

Frostkrans

Sweater-inspired motifs in crisp red and cream, with room to breathe



1. Finished size

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Finished quilt: 60 × 60 in. The medallion is a 26 in square: four leaping reindeer, eight small sawtooth stars and one larger center star. A narrow cream frame, a pinwheel ring, a framed checkerboard ring and a broad cream border complete the design. The outer motifs are alternating checks with clipped red corners, not heart-shaped appliqués.

Component	Finished measurement	Inventory
Center field	26 × 26 in	4 deer panels, 4 star bands, 1 center star
Small / center stars	2 × 2 / 4 × 4 in	8 small, 1 large
Inner cream frame	1 in wide	Center becomes 28 × 28 in
Pinwheel ring	3 in motif in a 4 in framed block	32 blocks; field becomes 36 × 36 in
Checkerboard ring	4 in motif in a 6 in framed block	28 blocks; field becomes 48 × 48 in
Outer cream border	6 in wide	Quilt becomes 60 × 60 in

Construction: rotary-cut straight piecing, two-at-a-time half-square triangles, stitch-and-flip flying geese, and fused raw-edge appliqué for the deer only. Use a consistent $\frac{1}{4}$ in **seam allowance**. All measurements are in inches unless marked otherwise. “Finished” excludes seam allowances; “unfinished” includes the allowances needed for the next seam. The completed top measures $60\frac{1}{2} \times 60\frac{1}{2}$ in **unfinished**.

2. Materials and yardage

Yardages use **42 in usable width of fabric (WOF)**, after removing selvages. Purchase amounts include approximately 12–16% cutting reserve. Use a softly mottled barn red and a warm oatmeal cream, keeping the contrast clear.

Fabric ID / color	Purchase	Placement and cutting allowance
 Fabric A — Oatmeal cream	4 $\frac{7}{8}$ yd	All top backgrounds, cream triangles, checks and borders. Cutting plan uses 145 $\frac{1}{2}$ linear inches.
 Fabric B — Barn red	1 $\frac{1}{8}$ yd	Deer, star centers and points, pinwheel triangles and checks. Cutting plan uses 35 linear inches.
 Fabric C — Red-and-cream diagonal stripe	$\frac{1}{2}$ yd	Binding. Select a printed 45° stripe with approximately $\frac{1}{8}$ in red and $\frac{1}{8}$ in cream bands; cut crossgrain.
 Fabric D — Cream backing	4 $\frac{1}{4}$ yd	Two 42 × 68 in panels; 136 linear inches before reserve.

- **Batting:** one 68 × 68 in piece of low-loft cotton or cotton blend.
- **Fusible web:** lightweight paper-backed web, at least 34 × 7 in usable area, for four 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ × 7 in tracing rectangles.
- **Thread:** cream piecing/quilting thread and fine barn-red appliqué thread; matching bobbin thread.
- **Tools:** rotary cutter, mat, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ in square ruler, long ruler, fine marking pencil, iron and pressing surface, sharp appliqué scissors, pins, basting supplies and walking/free-motion feet.
- Use a printer capable of Actual Size printing. The deer template is full size and fits one A4 page.

Color placement: Fabric A is the continuous ground. Every star point and center is Fabric B. Every pinwheel uses four red and four cream triangles. Every checkerboard begins with a red square at its upper-left corner. Fabric C appears only at the perimeter.

3. Cutting

Cut sizes below include seam allowances except **AP1**, which is raw-edge appliqué and has **no seam allowance**. Keep Piece IDs on labeled stacks. Cut border lengths only after checking the sewn field. WOF strips run from selvage to selvage; rectangle lengths are crossgrain unless noted.

