



45 cm
(17.7 in)

30 cm (11.8 in)

Quilted Cat Family Wall Panel

Step-by-Step Tutorial with Measurements

A fun and easy appliqué project to decorate your home or give as a gift!

Finished Size
30 cm x 45 cm
(11.8 in x 17.7 in)

Materials

- Cotton fabric (quilting weight)
 - Beige/linen (background)
 - White
 - Black
 - Orange
 - Green
 - Cream
 - Tan
 - Brown
 - Turquoise (tail)
 - Small scraps for details

You will also need:

- Fusible web (e.g., HeatnBond)
- Batting (cotton or polyester)
- Backing fabric
- Matching thread
- Embroidery floss (black, white, red, etc.)

Tools

- Sewing machine
- Scissors / rotary cutter
- Iron
- Pins or fabric clips
- Quilting ruler
- Fabric marker or chalk

Main Techniques (USA Terms)

- ♥ Appliqué (raw edge or turned edge)
- ♥ Straight stitch
- ♥ Blanket stitch
- ♥ Quilting
- ♥ Layering and batting
- ♥ Embroidery (whiskers, eyes, details)
- ♥ Binding

Let's make it together! ♥

1 Prepare the Background



Cut the background fabric:
32 cm x 47 cm
(12.6 in x 18.5 in)
(includes 1 cm seam allowance on each side).

2 Prepare the Appliqué Pieces



Use the patterns below to cut each cat shape from fabric. You can use fusible web to make appliqué easier.

3 Position the Cats



Arrange all the pieces on the background fabric. Adjust the position until you like the design. Pin in place.

4 Appliqué the Pieces



Sew around each piece using a straight stitch or blanket stitch. Use matching or contrasting thread. A blanket stitch gives a handmade look.

5 Add the Details



Embroider the eyes, noses, whiskers and other details using embroidery floss. Use French knots or small stitches for the eyes and nose. Add the dragonfly and little bugs.

Pattern Pieces (Actual Size)



Black and White Cat Cut 1

Green Cat Cut 1

Fluffy Cream Cat Cut 1

Orange Cat Cut 1

Black Cat Cut 1

Tan Cat Cut 1

White Cat Cut 1

Small Black Cat Cut 1

Small Orange Cat Cut 1

Small Cat (in cage) Cut 1

Dragonfly Cut 1

Little Bug Cut 1

Note: Add 0.5 cm (1/4 in) seam allowance to all pattern pieces.

6 Add Batting and Backing



Layer the quilt: backing fabric (right side down), batting, and the appliqué top (right side up). Pin or baste together.

7 Quilt



Quilt straight lines or free motion quilting. In the original design, simple horizontal lines were used.

8 Trim and Bind



Trim to 30 cm x 45 cm (11.8 in x 17.7 in). Add binding (optional) or leave the raw edge for a rustic look. Your panel is ready!

Close-Up Details



Use small stitches and French knots for expressive eyes and details.

Tips for Success

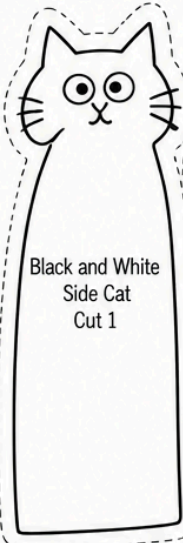
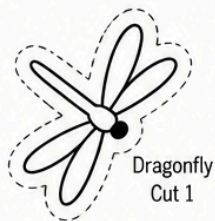
- ✓ Use high-quality quilting cotton fabric.
- ✓ Fusible web helps keep pieces in place.
- ✓ A blanket stitch gives a charming handmade look.
- ✓ Use contrasting thread for a more visible stitch.
- ✓ Keep your stitches even and neat.
- ✓ You can make this panel in other sizes!

Cat Family Wall Panel Pattern

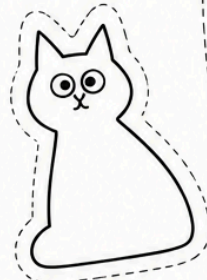
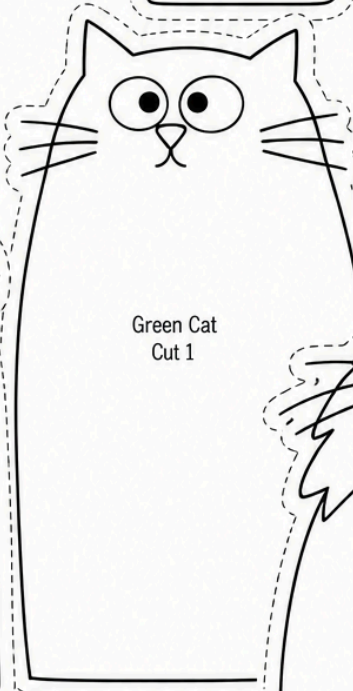
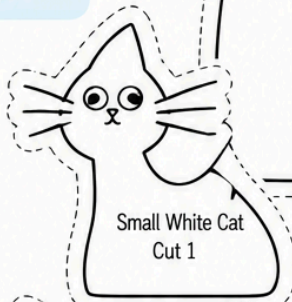
Print at 100% - Actual Size 

