



60 cm (Width)

80 cm (Height)

MATERIALS

- 100% cotton quilting fabric
- Rotary cutter and mat
- Quilting ruler
- Sewing machine
- Thread to match fabrics
- Iron and pressing mat
- Quilting batting
- Backing fabric
- Binding fabric
- Pins or clips
- Optional: quilting ruler and marking pen



FABRIC CUTTING (all measurements in CM)

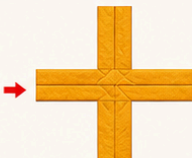
Fabric	Color	Pieces	Size (cm)	Use
	Cream	4	2.5 x 30	Log cabin strips
	Light Beige	4	4 x 30	Log cabin strips
	White	4	5.5 x 30	Log cabin strips
	Gold/Yellow	4	7 x 30	Center cross and accent squares
	Green (dark)	4	4 x 30	Log cabin strips
	Green (medium)	4	5.5 x 30	Log cabin strips
	Red	4	4 x 30	Log cabin strips
	Red (dark)	4	5.5 x 30	Log cabin strips
	Outer Border Red	2	6 x 80	Side borders (vertical)
	Outer Border Red	2	6 x 72	Top and bottom borders (horizontal)
	Inner Border Yellow	2	4 x 72	Top and bottom borders
	Inner Border Yellow	2	4 x 68	Side borders

STEP 1 – MAKE THE CENTER CROSS

7 cm x 30 cm (8 pieces)

Vertical strip (2 pieces)

Horizontal strip (2 pieces)

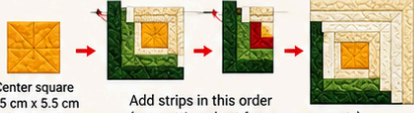


Sew the vertical strips together to form a long strip (30 cm). Do the same with the horizontal strips. Press the seams.

Join the vertical and horizontal strips to form the center cross. The center should be 7 cm wide.

STEP 2 – MAKE THE CORNERS (LOG CABIN UNITS)

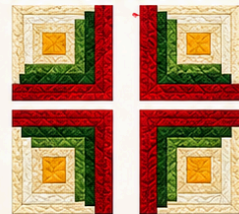
Each corner is made with strips added in sequence around a small center square.



Center square 5.5 cm x 5.5 cm (4 pieces)

Add strips in this order (see cutting chart for measurements): 4 cm → 5.5 cm → 4 cm → 5.5 cm. Continue until the unit measures 33 cm x 33 cm (unfinished).

STEP 3 – MAKE 4 CORNER UNITS

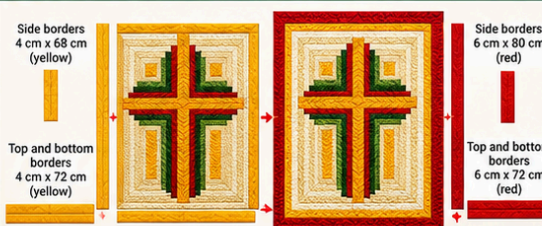


STEP 4 – ASSEMBLE THE CENTER SECTION



Arrange the four corner units around the center cross. Sew the units together, pressing seams. The center section should measure 60 cm x 74 cm (unfinished).

STEP 5 – ADD BORDERS



Side borders 4 cm x 68 cm (yellow)

Top and bottom borders 4 cm x 72 cm (yellow)

Side borders 6 cm x 80 cm (red)

Top and bottom borders 6 cm x 72 cm (red)

STEP 6 – QUILTING



Quilt as desired. You can use straight lines following the strips or free-motion quilting with feathers and swirls. Quilting adds texture and stability to your project.

STEP 7 – ADD BINDING



Cut binding strips 6 cm x width of fabric (about 250 cm total).

Fold in half lengthwise and press.

Sew the binding to the front, fold to the back and hand stitch or machine stitch to finish.