Fabric	Piece ID	Shape / qty	Cut size	Finished role	Grain / mirror
A	P01	Square × 4	11½ × 11½	11 in deer panel	Straight grain; mark top
A	P02	Rectangle × 32	1 × 1½	Small flying-geese bases, ½ × 1	Crossgrain length
B	P03	Square × 64	1 × 1	Small star points; 2 per goose	Straight grain
B	P04	Square × 240	1½ × 1½	224 checks; 8 small centers; 8 large-star point squares	Straight grain
A	P05	Square × 88	1 × 1	32 small-star corners; 56 checker corner overlays	Straight grain
A	P06	Rectangle × 20	1½ × 2½	16 small-star side frames, 1 × 2; 4 large goose bases, 1 × 2	Crossgrain length
A	P07	Rectangle × 8	2 × 4½	Star-band end spacers, 1½ × 4	Crossgrain length
A	P08	Square × 4	4½ × 4½	4 in star-band middle spacer	Straight grain
B	P09	Square × 65	2½ × 2½	64 HST source squares; 1 large-star center, 2 in finished	Straight grain
A	P10	Square × 228	1½ × 1½	224 checks; 4 large-star corners, 1 in finished	Straight grain
A	P11	Square × 64	2½ × 2½	HST source squares; trim sewn HSTs to 2 in unfinished	Straight grain
A	P12	Rectangle × 64	1 × 3½	Pinwheel side frames, ½ × 3	Crossgrain length
A	P13	Rectangle × 64	1 × 4½	Pinwheel top/bottom frames, ½ × 4	Crossgrain length
A	P14	Rectangle × 56	1½ × 4½	Checker side frames, 1 × 4	Crossgrain length
A	P15	Rectangle × 56	1½ × 6½	Checker top/bottom frames, 1 × 6	Crossgrain length
A	P16	Rectangle × 2	1½ × 26½	Inner-frame sides, 1 × 26	One WOF strip each
A	P17	Rectangle × 2	1½ × 28½	Inner-frame top/bottom, 1 × 28	One WOF strip each
A	P18	Pieced strip × 2	6½ × 48½	Outer-border sides, 6 × 48	Crossgrain; make as below
A	P19	Pieced strip × 2	6½ × 60½	Outer-border top/bottom, 6 × 60	Crossgrain; make as below

Fabric	Piece ID	Shape / qty	Cut size	Finished role	Grain / mirror
B	AP1	Deer × 4	Full-size template; 8 × 6½ bounding box	Raw-edge silhouette	2 face right, 2 face left; grain along body
C	BD1	Strip × 7	2¼ × WOF	Double-fold binding, about ¼ in visible	Crossgrain

Physical WOF cutting plan

Each line below has its own full-width allocation; do not count the same offcut twice. “Across” is the number fitting along 42 in. The number before “in strips” is the strip width. Save all unused portions for tests and repairs.

Fabric	Cutting allocation	Length used
A	P01: two 11½ in strips; 3 squares across; cut 4 total.	23 in
A	P02: two 1 in strips; 28 rectangles across; cut 32.	2 in
A	P05: three 1 in strips; 42 squares across; cut 88.	3 in
A	P06: two 1½ in strips; 16 rectangles across; cut 20.	3 in
A	P07: one 2 in strip; 9 rectangles across; cut 8.	2 in
A	P08: one 4½ in strip; 9 squares across; cut 4.	4½ in
A	P10: nine 1½ in strips; 28 squares across; cut 228.	13½ in
A	P11: four 2½ in strips; 16 squares across; cut 64.	10 in
A	P12: six 1 in strips; 12 rectangles across; cut 64.	6 in
A	P13: eight 1 in strips; 9 rectangles across; cut 64.	8 in
A	P14: seven 1½ in strips; 9 rectangles across; cut 56.	10½ in
A	P15: ten 1½ in strips; 6 rectangles across; cut 56.	15 in
A	P16/P17: four 1½ in strips; cut one specified length from each.	6 in
A	P18/P19: six 6½ in strips; reserve four at 42 in. From strip 5 cut two 19 in lengths; from strip 6 cut two 7 in lengths.	39 in
A total	All cream top pieces included.	145½ in
B	P03: two 1 in strips, 42 across, cut 64. P04: nine 1½ in strips, 28 across, cut 240. P09: five 2½ in strips, 16 across, cut 65.	28 in
B	AP1: one 7 in strip; cut four 8½ × 7 in working rectangles across its width. The working margins are removed when cutting the actual silhouettes.	7 in
B total	All red top pieces included.	35 in
C	Seven 2¼ in WOF strips for BD1.	15¾ in
D	Two 68 in WOF lengths for backing.	136 in

Make P18 and P19: use straight ¼ in end seams, not diagonal joins. Join a 42 in strip to a 7 in piece for each P18: $42 + 7 - \frac{1}{2} = 48\frac{1}{2}$ in. Join a 42 in strip to a 19 in piece for each P19: $42 + 19 - \frac{1}{2} = 60\frac{1}{2}$ in. Press joins open.

4. Unit construction

4.1 Flying geese and sawtooth stars

All star centers and points are red. A goose has a **cream central triangle and two red outer triangles**. Arrange its red triangles against the red star center; the cream triangle points away from the center. This produces the eight distinct star points.