Seam Allowance:
Add 0.5 cm (1/4 in)
around all pieces.

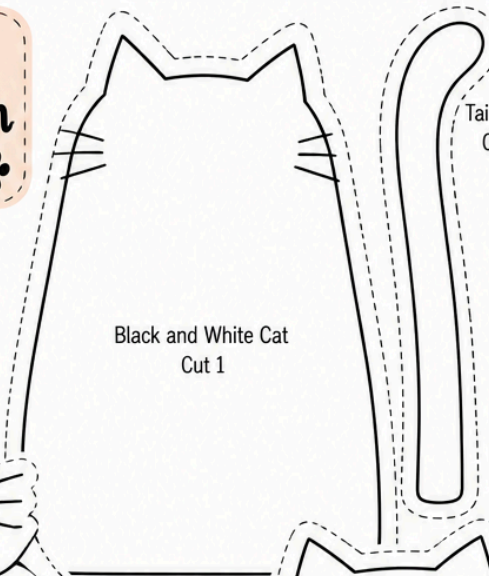
Use the shapes to cut fabric
and make the appliqué.



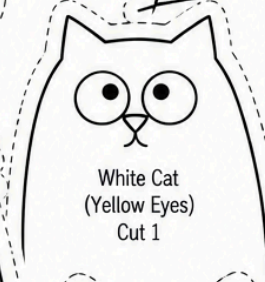
Small Orange Cat
Cut 1



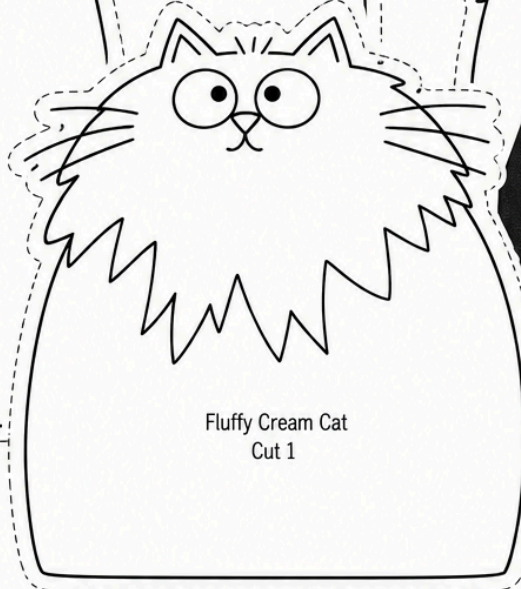
Small Black Cat
Cut 1



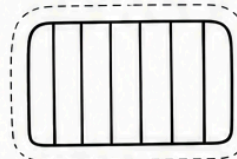
Black and White Cat
Cut 1



White Cat
(Yellow Eyes)
Cut 1

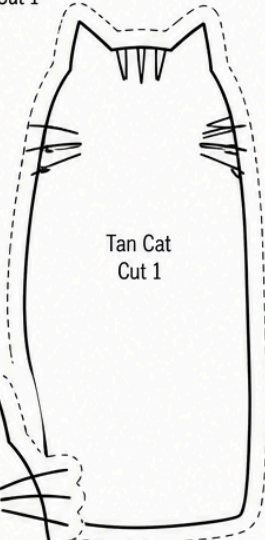


Fluffy Cream Cat
Cut 1



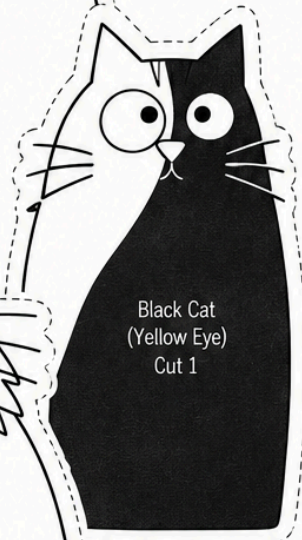
Cage
Cut 1

Tail (Blue)
Cut 1



Tan Cat
Cut 1

Orange Cat
Cut 1



Black Cat
(Yellow Eye)
Cut 1

♥ Note:

