

Hexagon Wreath Quilt Block Tutorial

Step by step to make this beautiful quilt block using English Paper Piecing or Machine Sewing

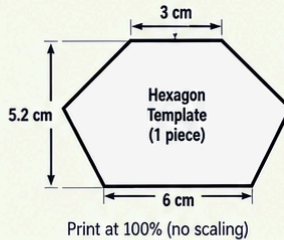
Finished Block Size
approximately
20 cm x 20 cm
(8" x 8")

Materials and Tools

- Assorted cotton fabric scraps
- Quilting cotton (100% cotton)
- Rotary cutter, scissors
- Cutting mat and ruler
- Sewing pins or fabric clips
- Sewing needle or sewing machine
- Thread (matching colors)
- Iron and ironing board
- Optional: fabric glue pen
- Paper templates (optional)



Template and Measurements



Cutting the Pieces



You will need 12 fabric pieces (using the template shown on the left).
Add 0.7 cm seam allowance if cutting without paper.

1 Cut 12 Pieces



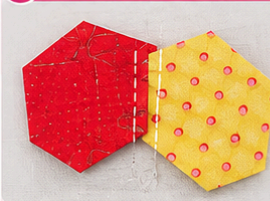
Cut 12 fabric pieces using the template. Each piece will measure 6 cm wide x 5.2 cm high (plus 0.7 cm seam allowance if needed).

2 Arrange the Pieces



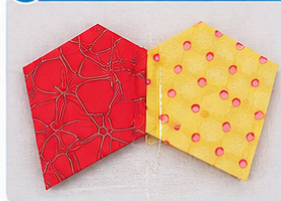
Arrange the 12 pieces in a circle to check the color placement. You can follow the same order as the photo or create your own combination.

3 Sew the First Pair



Place two pieces right sides together, align the edges and sew using a 0.7 cm seam allowance. Use pins or clips to hold.

4 Open and Press



Open the pieces and press the seam to one side. Repeat with the next piece, always adding one at a time.

5 Continue Joining



Keep sewing the pieces together in a chain, always pressing the seams to one side. Join all 12 pieces in the same way.

6 Form the Ring



Join the first and last pieces to form a ring. Match the edges carefully and sew. Press the seam.

7 Final Pressing



Press the entire block from the front and back, making sure the seams are flat and the shape is even.

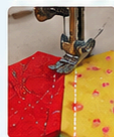
8 Finished Block



Your Hexagon Wreath Quilt Block is ready! The finished size is approximately 20 cm x 20 cm (8" x 8").

Sewing Methods

Machine Sewing Method



- Use a 0.7 cm seam allowance
- Keep fabric steady
- Backstitch at the beginning and end
- Press seams as you go

English Paper Piecing Method



- Wrap fabric around paper template
- Baste with small stitches
- Join pieces with a whip stitch
- Remove papers at the end
- This method gives very precise results

Tips for a Perfect Block

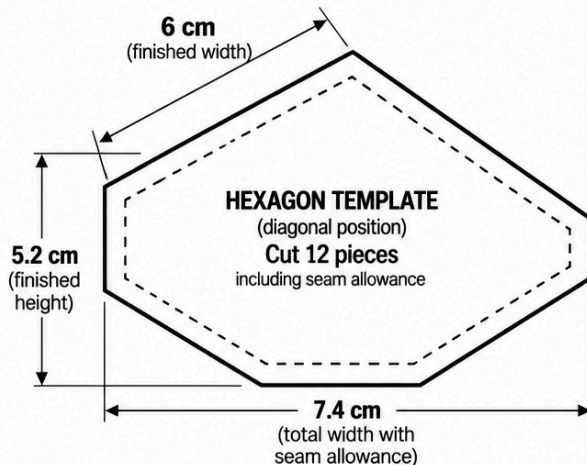
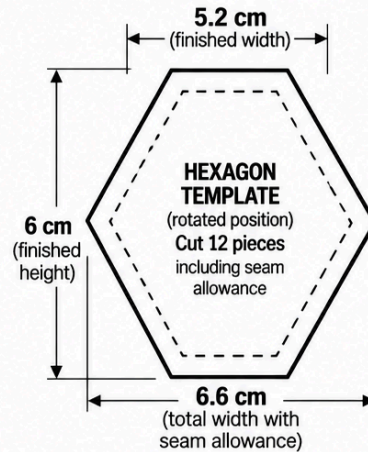
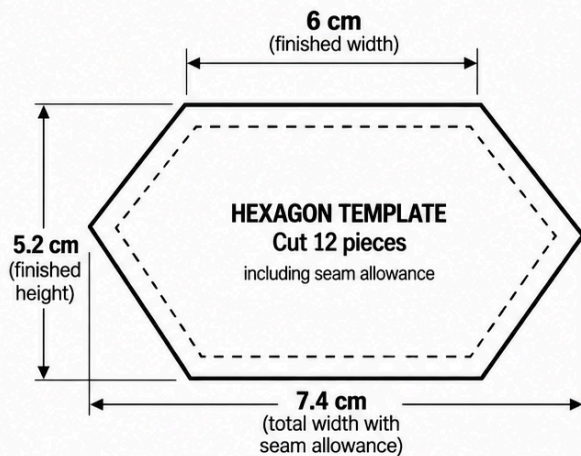
- ✓ Use 100% cotton quilting fabric.
- ✓ Keep a consistent 0.7 cm seam allowance.
- ✓ Press seams after each step.
- ✓ Use a design wall to arrange colors.
- ✓ Try different color combinations.
- ✓ For a larger or smaller block, resize the template proportionally.
- ✓ Make multiple blocks to create quilts, table runners, cushions and more!