FINISHED SIZE

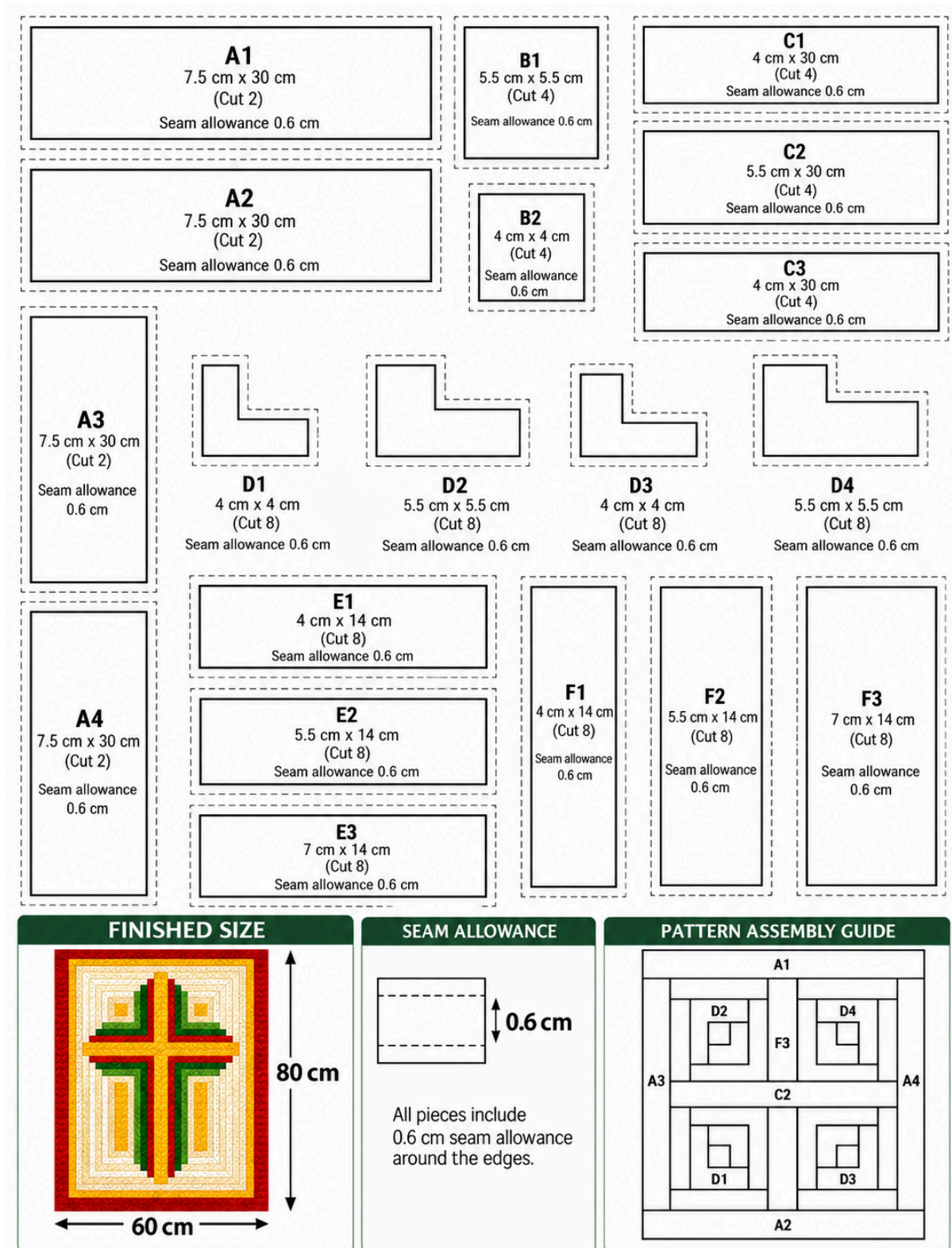


60 cm

80 cm

MAIN SEWING METHODS USED

- ✓ Accurate cutting with rotary cutter and ruler
- ✓ 1/4" seam allowance (approximately 0.6 cm)
- ✓ Strip piecing (log cabin method)
- ✓ Pressing seams after each step
- ✓ Piecing blocks and joining units
- ✓ Adding borders
- ✓ Quilting for texture and durability
- ✓ Binding to finish the quilt



Cross Log Cabin Quilt Tutorial – 60 × 80 cm

This complete tutorial follows the construction shown in the reference chart and creates a 60 × 80 cm quilted wall hanging featuring a bold central cross surrounded by four Log Cabin-style units. The combination of gold/yellow, red, green, cream, light beige, and white fabrics gives the design strong contrast while keeping the traditional patchwork appearance.

The project is made primarily with 100% cotton quilting fabric, a standard choice for quilting in the United States. The construction uses familiar American quilting techniques, including rotary cutting, strip piecing, Log Cabin construction, pressing, block assembly, machine quilting, and binding. Measurements below are given in centimeters to stay consistent with the tutorial chart.

The chart specifies a 1/4-inch seam allowance, approximately 0.6 cm. Keeping this seam allowance consistent throughout the piecing stage is especially important because the design depends on four symmetrical units meeting accurately around the central cross.

Step 1 – Gather the Materials

Prepare all your materials before cutting. You will need 100% cotton quilting fabric in cream, light beige, white, gold/yellow, dark green, medium green, red, and dark red or a similar coordinating red.

