING THE QUILT – STEP BY STEP

1. MAKE THE PATCHWORK

Sew the 5 cm squares together to form rows. Press seams. Join rows to make a panel measuring 80 cm x 110 cm.



SIZE: 80 cm x 110 cm

2. PREPARE APPLIQUÉ PIECES

Trace each animal part onto the fabric (with seam allowance). Cut all pieces.

Fuse interfacing to the back of each appliqué piece.



3. APPLIQUÉ THE ANIMALS

Arrange the animals on the patchwork panel as shown. Fuse pieces in place. Then appliqué using a zigzag stitch or blanket stitch.



4. ADD INNER BORDER

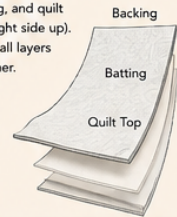
Sew the gray inner border strips to the quilt top.



SIZE: 90 cm x 120 cm

5. LAYER THE QUILT

Place backing (wrong side up), batting, and quilt top (right side up). Baste all layers together.



6. QUILTING

Quilt around the animals and along the patchwork seams. You can also add free-motion quilting (meandering or loops).



7. TRIM THE QUILT

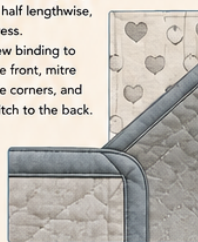
Trim excess batting and backing, squaring the quilt to 100 cm x 130 cm.



SIZE: 100 cm x 130 cm

8. BINDING

Fold binding strips in half lengthwise, press. Sew binding to the front, mitre the corners, and stitch to the back.



9. FINISHING

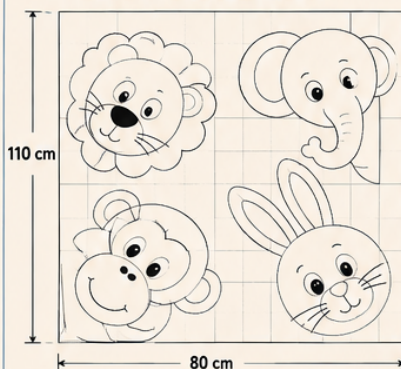
Hand-stitch the back of the binding for a neat finish. Press the quilt well.



FINISHED QUILT



APPLIQUÉ PLACEMENT GUIDE



MAIN STITCHES USED

- **Straight Stitch**
For piecing and borders
- **Zigzag Stitch**
For raw edge appliqué
- **Blanket Stitch**
For hand appliqué
- **Quilting (Free Motion or Walking Foot)**
For securing the layers