Creative Ideas



Use this beautiful block in quilts, cushions, table runners, wall hangings and many other projects!

Hexagon Wreath Quilt Block TEMPLATES FOR PRINTING With seam allowance



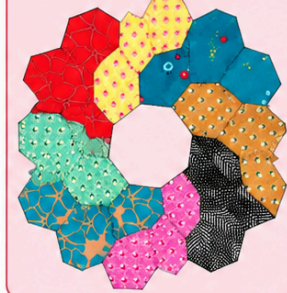
IMPORTANT INFORMATION

- Print at 100% (no scaling).
- Each template already includes 0.7 cm seam allowance (dotted line).
- Cut on the outer solid line.
- The dashed line is the sewing line.
- Make 12 pieces using these templates.

TEMPLATE GUIDE

- Cut on this line (outer solid line)
- - - Sewing line (inner dashed line)
- 0.7 cm seam allowance (already included)

ASSEMBLY EXAMPLE (12 pieces)



Hexagon Wreath Quilt Block Tutorial

This Hexagon Wreath Quilt Block is a colorful scrap-friendly project that creates a circular wreath from 12 fabric pieces. Based on the tutorial chart, the finished arrangement is approximately 20 cm × 20 cm (8" × 8"). It can be assembled with a sewing machine or with English Paper Piecing (EPP).

The project is especially useful for leftover quilting cotton because each section can feature a different print or color. The original design uses red, yellow, teal, aqua, turquoise, pink, black, and tan fabrics, but you can create any palette you like.

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For the most consistent result, use 100% cotton quilting fabric, accurate cutting, a consistent 0.7 cm seam allowance, and careful pressing after each seam.

Step 1: Gather the Materials and Tools

Before cutting, prepare everything you need. Having the supplies organized will make it much easier to maintain accurate seams and keep the wreath symmetrical.

You will need:

- Assorted 100% cotton quilting fabric scraps
- Quilting cotton for the background, if you plan to appliqué the wreath onto a block
- Hexagon template
- Rotary cutter or fabric scissors
- Cutting mat
- Quilting ruler
- Fabric marking pen or pencil
- Sewing pins or fabric clips
- Sewing machine or hand-sewing needle
- Cotton or polyester sewing thread
- Iron and ironing board
- Paper templates if using English Paper Piecing
- Optional fabric glue pen for EPP

Choose fabrics that have enough contrast to make each section visible. You can organize the wreath into small color groups as shown in the reference design or alternate colors around the entire circle.

Prewash your fabrics only if that is part of your normal quilting routine. More importantly, press every scrap flat before tracing or cutting. Wrinkles can slightly distort such small pieces.

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For a scrappy appearance, you do not need 12 completely different fabrics. Several pieces can be cut from the same fabric and grouped together.

Step 2: Prepare the Hexagon Template

According to the tutorial chart, the basic template is approximately 6 cm wide × 5.2 cm high.

The illustrated template also shows a top horizontal edge of approximately 3 cm. Use the printable template rather than trying to recreate the angles freehand whenever possible, because small differences in the angles can accumulate as the wreath is assembled.

When machine piecing, add a 0.7 cm seam allowance around the template if your printed template represents the finished sewing line.

The outer line is your cutting line, while the inner line represents where the seam will be sewn.

