



Finished size: 40 cm

Materials

- 100% cotton fabric (quilting fabric)
- Fabric for the flowers
- Fabric for the center
- Fabric for the scalloped border
- Light fabric for the background
- Green fabric for leaves
- Quilting cotton batting
- Matching thread
- Fabric marker
- Scissors, pins, iron
- Sewing machine
- Hand-sewing needle (for embroidery)

Fabric Cutting (measurements in cm)

Outer scalloped border (purple)	2	42 x 42
Inner background (white/polka dot)	1	36 x 36
Center circle (purple)	1	18 x 18
Large flowers (purple/pink)	5	8 x 8
Small flowers (blue)	5	6 x 6
Flower centers (yellow gingham)	10	3 x 3
Leaves (green)	5	4 x 3
Batting	1	42 x 42
Backing fabric	1	42 x 42

All measurements include a 0.7 - 1 cm seam allowance (where applicable).

Basic Sewing Methods Used



Straight stitch



Appliqué stitch (hand or machine)



Backstitch (embroidery)



Layering



Quilting



Binding

1 Cut the pieces



Cut all fabric pieces according to the measurements. You will need two scalloped borders, one background, flower pieces, leaves and a center circle.

2 Make the flowers



Sew the yellow centers to the flower petals using an appliqué stitch or a small zigzag stitch. Make 5 large and 5 small flowers.

3 Make the leaves



Fold the leaves in half (optional) and stitch a central vein using backstitch. Make 5 leaves.

4 Prepare the background



Place the center circle in the middle of the background and pin. Appliqué or stitch around the circle.

5 Arrange the flowers



Position the flowers and leaves evenly around the center. Pin in place to make sure the spacing is balanced.

6 Stitch the appliqué



Sew all flowers and leaves using appliqué stitch (hand stitching or machine appliqué).

7 Embroider the vines



Use backstitch for the stems and French knots or straight stitches for the little berries.

8 Layer the quilt



Place the backing fabric (right side down), batting in the middle, and the appliquéd top (right side up). Pin or baste all layers together.

9 Quilt



Quilt around the flowers, center circle and in the background. You can use free-motion quilting or simple straight lines.

10 Add the outer scalloped border



Place the two scalloped border pieces right sides together with the quilted mat in the middle. Sew around, leaving a small opening. Trim seams and clip curves.

11 Turn and finish



Turn the mat right side out through the opening. Push out the curves and press with an iron. Hand stitch the opening closed.

12 Final touch



Press well and add additional quilting lines if desired. Your beautiful scalloped floral table mat is ready!

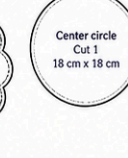
Templates (with seam allowance)