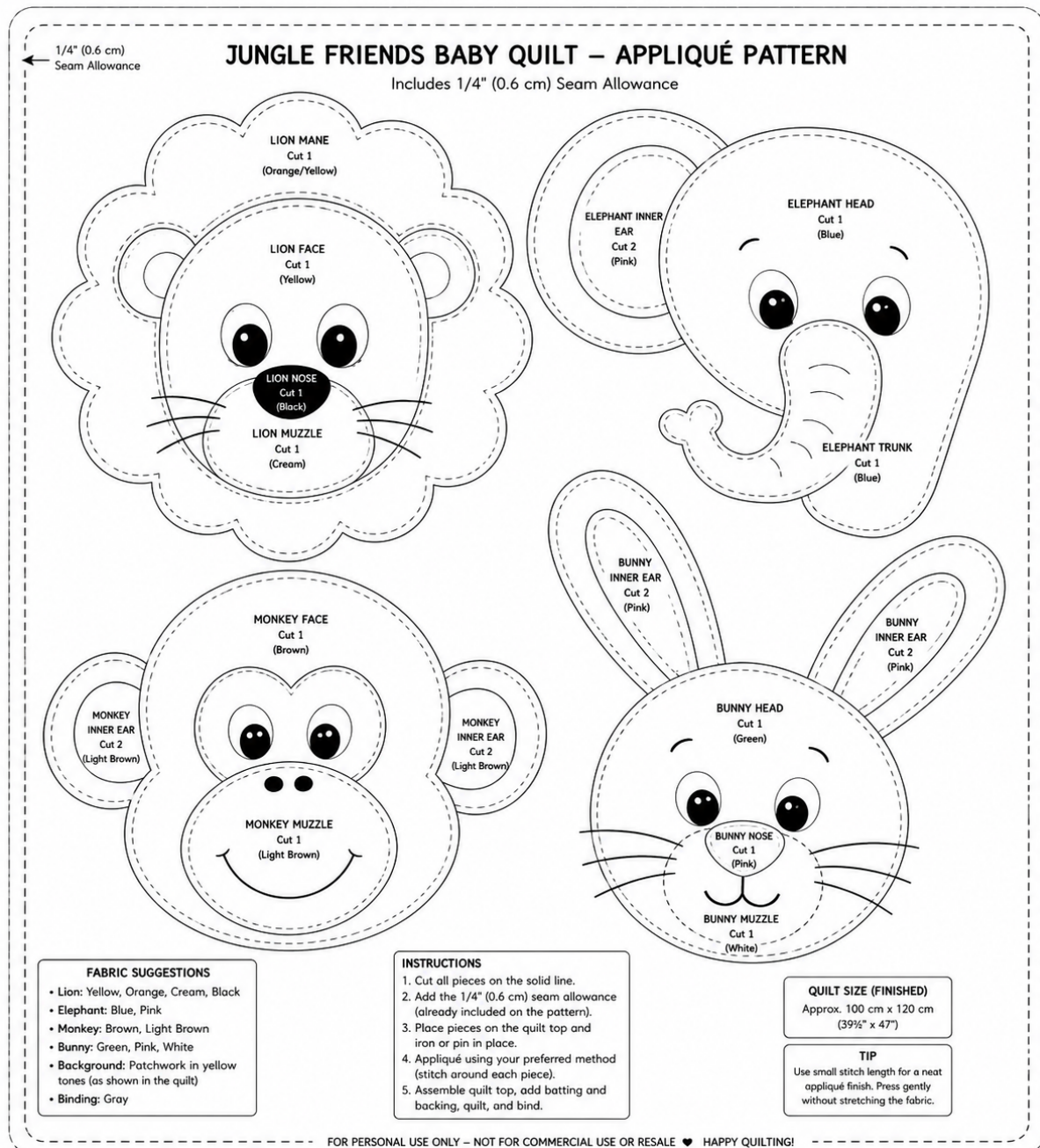
TIPS

- ♥ Use 100% cotton fabric for best results.
- ♥ Press seams flat as you go.
- ♥ Take your time with appliqué placement.
- ♥ Use matching thread colors.
- ♥ Pre-wash fabrics to avoid shrinkage.
- ♥ A walking foot helps keep layers even.

CARE INSTRUCTIONS



♥ ENJOY MAKING YOUR BABY ANIMALS QUILT! ♥



Baby Animals Quilt – Complete Step-by-Step Tutorial

This Baby Animals Quilt is a cheerful appliqué project featuring a lion, elephant, monkey, and rabbit arranged over a soft yellow-and-cream patchwork background. The design is ideal for a nursery, toddler bed, playroom, or handmade baby gift.

The tutorial follows the measurements and construction order shown in the reference chart. All measurements are given primarily in centimeters, with approximate inch equivalents added for makers in the United States.

The chart shows a finished size of approximately 100 cm × 130 cm, or 39½ × 51 inches. Before beginning, read the entire tutorial, wash and press all washable fabrics, and print or trace the appliqué templates at the correct scale.

Finished Quilt Size

The intended finished measurements are:

100 cm wide × 130 cm long

Approximate imperial size:

39½ inches wide × 51 inches long

The central patchwork panel measures approximately:

80 cm × 110 cm

31½ × 43¼ inches

After the first gray border is added, the top measures approximately:

90 cm × 120 cm
35½ × 47¼ inches

The backing and batting should extend beyond the quilt top during quilting. The reference chart uses a 100 cm × 130 cm quilt sandwich.

Because the chart shows both a 90 × 120 cm bordered top and a 100 × 130 cm finished quilt, add an additional gray outer border with a finished width of approximately 5 cm on every side when necessary. This brings the quilt top close to the stated finished dimensions before binding.

Fabric Requirements

Use quilting-weight cotton for the patchwork, animal appliqués, borders, and binding. Soft cotton, cotton flannel, or another washable quilt fabric may be used for the backing.