You will also need quilt batting and a backing fabric large enough to extend beyond the quilt top on every side during quilting. The backing and batting can be trimmed after the quilting is finished.

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For accurate cutting, use a rotary cutter, self-healing cutting mat, and acrylic quilting ruler. These are particularly useful for this project because most of the components are straight strips.

You will also need a sewing machine, coordinating thread, an iron, an ironing or pressing mat, pins or quilting clips, and basic sewing supplies.

A quilting ruler and fabric marking pen are optional but helpful when marking quilting lines or checking that the Log Cabin units remain square.

Before cutting, press all fabrics so they lie completely flat. Avoid stretching the fabric while ironing.

Step 2 – Cut the Fabric

According to the reference chart, prepare the main Log Cabin strips in several widths. The cream strips are approximately 2.5 × 30 cm, while the light beige strips are approximately 4 × 30 cm.

Cut the white strips approximately 5.5 × 30 cm. These light fabrics create the expanding neutral areas visible around the colored center sections.

Prepare the gold/yellow fabric for the central cross and accent areas. The chart uses approximately 7 cm-wide strips for the prominent cross.

For the green sections, prepare both dark and medium green fabrics. The chart indicates widths of approximately 4 cm and 5.5 cm, depending on their position within the Log Cabin sequence.

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Prepare red and dark red strips in corresponding widths of approximately 4 cm and 5.5 cm. The red sections form the strong inner outline surrounding the gold cross.

Keep the pieces organized by color and size after cutting. Small labels or sticky notes can make assembly considerably easier because several strips may look similar once you begin sewing.

Step 3 – Make the Gold Center Cross

The gold/yellow cross is the visual center of the quilt. The chart indicates approximately 7 × 30 cm strips for constructing this section.

Begin by preparing the vertical portion of the cross. Align the appropriate gold strips carefully and sew with the consistent 0.6 cm seam allowance used throughout the project.

Prepare the horizontal section in the same manner. Press the seams after sewing so the fabric remains flat and the cross does not become distorted.

Position the vertical and horizontal components so they intersect exactly at the center. Check the alignment before sewing.

The center intersection should remain square and symmetrical. Use your quilting ruler to check the angles and width before proceeding.

Press the completed cross carefully. When possible, press rather than aggressively sliding the iron across the fabric, because excessive movement can stretch the cotton.

Step 4 – Construct the Four Log Cabin Corner Units

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Each corner begins around a small center square. The reference chart shows a center square of approximately 5.5 × 5.5 cm for each unit.

The basic Log Cabin technique consists of sewing strips sequentially around this center. Sew one strip, trim or align it accurately, press the seam, rotate the unit, and add the next strip.

Follow the color progression shown in the reference: gold center → green → red → cream/light beige/white, maintaining the orientation required to create the cross when all four blocks are assembled.

The chart uses alternating strip widths of approximately 4 cm → 5.5 cm → 4 cm → 5.5 cm as the colored sections expand. Continue adding the neutral strips outward to build the larger rectangular appearance.

Always press after adding each strip. This is one of the most important steps in Log Cabin quilting, because small inaccuracies can accumulate rapidly as additional strips are added.

Make four matching corner units, but pay close attention to their orientation. They must rotate around the central cross rather than all facing in exactly the same direction.

Step 5 – Check and Square the Four Units

Lay all four Log Cabin units on a large flat surface before sewing the quilt center together.

Position two units above the horizontal cross and two below it. The red and green sections should point toward the cross, while the lighter cream and beige portions expand toward the outside edges.

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Compare the four blocks carefully. Corresponding strips should visually align when the blocks are placed together.

Use an acrylic ruler to check the edges. If a block has become slightly uneven during construction, square it carefully without removing more fabric than necessary.

Check the orientation again before sewing. This is particularly important because rotating one Log Cabin unit incorrectly will change the entire geometric pattern.

Once everything matches the reference layout, take a quick photo of the arrangement if desired. It can serve as a convenient visual reference while you move individual sections to the sewing machine.

Step 6 – Assemble the Center Section

Arrange the four finished corner units around the gold center cross exactly as shown in the tutorial chart.

Start joining the smaller sections into larger units. Pin or clip important intersections so the red, green, and gold lines remain aligned.

Sew using the same 0.6 cm seam allowance. Consistency here helps prevent one side of the quilt from becoming longer than another.

After joining each section, press the seams carefully. Where several seams meet, pressing them in opposite directions can sometimes reduce bulk.

Continue joining the sections until the four Log Cabin units completely surround the central cross.

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Place the assembled quilt top on a flat surface and verify that the central gold cross is straight and that the four surrounding designs appear balanced.