Outer border
Cut 2
42 cm x 42 cm



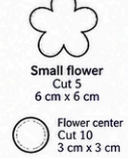
Inner background
Cut 1
36 cm x 36 cm



Center circle
Cut 1
18 cm x 18 cm



Large flower
Cut 5
8 cm x 8 cm



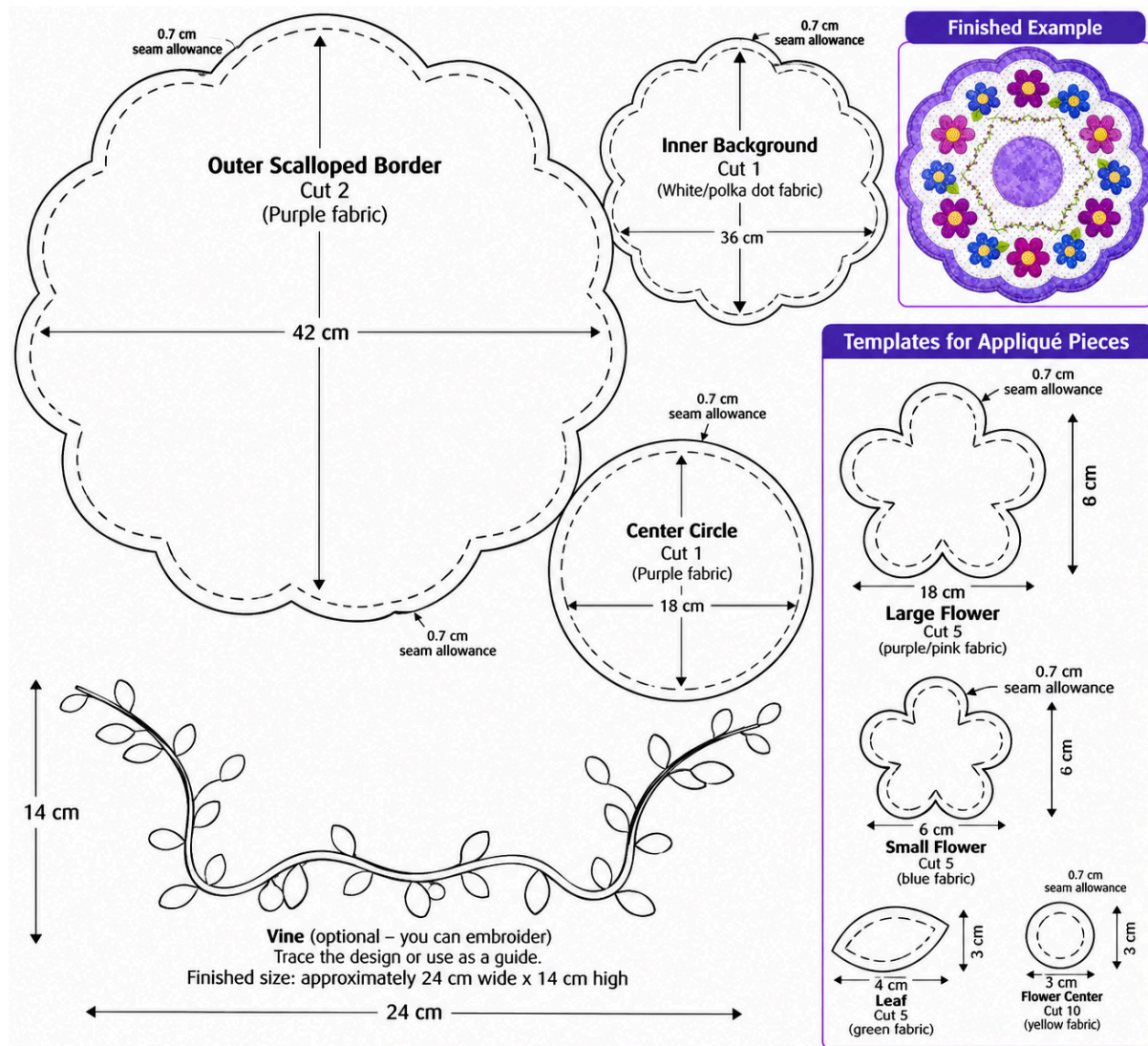
Small flower
Cut 5
6 cm x 6 cm



Leaf
Cut 5
4 cm x 3 cm



Flower center
Cut 10
3 cm x 3 cm



Scalloped Floral Quilted Table Mat – Complete Sewing Tutorial

This Scalloped Floral Quilted Table Mat is a cheerful fabric project that combines appliqué, simple embroidery, quilting, and a softly scalloped outer edge. The finished mat measures approximately 40 cm (15.7 inches) across, making it a lovely size for a dining table, side table, dresser, or decorative centerpiece.

The tutorial below follows the supplied pattern closely. All pattern measurements are given in centimeters, and the

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sewing techniques are described in familiar U.S. quilting and sewing terms. The project uses 100% cotton quilting fabric, lightweight batting, appliqué stitching, embroidery, quilting, and a turned scalloped border.

This is an approachable project for a confident beginner, but it also offers enough detail to be enjoyable for experienced quilters. The most important parts are accurate cutting, careful placement of the appliqué pieces, and patient clipping and turning around the scalloped edge.

Step 1: Gather Your Materials

Before cutting anything, prepare all your fabrics and sewing supplies. Press the fabrics first so the templates can be traced and cut accurately.

You will need:

- 100% cotton quilting fabric
- Purple fabric for the outer scalloped border
- White fabric with small purple dots for the inner background
- Purple fabric for the center circle
- Purple and pink fabrics for the large flowers
- Blue fabric for the small flowers
- Yellow gingham or similar yellow fabric for the flower centers
- Green fabric for the leaves
- Lightweight quilting cotton batting
- Coordinating backing fabric
- Matching sewing thread
- Green embroidery floss for the vines
- Optional pink or purple embroidery floss for decorative berries
- Fabric marker or removable marking pen

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- Fabric scissors
- Pins or appliqué pins
- Sewing machine
- Hand-sewing needle
- Embroidery needle
- Iron and ironing board
- Point turner or another blunt turning tool

For appliqué, you can use either a narrow machine appliqué stitch or hand appliqué. A small zigzag or blanket-style stitch is also suitable if that is easier on your machine.