You will need approximately:

Background patchwork fabric: 1 meter of assorted yellow, cream, and lightly printed fabrics

Lion fabrics: 0.25 meter total in yellow, golden brown, cream, and black

Elephant fabrics: 0.25 meter total in blue, pink, white, and black

Monkey fabrics: 0.25 meter total in brown, beige, cream, and black

Rabbit fabrics: 0.25 meter total in soft green, pink, white, and black

Gray border fabric: approximately 0.35 meter

Gray binding fabric: approximately 0.50 meter

Backing fabric: approximately 1.10 meters wide × 1.40 meters long

Batting: approximately 1.10 meters wide × 1.40 meters long

You will also need:

Lightweight fusible appliqué web

Matching sewing thread

Neutral piecing thread

Quilting thread

Temporary fabric marker or chalk

Quilting ruler

Rotary cutter and cutting mat

Fabric scissors

Small embroidery scissors

Iron and pressing surface

Pins or quilting clips

Safety pins, basting spray, or basting thread

Walking foot or free-motion quilting foot

Hand-sewing needle

Optional embroidery floss for facial details

Seam Allowances

Use a standard 0.5 cm seam allowance for the patchwork pieces and borders unless your preferred quilting method requires a slightly different allowance.

A 0.5 cm allowance is approximately 3/16 inch. American quilters who prefer a standard ¼-inch presser foot may use a ¼-inch seam allowance, but all seams must remain consistent throughout the project.

The appliqué templates should also include approximately 0.5 cm of extra fabric around each shape when using turned-edge appliqué.

For raw-edge fusible appliqué, the pieces may be cut directly on the traced template line after the fusible web has been attached.

Preparing the Patchwork Squares

The background is made from 5 cm squares in assorted yellow, cream, and subtle printed fabrics.

Cut a total of:

80 squares measuring 5 cm × 5 cm

Arrange the squares in:

8 squares across

10 squares down

This produces an arrangement of 80 squares. Mix the colors and prints so that the background appears balanced and softly varied.

Avoid placing too many dark yellow squares together. Alternate solid fabrics, small prints, pale cream pieces, and warmer golden tones.

Lay all 80 squares on a design surface before sewing. Take a photograph of the arrangement so that you can recreate it if the pieces are moved.

Step 1: Sewing the Patchwork Background

Begin by sewing the squares into horizontal rows.

Place the first two squares right sides together. Align the raw edges and sew using your chosen consistent seam allowance.

Add the remaining squares until the first row contains eight squares.

Repeat this process to create ten complete rows.

Press the seam allowances in alternating directions. For example, press the seams in the first row toward the right, the second row toward the left, and continue alternating.

Alternating the pressing direction allows the seams to nest together when the rows are joined.

Place the first and second rows right sides together. Match every seam intersection carefully and secure the rows with pins.

Sew the rows together, checking that the square corners remain aligned.

Continue joining all ten rows.

Press the completed patchwork panel from the back, then press it carefully from the front.

The chart identifies the central patchwork panel as approximately 80 cm × 110 cm. Depending on the exact seam allowance and square size used, your panel may be smaller. To reproduce the stated panel size precisely, enlarge the number or size of the squares while maintaining the same 8-by-10 visual arrangement.

Square the panel using a quilting ruler, but do not remove more fabric than necessary.

Step 2: Preparing the Appliqué Templates

The appliqué placement guide includes four animals:

A lion in the upper-left section

An elephant in the upper-right section

A monkey in the lower-left section

A rabbit in the lower-right section

Trace every component of each animal separately.

For the lion, prepare templates for:

Head

Outer mane

Inner mane details, if desired

Cream muzzle

Ears

Eyes

Nose

Whisker placement

For the elephant, prepare templates for:

Head

Large ears

Inner ear sections

Trunk

Eyes

Optional cheek or highlight details

For the monkey, prepare templates for:

Head

Outer face or hair area

Beige face

Ears

Eyes

Nose

Mouth

For the rabbit, prepare templates for:

Head

Long ears

Pink inner ears

White or pale muzzle

Eyes

Nose

Whiskers

Label every template before cutting it apart. Include the animal name, fabric color, and number of pieces needed.

Step 3: Applying the Fusible Web

Place the fusible web paper side up.

Trace each appliqué shape onto the paper side. Remember that the finished shape will be reversed after fusing.

Leave a small amount of space between the traced pieces.

Cut loosely around each shape, leaving approximately 0.5 to 1 cm outside the traced line.

Place the rough adhesive side of the fusible web against the wrong side of the appropriate fabric.