Step 7 – Add the Inner Gold Border

The reference design uses a gold/yellow inner border to frame the pieced center before the wider red border is added.

For the sides, the chart indicates strips approximately 4 × 68 cm. Measure your actual quilt center before cutting the final border length because minor variations can occur during piecing.

For the top and bottom, the chart indicates approximately 4 × 72 cm strips.

Attach the side borders first. Match the center and ends, pin or clip the border evenly, and sew using the established seam allowance.

Press the borders away from the quilt center unless seam bulk makes another pressing direction more practical.

Then attach the top and bottom gold borders. Press again and check that the quilt remains rectangular.

Step 8 – Add the Red Outer Border

The outer border creates the strong red frame visible around the entire quilt.

The reference chart calls for approximately 6 × 80 cm red strips for the two vertical side borders.

The top and bottom borders are shown at approximately 6 × 72 cm. As with the inner border, verify these lengths against the

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actual dimensions of your pieced top before making the final cuts.

Attach both side borders first, distributing the fabric evenly rather than stretching either the border or quilt top.

Press the seams and then attach the top and bottom borders.

When complete, inspect all four corners. They should sit flat without waves, puckers, or excessive fullness.

Step 9 – Prepare the Quilt Sandwich

Press the completed quilt top one final time and remove loose threads.

Lay the backing fabric wrong side up on a clean, flat surface. The backing should extend beyond the quilt top on every side.

Place the batting over the backing and smooth it carefully. Then position the quilt top right side up over the batting.

This three-layer structure—backing, batting, and quilt top—is commonly called the quilt sandwich.

Smooth everything outward from the center to eliminate wrinkles. Avoid stretching any of the layers.

Baste the layers together using safety pins, temporary basting spray, or another quilting method you are comfortable using.

Step 10 – Quilt the Project

The reference quilt uses quilting to add substantial texture to the cream, gold, red, and green areas.

Beginners can use straight-line quilting that follows the major seams. Stitching near or along the piecing lines emphasizes the geometric Log Cabin structure.

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For a more decorative finish, use free-motion quilting to create feathers, leaves, curves, or flowing motifs similar to those represented in the chart.

Begin near the center and gradually work toward the outside. This approach helps distribute the quilt layers evenly.

Avoid pulling the quilt through the machine. Instead, support its weight so the layers can move smoothly beneath the presser foot.

After quilting is complete, inspect both the front and back for puckers or missed areas. Then trim the excess batting and backing so they are even with the quilt top.

Step 11 – Make and Attach the Binding

The chart recommends cutting binding strips approximately 6 cm wide, with roughly 250 cm total length.

Join the strips end to end until you have one continuous binding strip long enough to surround the quilt.

Fold the strip in half lengthwise, wrong sides together, and press it carefully.

Starting along one side rather than directly at a corner, sew the raw edges of the folded binding to the front edge of the quilt.

At each corner, form a neat mitered corner. Continue around the entire perimeter and join the binding ends securely.

Fold the binding over the quilt edge toward the back. Finish it by hand stitching for a traditional appearance or machine stitching for a faster and durable finish.

Step 12 – Final Pressing and Finishing

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Inspect the finished quilt carefully and remove any loose threads.

Check the binding, particularly at the corners, to make sure every edge is securely enclosed.

Give the quilt a gentle final press if necessary. Avoid flattening heavily textured quilting with excessive pressure.

The target finished dimensions shown in the tutorial are approximately 60 cm wide × 80 cm high. Small differences are normal because seam allowances, pressing, quilting density, and trimming can affect the final measurements.

If you plan to use the project as a wall hanging, a hanging sleeve can be hand sewn to the upper back edge without stitching through the front of the quilt.

Your Cross Log Cabin Quilt is now complete and ready for display.

Key Sewing Methods Used in This Project

The primary technique is strip piecing, in which long rectangular fabric pieces are sewn systematically to construct geometric units. It makes the Log Cabin sections easier to assemble accurately.

Log Cabin piecing builds outward from a central square. Each new strip—or “log”—is added around the previous pieces, producing the characteristic stepped pattern.

A consistent 1/4-inch seam allowance (approximately 0.6 cm) is used for quilt piecing. A 1/4-inch quilting presser foot can make maintaining this width much easier.

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Pressing seams after each step keeps the units flat and improves alignment. Press the seam first to set the stitches, then carefully press it in the desired direction.

Squaring the blocks with an acrylic ruler helps maintain accurate dimensions and 90-degree corners before the larger sections are assembled.

Finally, machine quilting and binding secure the three quilt layers and create a clean, durable perimeter. Together, these methods produce the structured, richly textured appearance of the finished 60 × 80 cm Cross Log Cabin Quilt.