The graphic indicates a general 0.7–1 cm seam allowance where applicable. Keep that allowance consistent when assembling the scalloped outer section.

Step 2: Cut the Main Fabric Pieces

Accurate cutting will make the later stages much easier.

For the outer scalloped border, cut 2 pieces measuring approximately 42 × 42 cm before shaping them with the scalloped template.

For the inner white background, cut 1 piece measuring 36 × 36 cm. Use the supplied scalloped template to create the rounded flower-like perimeter.

Cut 1 purple center circle measuring 18 × 18 cm before trimming it into the circular shape.

For the large flowers, cut 5 pieces approximately 8 × 8 cm from purple and pink fabrics. These measurements represent the fabric area needed for each flower template rather than the final flower diameter.

For the small blue flowers, cut 5 pieces approximately 6 × 6 cm.

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Cut 10 yellow flower centers, each from approximately 3 × 3 cm pieces of fabric.

Cut 5 green leaves, using approximately 4 × 3 cm for each leaf.

Finally, prepare one batting piece and one backing piece at approximately 42 × 42 cm.

Trace the supplied templates onto the appropriate fabrics. If you are using fusible web for raw-edge appliqué, trace the shapes onto the paper side of the fusible first, following the manufacturer's directions.

Step 3: Make the Fabric Flowers

The mat contains 10 flowers in total: 5 large flowers and 5 small flowers.

Use the large flower template to shape the five 8 × 8 cm fabric pieces. Mix purple and pink fabrics to reproduce the colorful arrangement shown in the tutorial.

Use the smaller template to make five blue flowers from the 6 × 6 cm fabric pieces.

Next, cut the ten yellow centers into circles. Yellow gingham works especially well because the small checked pattern provides contrast against the solid or tonal flower fabrics.

Center one yellow circle on every flower.

Pin, baste, or fuse each center into place before sewing. Keeping the center securely positioned prevents it from shifting while you stitch around the small circular edge.

Sew around every yellow center with a small appliqué stitch, narrow zigzag, blanket stitch, or neat hand stitch. Try to keep the stitching evenly spaced.

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Press the finished flowers gently from the back. Avoid aggressively moving the iron over the pieces because this can distort their shapes.

Step 4: Make the Green Leaves

Use the leaf template to cut 5 green leaves, each approximately 4 × 3 cm.

The graphic shows simple stitched details inside the leaves. These details give an otherwise small appliqué piece considerably more character.

If desired, fold each leaf gently lengthwise and press it to establish a subtle center guideline. Do not create an overly sharp crease.

Stitch a central vein from the base toward the pointed tip. You can use a machine straight stitch or a small hand backstitch.

Add several shorter diagonal veins extending outward from the central vein.

Green thread in a slightly darker shade than the leaf fabric can create attractive definition without overwhelming the design.

Once all five leaves are complete, press them carefully and set them aside with the flowers.

Step 5: Prepare the Scalloped Background

Take the 36 × 36 cm white dotted background fabric and use the inner background template to create its scalloped shape.

The finished background should resemble a large stylized flower with evenly distributed rounded scallops.

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Mark the center of this background by gently folding it vertically and horizontally and finger-pressing the intersections. Do not create permanent creases.

Position the 18 cm purple center circle at the exact center of the background.

Measure from several points around the circle to the outer scallops. This simple check helps ensure the circle is truly centered rather than relying only on visual judgment.

Pin or temporarily fuse the circle in place.

Sew around the complete circumference using your chosen appliqué method. A narrow zigzag, blanket stitch, or closely spaced hand appliqué stitch will work.

Press the piece flat after stitching.

Step 6: Arrange the Flowers and Leaves

This is one of the most important stages because the spacing determines the overall appearance of the finished table mat.

Position the 10 flowers evenly around the purple center circle. Alternate the large purple/pink flowers and smaller blue flowers to reproduce the balanced arrangement shown in the reference.