This pattern is for
personal use and
creative projects only.
Enjoy sewing! ♥



Cat in Cage
Cut 1

Quilted Cat Family Wall Panel – Complete Step-by-Step Tutorial

The Quilted Cat Family Wall Panel is a playful appliqué quilting project featuring a family of colorful cats layered over a natural beige or linen-look background. The finished panel measures approximately 30 cm × 45 cm (11.8 × 17.7 inches) and combines several familiar American quilting and sewing techniques, including appliqué, straight stitch, blanket stitch, embroidery, layering, quilting, and binding.

This tutorial follows the supplied graphic closely. The different cat shapes are intentionally simple, which makes the project approachable even if you are fairly new to appliqué. Much of the personality comes from the oversized eyes, tiny noses, whiskers, contrasting fabrics, and hand-stitched appearance.

For the cleanest result, read through the complete tutorial before cutting your fabrics. The cats overlap one another, so their placement should be planned before any permanent stitching begins.

Step 1 – Gather the Materials and Sewing Tools

For the main fabrics, choose quilting-weight cotton whenever possible. The original design uses a neutral beige or linen-look fabric for the background and a mixture of white, black, orange, green, cream, tan, brown, and turquoise for the cats and decorative details.

You will need enough beige background fabric to cut a rectangle measuring 32 cm × 47 cm (12.6 × 18.5 inches). This provides approximately 1 cm of extra fabric around each side before the panel is trimmed to its final 30 × 45 cm size.

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You will also need fusible web, such as HeatnBond or a comparable appliqué product. Fusible web is particularly useful here because there are numerous overlapping pieces. It keeps each cat in position while you sew around its edges.

For the quilt sandwich, prepare batting and backing fabric slightly larger than the finished panel. Cotton batting works especially well for a traditional quilted appearance, although a lightweight polyester batting can also be used.

Gather matching or contrasting sewing thread plus embroidery floss in useful colors such as black, white, and red. Black is especially important for the whiskers and facial outlines.

Your basic tools should include a sewing machine, fabric scissors or rotary cutter, cutting mat, iron, pins or fabric clips, quilting ruler, fabric marker or chalk, hand-sewing needle, and embroidery needle.

Step 2 – Prepare the 32 × 47 cm Background Fabric

Begin by pressing the beige or linen-look background fabric carefully. It should be completely flat before you start positioning the appliqué pieces.

Cut the background to 32 cm wide × 47 cm high (12.6 × 18.5 inches). Do not trim it immediately to the finished 30 × 45 cm measurement.

The additional fabric around the perimeter is useful because appliqué and quilting can cause a small amount of distortion. Once all the quilting is complete, the edges can be squared accurately.

If your background fabric is loosely woven, consider applying a lightweight stabilizer to the wrong side. This is optional but can make dense appliqué stitching easier.

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Mark the approximate finished area of 30 × 45 cm using a removable fabric marker. Keep these marks light because they are only positioning guides.

Press once more and place the background on a flat working surface with the right side facing upward.

Step 3 – Prepare the Cat Appliqué Pattern Pieces

The design uses several simplified cat silhouettes. According to the tutorial graphic, the principal pieces include a Black and White Cat, Green Cat, Fluffy Cream Cat, Orange Cat, Black Cat, Tan Cat, White Cat, Small Black Cat, Small Orange Cat, Dragonfly, Little Bug, and a small cat/cage detail.

Print or trace your templates at the intended size. If you are working with fusible appliqué, remember that tracing onto fusible web may reverse the finished design.

Trace each required shape onto the paper side of the fusible web. Leave a small amount of space between neighboring pieces so they can be cut apart easily.

Rough-cut each fusible shape, leaving a narrow margin outside the drawn line. Fuse it to the wrong side of the appropriate fabric, following the manufacturer's temperature and pressing instructions.

After the pieces have cooled, cut directly along the final outline. You should now have clean fabric appliqué shapes ready for assembly.

For pieces intended for a turned-edge appliqué technique rather than raw-edge fusible appliqué, add the appropriate turning allowance before cutting.

Step 4 – Build the Main Cat Shapes

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Start with the largest cats because these establish the proportions of the composition. The large green cat occupies much of the lower-left section, while the large fluffy cream cat dominates the lower center and right.

The tall black-and-white cat sits toward the upper center. Its body is primarily white with a black head and upper side areas. A long turquoise tail rises prominently beside it.