If your printable pattern already includes the 0.7 cm allowance, do not add another allowance.

Print templates at 100% or Actual Size. Turn off settings such as “Fit to Page” or automatic scaling. Measure the printed reference dimensions with a ruler before cutting fabric.

Cut the paper template carefully and transfer the shape to template plastic or lightweight cardboard if you plan to make several blocks.

Step 3: Cut 12 Fabric Pieces

The wreath shown in the tutorial uses 12 pieces.

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Place your template on the wrong side of the first fabric. Trace around the cutting line with a fine fabric marker. Repeat until you have marked all 12 pieces.

Cut directly on the outer cutting line.

Accuracy matters here. If one piece is noticeably larger or smaller, the difference may affect the circular arrangement later.

Before sewing anything, place all 12 pieces on a flat surface in their intended order.

Try arranging them into color groups. For example, you might use two or three reds, followed by yellows, blues, tans, blacks, pinks, and aquas.

The objective is to establish the complete color sequence before sewing. Take a quick reference photo once you are happy with the arrangement so you can reproduce the order at your sewing machine.

Step 4: Arrange the Hexagon Wreath

Position all 12 fabric pieces in a circle, following the arrangement shown in the tutorial.

You should see an open area in the center. This opening is part of the design and gives the block its characteristic wreath appearance.

Do not force the pieces together. Their matching edges should naturally create the circular configuration when the template dimensions and seam allowances are consistent.

Check the prints as well. If a directional print appears upside down, rotate or replace that piece before sewing.

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This is also the best stage for adjusting the color balance.

Once satisfied, number the pieces from 1 through 12 on small removable labels or simply stack them carefully in sewing order.

Step 5: Sew the First Pair

Take pieces 1 and 2 from your arrangement.

Place them right sides together, aligning the edge that joins them in your wreath layout.

Pin or clip the matching edge.

For the machine-pieced version, sew using the 0.7 cm seam allowance indicated in the chart. Maintain that exact allowance throughout the project.

A short stitch length of roughly 2.0–2.5 mm works well for ordinary quilting cotton.

Backstitch briefly at the beginning and end if your construction method requires it. Avoid excessive backstitching because these are relatively small pieces.

Open the two joined pieces and check that their outer edges still match the intended wreath shape.

Step 6: Open and Press the First Seam

After joining the first two pieces, place them on your ironing surface.

Press the seam carefully rather than aggressively sliding the iron over the fabric.

You can press the seam allowance to one side as illustrated in a traditional piecing workflow. Alternatively, pressing seams

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open can help reduce bulk, particularly where several pieces interact later.

Whichever method you choose, use it consistently.

Place the iron down, lift it, and reposition it rather than moving it vigorously back and forth. This helps prevent stretching the bias edges.

Check the front after pressing. The seam should lie flat without puckering.

Step 7: Continue Joining the Pieces

Take the next fabric piece from your numbered arrangement.

Place it right sides together with the appropriate edge of the previous piece. Carefully align the corners and edges.

Sew again using the same 0.7 cm seam allowance.

Open and press the seam.

Continue this sequence one piece at a time:

Piece 1 → Piece 2 → Piece 3 → Piece 4 → continue through Piece 12.

Avoid sewing several seams without checking the arrangement. After every few additions, place the growing section back on your work surface and gently curve it into the intended wreath shape.

This allows you to catch orientation mistakes early.

Step 8: Form the Complete Ring

Once all 12 pieces have been joined into a continuous chain, arrange the strip into a circle.

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Bring the first and last pieces together.

Check the entire wreath before closing this final seam. The pieces should form an even ring with a clear opening in the center.

Place the first and last pieces right sides together and carefully align their corresponding edges.

Pin or clip the seam.

Sew using the same 0.7 cm seam allowance.

Open the wreath and inspect the circle. Avoid pulling on the inner opening because some edges may be susceptible to stretching.

Press the closing seam carefully.

Step 9: English Paper Piecing Alternative

The chart also presents English Paper Piecing as an alternative to machine sewing.

For EPP, print and cut the paper shapes at 100% scale. The paper piece represents the finished shape, so the fabric needs additional material around it for turning.

Place a paper template against the wrong side of your fabric and cut the fabric approximately 0.7 cm larger around the paper shape.

Fold the fabric allowance over the paper edges.

Baste the fabric around the paper using thread or a fabric glue pen designed for EPP.

Prepare all 12 pieces this way.

Arrange them into the wreath before joining them.