Follow the manufacturer's temperature and pressing instructions. Do not slide the iron back and forth because this can distort the fabric.

Allow the fused pieces to cool completely.

Cut each shape precisely on the traced line using sharp fabric scissors.

Remove the paper backing carefully. A pin can be used to score the paper without damaging the fabric.

Keep all pieces organized by animal.

Step 4: Assembling the Lion Appliqué

Position the lion in the upper-left portion of the patchwork panel.

Begin with the large outer mane. The chart shows a warm golden-brown mane with rounded sections.

Place the yellow lion head over the center of the mane.

Add the ears so that they appear naturally connected to the head.

Position the cream muzzle near the lower center of the face.

Add the black or dark brown nose.

Place the eyes evenly above the muzzle. Before fusing, step away from the quilt and check whether the expression appears balanced.

Add the mouth and whiskers with appliqué pieces, machine stitching, or embroidery.

The lion may overlap the patchwork background generously, creating a bold focal point in the upper-left corner.

Once the arrangement is correct, fuse the pieces in layers. Fuse the pieces that sit underneath first, followed by the smaller facial features.

Step 5: Assembling the Elephant Appliqué

Position the elephant in the upper-right area of the quilt.

Begin with the large ears. The chart uses blue outer ears with soft pink inner-ear sections.

Place the elephant's blue head over the inner edges of the ears.

Arrange the trunk so that it curves gently downward and toward the center of the quilt.

Add the eyes near the upper center of the face.

Small white highlights may be added to the eyes to create a friendly expression.

Make sure the elephant does not extend into the binding area. Leave enough space around the edge for quilting and border seams.

Fuse the pieces in the correct order, starting with the ears and finishing with the facial details.

Step 6: Assembling the Monkey Appliqué

Position the monkey in the lower-left section of the patchwork.

Begin with the dark brown outer head shape.

Add the rounded ears on both sides.

Place the lighter beige face area over the brown head.

Add the eyes, nose, and smiling mouth.

The monkey in the reference design has a playful, gentle expression. Test the placement of the eyes and nose before fusing because even a small change can alter the character's expression.

The monkey may sit slightly lower than the lion, filling the lower-left corner without touching the border seam.

Fuse the larger shapes first, then add the smaller features.

Step 7: Assembling the Rabbit Appliqué

Position the rabbit in the lower-right corner of the patchwork.

Begin with the long green ears.

Add the pink inner-ear pieces.

Place the green head over the lower ends of the ears.

Add the pale muzzle, eyes, pink nose, mouth, and whiskers.

The ears may extend upward toward the center of the quilt, but they should not cover important parts of the elephant.

Check the rabbit's position in relation to the monkey. The four animals should appear evenly distributed across the quilt.

Fuse the ears first, followed by the head and facial pieces.

Step 8: Securing the Raw-Edge Appliqué

After all four animals have been fused to the patchwork panel, secure every raw edge with stitching.

The chart recommends a zigzag stitch or blanket stitch.

For a machine zigzag stitch, choose a narrow width and short-to-medium stitch length. Test the settings on a fabric scrap before stitching the quilt.

Sew slowly around curves. Stop with the needle down whenever you need to reposition the fabric.

For sharp corners, stop at the corner, lower the needle, raise the presser foot, rotate the quilt, and continue sewing.

A machine blanket stitch creates a traditional appliqué appearance. Match the thread to each fabric for a subtle result, or use a slightly darker thread to define the shapes.

For hand appliqué, use a blanket stitch with embroidery floss or strong appliqué thread.

Secure the beginning and end of every stitching line.

Step 9: Adding Embroidered Facial Details

Some small features are easier to embroider than to cut from fabric.

Use a removable fabric marker to draw:

Lion whiskers and mouth

Elephant mouth or trunk details

Monkey smile

Rabbit whiskers and mouth

Thread a hand-sewing needle with embroidery floss.

Use backstitch for mouths and curved facial lines.

Use straight stitch for whiskers.

Small satin stitches or French knots may be used for pupils and nose details.

Do not pull the thread too tightly. Tight embroidery can pucker the patchwork background.

Press the panel carefully from the wrong side after the embroidery is complete.

Step 10: Adding the Gray Border

The reference chart uses gray fabric for the border.

For the first border, prepare:

Two strips measuring approximately 5 cm × 100 cm for the top and bottom

Two strips measuring approximately 5 cm × 130 cm for the sides

It is more accurate to measure the completed quilt center before cutting the border strips.