Do not immediately sew the first flower you position.

Instead, arrange all the flowers first and view the complete design. Adjust their spacing until the composition appears balanced from every direction.

Place the five green leaves between selected flowers. Turn them at slightly different angles to create a natural wreath-like appearance.

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Leave enough open space between the center circle and flowers for the embroidered vine.

When satisfied with the arrangement, secure every appliqué piece with pins, fabric glue designed for appliqué, fusible web, or temporary basting stitches.

A useful approach is to take a quick photo of the arrangement before sewing. If a piece gets moved accidentally, the photo provides a placement reference.

Step 7: Stitch All the Appliqué Pieces

Begin sewing the flowers onto the white background.

Work slowly around each petal. Curved appliqué requires frequent direction changes, so shorten the stitch length slightly if necessary.

When machine stitching around tight curves, stop with the needle down in the fabric, lift the presser foot, pivot the fabric slightly, lower the foot, and continue sewing.

Repeat around every flower.

Next, appliqué the five leaves in position.

Make sure the raw edges are completely secured if you are using raw-edge appliqué. This is particularly important for a table mat that may eventually be washed.

Inspect the design when you finish. Trim loose threads from both sides before beginning the embroidery.

Step 8: Embroider the Decorative Vine

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The reference design includes a delicate embroidered vine running around the central area between the purple circle and the flowers.

Use a removable fabric marker to lightly sketch a flowing circular vine. It does not need to form a mathematically perfect circle. Slight curves give the embroidery a handmade botanical appearance.

Thread an embroidery needle with green embroidery floss.

Use backstitch to embroider the main stem. Keep the stitches relatively small so the curved line remains smooth.

Add tiny branches and leaf-like stitches along the stem.

The graphic also shows small berry or flower details. These can be created using French knots, small straight stitches, or tiny circular embroidery stitches.

Space the details irregularly but evenly enough to maintain balance.

Continue around the entire center until the vine visually connects the floral appliqués.

When finished, secure all embroidery threads neatly on the wrong side.

Step 9: Build the Quilt Sandwich

Now prepare the piece for quilting.

The basic quilt sandwich consists of:

Backing fabric → batting → appliquéd quilt top

Place the backing fabric with its right side facing down on a clean, flat surface.

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Smooth the batting over the backing.

Position the completed appliquéd background on top with its right side facing upward.

Carefully smooth the three layers from the center outward. Make sure there are no wrinkles in the backing.

Pin-baste or hand-baste the layers together.

If using safety pins, place them at regular intervals while keeping them away from the main quilting paths.

The layers should remain flat without being stretched.

Step 10: Quilt the Floral Mat

Quilting secures the three layers while adding texture and definition.

Start by quilting around the purple center circle.

Continue by quilting close to the edges of the flowers and leaves. This technique is often called outline quilting and helps the appliqués visually stand out from the background.

You can then add quilting to the open white areas.

The reference allows either free-motion quilting or simple straight quilting. Beginners can keep this stage uncomplicated with gentle echo quilting around the appliqué motifs.

If using free-motion quilting, lower or cover the feed dogs according to your sewing machine's instructions and attach a free-motion quilting foot.

If using regular straight stitching, a walking foot can help feed all the quilt layers evenly.

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Work from the center outward whenever possible to minimize puckering.

Once quilting is finished, inspect the backing for folds or puckers and trim excess batting where appropriate.

Step 11: Prepare the Purple Outer Scalloped Border

The outer purple section creates the distinctive double-scalloped appearance.

Use the outer border template to cut the two purple scalloped pieces from the prepared 42 × 42 cm fabric sections.

The outer scallops should be slightly larger than those of the white inner background.

Place the two purple border pieces right sides together, incorporating the quilted mat according to the layered construction shown in the graphic.

Pin carefully around the entire perimeter.

Curves require more pins than straight seams because the fabric can shift easily.

Sew around the scalloped perimeter using the planned 0.7–1 cm seam allowance.

Leave a small section unstitched for turning.

Backstitch at both ends of the opening so the seam does not pull apart during turning.

Step 12: Clip the Curves Carefully

This step is essential for creating smooth scallops.

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Before turning the project right side out, trim bulky seam allowances where necessary.

Clip into the inward curves without cutting through the stitching.