Position the orange cat toward the middle-right area. A smaller white cat with yellow eyes overlaps nearby, helping create the crowded family appearance seen in the reference design.

The black cat with a large yellow eye belongs along the right edge. Additional tan, white, orange, black, and black-and-white cats can be distributed around the main figures.

Do not permanently attach anything yet. At this stage, concentrate on creating recognizable silhouettes and preserving the overlapping arrangement shown in the tutorial.

Step 5 – Position the Entire Cat Family

Place all your prepared pieces on the 32 × 47 cm background. Begin with the pieces that visually sit farthest behind and work toward those that appear in front.

Keep the tall cats toward the upper and side portions of the panel while allowing the large green and fluffy cream cats to anchor the lower section.

The composition should feel crowded but balanced. Slight overlaps are desirable because they create the impression that the cats are gathered together.

Remember to leave enough space around the outside edges for trimming. Important facial features should remain safely inside the 30 × 45 cm finished area.

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Add the tiny cats and decorative motifs only after the major shapes are positioned. The dragonfly can float in an open background area, while smaller figures can occupy spaces near the lower edge.

Once you are satisfied, take a photo of the arrangement before moving anything. This gives you a useful placement reference while fusing the pieces individually.

Step 6 – Fuse the Appliqué Pieces in Place

Remove the paper backing from the fusible web according to the manufacturer's directions.

Beginning with the bottom layer of your composition, return each fabric piece to its planned location.

Use your iron to fuse each piece securely. Avoid sliding the iron across the appliqué because this can shift small shapes.

Instead, use a press-and-lift motion. Hold the iron in place for the recommended amount of time, lift it, and move to the next area.

Allow the panel to cool completely before checking adhesion. If an edge lifts, press that area again.

Do not overheat the fusible web. Excessive heat can make the appliqué stiff and may cause adhesive to migrate through lightweight fabrics.

Step 7 – Appliqué Around Every Cat

The tutorial suggests either straight stitch or blanket stitch around the appliqué pieces. Both are commonly used for machine appliqué.

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For a rustic handmade appearance, use a blanket stitch with contrasting thread. The repeated perpendicular stitches emphasize the outlines and suit the whimsical cat design particularly well.

A narrow straight stitch can produce a simpler finish. Stitch close to the raw edge and move slowly around the ears and curves.

Shorten your stitch length when sewing tight corners. When you reach an ear point, stop with the needle down, raise the presser foot, pivot the fabric, lower the foot, and continue.

If several pieces overlap, sew the lower pieces before permanently covering their edges whenever possible.

Continue until every major appliqué component is securely attached to the background.

Step 8 – Create the Eyes, Noses, Faces, and Whiskers



The expressive faces are one of the most important elements of this design. Many of the cats have deliberately oversized and slightly uneven eyes.

Cut small circles from white, cream, yellow, or pale fabric for the eyes. Add smaller black circles for the pupils.

Fuse or appliqué these components carefully. Their imperfect placement can actually add personality, so the faces do not need to look mechanically symmetrical.

Create small noses using red or pink fabric or embroidery. Add simple mouth lines below the noses with black embroidery floss.

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Embroider the whiskers with long straight stitches. Three whiskers on each side of a face usually provide enough definition without making the area overly busy.

The graphic also recommends French knots or small stitches for tiny eye, nose, and decorative details. Keep these stitches secure because small embroidery elements can loosen with handling.

Step 9 – Add the Dragonfly, Little Bugs, and Tiny Cats

Use the remaining open spaces for the small decorative elements.

The dragonfly can be made with narrow appliqué pieces or embroidery. Keep its wings light and delicate so it does not compete with the cats.

Add the little bug in another open background area. These tiny motifs help fill negative space while maintaining the playful theme.

The miniature cats near the bottom of the panel can be simplified significantly. At this scale, a basic silhouette, two eyes, and a few embroidered details are enough.

The small cage scene is another optional detail from the original composition. Use narrow strips of fabric or embroidery stitches to suggest the cage bars.

Step back from the panel occasionally while adding these elements. Small details should enhance the composition rather than make it overcrowded.

When you are satisfied, press the appliquéd top gently from the wrong side if your fabrics and fusible product permit it.

Step 10 – Prepare the Quilt Sandwich

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Now create the traditional three-layer quilt sandwich.

Place the backing fabric right side down on a clean surface. Smooth it carefully.

Place the batting over the backing, followed by the completed appliqué top right side up.

Both the batting and backing should extend slightly beyond the appliqué top on every side.