Measure the quilt through the center vertically. Cut the side strips to that measurement.

Pin and sew the side strips to the quilt center. Press the seams toward the border.

Measure the quilt through the center horizontally after the side borders have been attached.

Cut the top and bottom strips to this measurement.

Sew them in place and press the seams toward the border.

The first bordered top should measure approximately 90 cm × 120 cm according to the chart.

To reach the stated finished size of approximately 100 × 130 cm, add a second gray outer border with a finished width of approximately 5 cm on all four sides.

Measure each section before cutting so that the borders remain flat and square.

Step 11: Preparing the Quilt Backing

Cut the backing fabric to approximately:

110 cm × 140 cm

This is approximately:

43¹/₄ × 55 inches

If one piece of fabric is not wide enough, join two backing pieces with a straight seam.

Remove the selvage edges before joining backing sections because selvages may shrink differently and can cause puckering.

Press the backing seam open.

Press the entire backing fabric until it is smooth and free of folds.

The backing should be larger than the quilt top on every side during quilting.

Step 12: Preparing the Batting

Cut the batting to approximately:

110 cm × 140 cm

Choose a lightweight, washable batting suitable for a baby quilt.

Low-loft cotton batting creates a traditional flat quilt.

Cotton-and-polyester blend batting is easy to quilt and dries more quickly.

Follow the batting manufacturer's instructions for maximum quilting distance. This indicates how closely the quilting lines must be spaced.

Smooth the batting gently. Do not stretch it.

Step 13: Layering the Quilt Sandwich

Place the pressed backing fabric on a clean floor or large table with the wrong side facing up.

Secure the backing with painter's tape or clamps. It should be smooth but not stretched.

Center the batting over the backing.

Smooth the batting from the center outward.

Place the quilt top over the batting with the right side facing up.

Make sure the backing and batting extend beyond the quilt top on all four sides.

Baste the three layers together.

You may use curved safety pins placed approximately every 10 to 15 cm, temporary basting spray, or long hand-basting stitches.

Begin basting in the center and work toward the edges.

Check the back frequently to make sure no folds have formed.

Step 14: Quilting the Layers

The chart suggests quilting around the animals and across the patchwork background.

Begin by quilting around the outer edges of each animal appliqué. This helps define the shapes and secures the quilt layers.

Use a walking foot for straight lines and gentle curves.

For the patchwork background, quilt along the square seams or slightly beside them.

This technique is often called stitching in the ditch when the stitches are placed directly in the seam line.

You may also use free-motion quilting in the background.

Simple free-motion options include:

Loose loops

Gentle meandering lines

Small waves

Cloud-like shapes

Avoid quilting directly across the animals' eyes and facial details unless decorative quilting is part of your design.

Work from the center of the quilt toward the outside edges.

Roll or fold the excess quilt gently so that it fits through the sewing machine.

Check the backing regularly for puckers.

Step 15: Trimming and Squaring the Quilt

After quilting is complete, lay the quilt on a large cutting surface.

Use a long quilting ruler to check that the corners form 90-degree angles.

Trim away excess batting and backing.

The reference chart indicates a trimmed size of approximately:

100 cm × 130 cm

Make small corrections instead of cutting a large amount from one side.

Measure the quilt at the top, center, and bottom. The measurements should be equal.

Measure both diagonals. Matching diagonal measurements indicate that the quilt is square.

Do not trim the quilt smaller than necessary.

Step 16: Cutting the Binding

The chart recommends approximately seven strips cut across the width of fabric.

Cut seven gray strips approximately 6 to 6.5 cm wide from selvage to selvage.

A 6.5 cm strip is approximately 2½ inches, which is a common American binding width.

Join the strips diagonally.

Place two strips right sides together at a 90-degree angle.

Draw a diagonal line from one corner to the opposite corner.

Sew along the marked line.

Trim the seam allowance to approximately 0.5 or 0.6 cm.

Press the seam open.

Continue joining strips until you have one continuous binding strip.

Fold the strip in half lengthwise with wrong sides together and press.

Step 17: Attaching the Binding to the Front

Leave a loose binding tail of approximately 20 cm before beginning.

Align the raw edges of the folded binding with the raw edge of the quilt.

Begin sewing along one side, not directly at a corner.