Make small notches or trim excess fabric from the outward curves so the seam allowance does not bunch inside the finished edge.

Take your time. Poorly clipped curves often create lumpy scallops.

The closer the curves are, the more carefully the seam allowance needs to be managed.

After clipping, check the entire seam once more to make sure you have not accidentally cut through any stitches.

Step 13: Turn the Mat Right Side Out

Reach through the opening and slowly pull the project right side out.

Do not pull aggressively because the curved seam can be stressed.

Use your fingers first to shape each scallop.

Then use a blunt point turner to gently push the seams outward. Never use scissors or another sharp object because it can puncture the fabric.

Work around the complete perimeter until every scallop has a smooth rounded profile.

Roll the seam gently between your fingers to position the stitching exactly along the edge.

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Press the scallops carefully with an iron.

Because curves can stretch, use an up-and-down pressing motion rather than dragging the iron around the perimeter.

Step 14: Close the Turning Opening

Fold the raw edges at the opening inward so they align with the surrounding seam.

Press the folded edges.

Pin or clip the opening closed.

Thread a hand-sewing needle with coordinating purple thread.

Use a small ladder stitch or slip stitch to close the opening invisibly.

Keep the stitches close together and avoid pulling them so tightly that the scalloped edge puckers.

Knot the thread securely and bury the thread tail inside the project.

Give the repaired area a gentle press.

Step 15: Add the Final Quilting and Finishing Touches



Place the finished mat on a flat surface and inspect its overall shape.

If desired, add extra quilting lines to emphasize the inner scallops or outer purple border.

You can also topstitch near the outer edge. Besides being decorative, this helps keep the scalloped perimeter crisp after use and washing.

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Remove any visible marking lines according to the instructions for your particular fabric marker.

Trim all loose threads.

Press the entire mat from the front and then the back. Use an appropriate cotton setting, but be cautious if you used fusible appliqué products.

Reshape the scallops while the fabric is still slightly warm from pressing.

The final project should measure approximately 40 cm (15.7 inches) across.

Understanding the Main Sewing Techniques Used

Straight stitch is the standard machine stitch used for construction, simple quilting, leaf details, and reinforcement. A slightly shorter stitch can make curved sewing easier to control.

Appliqué stitch attaches decorative fabric shapes to a background. For this project, it is used around the flowers, flower centers, leaves, and purple center circle. Hand appliqué, blanket stitch, narrow zigzag, or another suitable machine appliqué stitch can be used.

Backstitch embroidery creates the green decorative vine. Because each stitch connects closely to the previous one, backstitch produces a clean continuous-looking line that follows curves nicely.

French knots can form the tiny decorative berries or buds around the embroidered vine. If French knots are difficult, several tiny straight stitches can provide a similar decorative effect.

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Layering means assembling the quilt top, batting, and backing to create the quilt sandwich.

Quilting permanently joins those layers and adds dimension to the design.

The turned scalloped finish creates the decorative purple perimeter. Accurate sewing, clipping, turning, and pressing are what make those curves smooth.

Care Instructions for Your Finished Table Mat

For a handmade appliqué and quilted piece, gentle care is preferable.

Wash it by hand or use a gentle machine cycle with cold or cool water if all fabrics and threads are washable.

Avoid strong bleach, which may damage the purple, blue, green, pink, and yellow fabrics.

Reshape the scallops after washing.

Air drying flat is a good option because it helps preserve the shape.

If ironing is necessary, press from the back or use a pressing cloth over the appliqué and embroidery.

With proper care, the mat can be reused as seasonal table décor, a floral centerpiece mat, or a handmade gift.

Finished Project

Your completed Scalloped Floral Quilted Table Mat should have a large purple scalloped perimeter, a smaller white dotted scalloped background, a purple circular center, 10 colorful

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appliqué flowers, 5 green leaves, and a delicate embroidered vine.

The combination of appliqué and quilting creates dimension, while the purple double-scalloped border gives the project its distinctive decorative finish. At approximately 40 cm wide, it is large enough to become a noticeable table accent without overwhelming a small dining or side table.

Once you understand the construction, this pattern is also easy to personalize. You can keep the exact dimensions while changing the fabrics for spring pastels, Christmas colors, autumn prints, farmhouse neutrals, or scraps from previous quilting projects. The same basic method can even be used to make coordinating mats in several color combinations.