Smooth all three layers from the center toward the edges. Remove wrinkles without stretching the fabrics.

Secure the layers using quilting pins, safety pins, temporary basting spray, or hand basting. The objective is to prevent the layers from shifting while quilting.

Step 11 – Quilt the Background and Secure the Layers

The original tutorial uses simple quilting rather than an elaborate quilting design, making this project accessible to beginners.

You can quilt straight horizontal lines across the background. A walking foot is helpful because it feeds all three layers evenly.

Alternatively, use free-motion quilting if you are comfortable with that technique. Gentle curves or loose organic lines complement the whimsical cats.

Avoid quilting directly across important facial features unless that effect is intentional. Instead, quilt around the appliqué shapes to emphasize their silhouettes.

Work from the central area toward the outer edges whenever practical. This helps distribute the fabric evenly.

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Check the back periodically for puckers. If you notice one developing, stop before continuing and smooth the layers.

Step 12 – Square and Trim the Panel to 30 × 45 cm

After quilting, place the panel on a cutting mat.

Use a large quilting ruler to establish straight vertical and horizontal edges.

Trim the completed quilt to exactly 30 cm × 45 cm (11.8 × 17.7 inches).

Measure from several locations rather than relying on only one corner. The finished rectangle should have square 90-degree corners.

Be careful not to cut through important appliqué details near the edges.

Remove loose threads after trimming and inspect the perimeter before adding the final finish.

Step 13 – Add Binding or Create a Rustic Raw Edge

The tutorial provides two finishing options: traditional binding or a deliberately simple raw-edge finish.

For binding, prepare fabric strips in a color that coordinates with the cats. Join the strips into one continuous length and press them into your preferred quilt-binding configuration.

Sew the binding around the perimeter, carefully mitering the corners.

Fold the binding to the back and finish it by hand for a traditional appearance, or machine-stitch it for a quicker finish.

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If you prefer the rustic appearance suggested by the tutorial, the outer edge can remain simpler, provided the layers are secured appropriately.

A narrow decorative blanket stitch around the perimeter is another attractive possibility and visually echoes the appliqué stitching.

Step 14 – Final Pressing and Finishing Touches

Inspect every cat and make sure no appliqué edges have been missed.

Trim any remaining thread tails. Check the embroidery knots on the back and secure anything that appears loose.

Gently press the finished wall panel. Use a pressing cloth over dimensional appliqué or embroidery to protect it.

Avoid crushing the batting with excessive pressure. The quilt should retain a soft, lightly padded texture.

If you want to hang the piece, add a small hanging sleeve to the upper back edge before completing the final hand stitching.

Your finished Quilted Cat Family Wall Panel should measure approximately 30 × 45 cm (11.8 × 17.7 inches).

Main Sewing and Quilting Techniques Used

Appliqué: Fabric shapes are attached to a larger background to create the cats and decorative motifs.

Fusible appliqué: Fusible web temporarily or permanently bonds the shapes to the background before edge stitching.

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Straight stitch: A simple machine stitch can secure raw appliqué edges and create clean outlines.

Blanket stitch: This decorative edge stitch gives the cats the charming handmade appearance shown in the graphic.

Embroidery: Whiskers, mouths, noses, pupils, insects, and other small features can be created with embroidery floss.

Layering and batting: The quilt top, batting, and backing form the traditional three-layer quilt sandwich.

Quilting: Straight-line or free-motion quilting holds the three layers together while adding texture.

Binding: Fabric binding can provide a clean, durable finish around the perimeter.

Tips for the Best Result 🐾

Use high-quality quilting cotton because it is easy to cut accurately and generally behaves well during appliqué. Fusible web is particularly helpful for keeping the numerous overlapping cats in position.

Use contrasting thread when you want the blanket stitching to become part of the artwork. For a subtler finish, choose thread close to each fabric color.

Keep your stitches consistent, but do not worry about making the project look perfectly mechanical. The charm of this Cat Family Wall Panel comes partly from its playful handmade appearance.

The 30 × 45 cm finished measurement can also be adapted. You can enlarge the entire pattern for a bigger wall quilt or reduce it for a smaller decorative panel, provided all pieces are scaled proportionally.

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Most importantly, arrange all the cats before permanently fusing them. Once the composition looks balanced, photograph it, fuse the pieces in layers, appliqué carefully, embroider the expressive faces, add the batting and backing, quilt the panel, trim it to size, and finish the edges.

Your Quilted Cat Family Wall Panel is now complete and ready to display. 🐱 🧵 ❤️