Use a seam allowance that matches the width needed for your binding, usually approximately 0.6 cm or ¼ inch.

Stop sewing approximately 0.6 cm before the first corner.

Backstitch and remove the quilt from the machine.

Fold the binding upward to create a 45-degree angle.

Fold it downward again so that the folded edge aligns with the top edge of the quilt and the raw edges align with the next side.

Continue sewing.

Repeat the mitered-corner process at all four corners.

When you reach the starting point, join the binding ends neatly and finish sewing the remaining opening.

Step 18: Finishing the Binding by Hand

Wrap the folded binding over the quilt edge toward the backing.

The folded edge should cover the previous stitching line.

Secure the binding with clips.

Hand-stitch the folded edge to the backing using a ladder stitch or slipstitch.

Take small stitches that catch only the backing fabric and the folded edge of the binding.

Do not allow the stitches to show on the front of the quilt.

At each corner, fold the binding into a clean miter.

Stitch the mitered corner securely.

Continue until the entire binding is attached.

Step 19: Final Pressing and Inspection

Inspect the front and back of the quilt.

Remove all visible basting threads, loose threads, and temporary markings.

Check the appliqué edges to make sure no sections have lifted.

Check the binding for open areas.

Press the quilt lightly using the temperature recommended for the fabrics and fusible web.

Do not flatten the batting excessively.

Allow the quilt to cool completely on a flat surface.

Main Stitches Used

Straight stitch is used for piecing the patchwork squares, joining border strips, constructing the binding, and stitching straight quilting lines.

Zigzag stitch is used to secure raw-edge appliqué pieces. A narrow zigzag gives the animals a smooth, durable outline.

Blanket stitch may be used by machine or by hand. It creates a decorative edge around the appliqué shapes.

Free-motion quilting creates loops, meandering lines, waves, or other decorative patterns across the quilt background.

A walking foot is useful for straight-line quilting because it helps feed the quilt top, batting, and backing evenly through the sewing machine.

Appliqué Placement Guide

Place the animals in four main sections of the patchwork panel.

The lion belongs in the upper-left quadrant.

The elephant belongs in the upper-right quadrant.

The monkey belongs in the lower-left quadrant.

The rabbit belongs in the lower-right quadrant.

Before fusing, position all four complete animals on the panel at the same time.

Leave enough space between them so that the design does not appear crowded.

Check that the animal shapes remain inside the patchwork area and will not be hidden by the borders.

Take a photograph of the final arrangement before lifting any piece.

Fuse one animal at a time to prevent accidental movement.

Helpful Tips

Use 100% cotton quilting fabric for predictable sewing and washing results.

Prewash fabrics when color bleeding or shrinkage is a concern.

Press each patchwork seam as you sew instead of waiting until the panel is complete.

Use matching thread around the appliqué pieces for a clean finish.

Test the fusible web on a fabric scrap before applying it to the final pieces.

Use a pressing cloth to protect the iron and appliqué fabrics.

Take your time when positioning the animals because their placement determines the overall balance of the quilt.

Use a walking foot to prevent the quilt layers from shifting.

Begin quilting near the center and work outward.

Keep the quilting density relatively even across the entire quilt.

For a baby quilt, secure all embellishments carefully and avoid buttons, beads, or other loose decorations that could become choking hazards.

Care Instructions

Wash the finished quilt in a washing machine using cold water.

Select a gentle cycle.

Use a mild detergent.

Do not use bleach.

Tumble dry on low heat or dry the quilt flat.

Remove the quilt promptly from the dryer to reduce wrinkles.

Press with a low iron only when necessary.

Do not apply a hot iron directly over synthetic batting or fusible appliqué without checking the manufacturer's instructions.

The quilt may develop a soft, slightly crinkled texture after washing. This is normal and gives handmade quilts a comfortable, traditional appearance.

Final Result

Your completed Baby Animals Quilt should feature a warm yellow-and-cream patchwork background framed with gray borders and binding. The lion, elephant, monkey, and rabbit

should be clearly defined with secure appliqué stitching and friendly embroidered faces.

The finished quilt will measure approximately 100 cm × 130 cm, making it suitable for a crib used without loose bedding, a toddler bed, a nursery wall display, supervised floor play, or a decorative handmade gift.

For safe infant sleep, follow current local guidance and keep loose quilts, pillows, and soft objects out of an occupied crib.

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