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Place two prepared shapes right sides together and use a fine whipstitch along the adjoining edges. Catch only a small amount of fabric with each stitch so the stitches remain inconspicuous from the front.

Continue adding pieces in the predetermined sequence.

After completing the ring and securing all seams, carefully remove the paper templates when the construction is stable.

EPP is slower than machine piecing, but it provides excellent control over small shapes and is particularly convenient for portable hand-sewing projects.

Step 10: Give the Wreath Its Final Press

After completing the ring, place the block on the ironing surface.

First examine it from the back. Make sure none of the seam allowances have folded awkwardly.

Press gently from the back.

Turn the piece over and press from the front using an up-and-down motion.

The objective is a flat, even wreath, not a stretched one.

Compare opposite sides visually. The circular opening should look balanced, and the outer perimeter should be reasonably symmetrical.

If one area looks slightly distorted, gentle steam and careful finger manipulation may help. Do not aggressively stretch the fabric into shape.

Allow the block to cool completely while lying flat.

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Step 11: Add the Wreath to a Background Block

The completed wreath can be used as a decorative unit rather than left loose.

For a finished block of approximately 20 cm × 20 cm, prepare a background large enough to accommodate the wreath comfortably.

Center the wreath on the background.

Measure from several points rather than relying entirely on your eyes. Pin, baste, or temporarily secure the wreath once it is correctly positioned.

Depending on your construction method, you can appliqué the perimeter to the background using a small hand stitch or machine stitching.

If you want the center opening to remain visible, make sure the inner perimeter is also neatly secured according to your chosen appliqué technique.

Press again when finished.

Step 12: Tips for a More Accurate Quilt Block ★

The biggest secret is consistency. A seam allowance that changes from 0.7 cm to 0.5 cm and then to 0.9 cm may not seem significant on one seam, but those differences accumulate around a 12-piece circle.

Use the same template for every piece.

Press after every seam rather than waiting until the entire wreath is finished.

Use 100% quilting cotton when possible because it is stable, easy to press, and predictable during piecing.

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When machine sewing, slow down as you approach the ends of the short seams.

For EPP, avoid pulling your joining thread excessively tight. Your stitches should hold the pieces securely without making the edges curl.

Most importantly, test the complete arrangement on your table before sewing. This prevents accidentally joining a piece in the wrong orientation.

Step 13: Troubleshooting Common Problems

If the wreath does not lie flat, first check your seam allowances. Inconsistent allowances are a common reason small geometric projects begin to curve or buckle.

If the center opening looks uneven, compare the template pieces. One or more may have been cut inaccurately or sewn with a different allowance.

If the corners do not match, align the sewing lines rather than simply forcing the raw edges together.

If you see puckered seams, reduce thread tension if necessary and make sure you are not stretching the fabric while sewing.

If the block becomes distorted while pressing, allow it to cool flat and reshape it gently. Avoid repeatedly steaming and stretching the piece.

For your first wreath, consider making one test block from inexpensive fabric scraps before using treasured fabrics.

Step 14: Turn Your Hexagon Wreath into a Finished Project

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Once you understand the construction, this block can become much more than a practice piece.

Make several wreaths and combine them into a scrap quilt. Using different palettes for every wreath creates a cheerful patchwork effect.

A single block can become the center of a quilted cushion cover.

You can also enlarge the background and use the wreath for a wall hanging, mini quilt, table topper, or decorative panel.

Several blocks arranged in a row can create an attractive table runner.

Seasonal fabrics offer even more possibilities. Try red and green scraps for Christmas, orange and brown for fall, pastels for spring, or patriotic prints for a summer quilt.

The same construction can also become an excellent scrap-busting project, allowing very small pieces of favorite fabrics to become part of a coordinated design.

Finished Hexagon Wreath Quilt Block

Your Hexagon Wreath Quilt Block is complete when all 12 pieces form an even circular arrangement, the seams are secure and flat, and the block has received its final pressing.

Based on the supplied tutorial graphic, the target finished arrangement is approximately 20 cm × 20 cm (8" × 8"), using individual pieces based on the approximately 6 cm × 5.2 cm template and a 0.7 cm seam allowance for the machine-pieced version.

The workflow is simple to remember: prepare the template → cut 12 pieces → arrange the colors → join the first pair →

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press → continue joining → close the ring → final press → finish the block.

Once you have made the first one, experiment with different fabric combinations. That repeating geometric construction makes this an especially enjoyable design for scrap quilts, cushions, table runners, wall hangings, and colorful handmade gifts.