1. Draw a diagonal on the wrong side of every point square. Place a red square right sides together at the left end of a cream base. Its marked line runs from the base's lower-left corner toward the upper edge, one square-width from the left edge. Sew on the line, trim the outside corner to a $\frac{1}{4}$ in seam, and press red outward.
2. Add the right-hand square with the opposite diagonal, running from the upper edge toward the lower-right corner. Sew, trim and press. The two red triangles occupy the ends of the rectangle and meet at the midpoint of its upper edge. Keep the rectangle's original cut size.
3. For each **small star**, use four P02 bases, eight P03 point squares, one P04 center and four P05 corners. Make 32 geese, each **1 × 1½ in unfinished**. Arrange each star in three rows: corner–goose–corner; rotated goose–center–rotated goose; corner–goose–corner. Rotate the geese so their red outer triangles touch the center. Sew each row, then join rows. Make **8 stars, 2½ in square unfinished**.
4. Add one P06 frame to each side of each small star. Make **8 star modules, 4½ × 2½ in unfinished**. Press seams toward the cream frames.
5. For the **large star**, use four P06 bases, eight P04 point squares, one P09 center and four P10 corners. Geese measure **1½ × 2½ in unfinished**. Assemble in the same three-row arrangement. Make **1 star, 4½ in square unfinished**.

GOOSE: cream base + 2 red squares

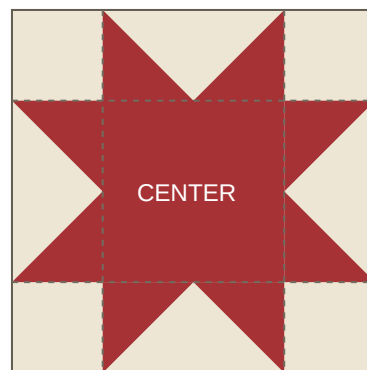


Small: P02 + 2 P03 → 1 × 1½

Large: P06 + 2 P04 → 1½ × 2½

Dashed grid at right = joining seams.

Red corners of geese touch center.



Corners:
P05 small
P10 large

Center:
P04 small
P09 large

Construction diagrams are not templates. The star is a 1:2:1 grid in both directions; small-star grid spacing is $\frac{1}{2}$ in, large-star grid spacing is 1 in.

4.2 Four star bands

For each band, join these five sections from top to bottom: **P07 → small-star module → P08 → small-star module → P07**. Their finished lengths are $1\frac{1}{2} + 2 + 4 + 2 + 1\frac{1}{2} = 11$ in. Make **4 bands, 4½ × 11½ in unfinished**. Press toward the plain spacers. Keep two vertical; turn two through 90° to form the horizontal side bands. Stars are fourfold symmetric, so their appearance is unchanged.

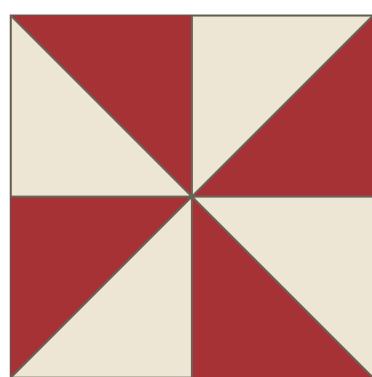
4.3 Reindeer panels — AP1 on P01

Make **two right-facing panels (D-R)** and **two left-facing panels (D-L)**. The deer are all upright; only the facing direction changes. Do not rotate them upside down.

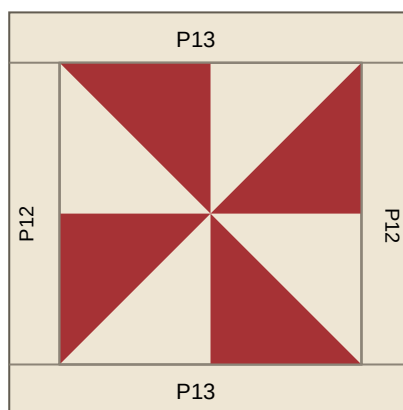
1. Print and check the template as directed in Section 8. The template is shown sideways solely to fit the paper; its body grainline identifies the horizontal direction on the quilt.
2. Trace onto the paper side of the fusible web. **Tracing the printed face directly produces a left-facing deer on the right side of the fabric.** Trace two directly and two from the reverse side of the paper template. Fuse to the wrong side of the four Fabric B working rectangles, following the web manufacturer's instructions.
3. Cut precisely on the AP1 cutting line. Do not add a seam or turning allowance. Cut the antler spaces carefully, preserving all narrow branches. Remove the backing paper.
4. On each P01, lightly mark the finished panel boundary $\frac{1}{4}$ in inside all four cut edges. Measure placement from the **upper-left corner of that finished boundary**, not from the cut edge. The deer's $8 \times 6\frac{1}{2}$ in bounding box begins at $x = 1\frac{1}{2}$, $y = 2\frac{3}{4}$. Its center is $(5\frac{1}{2}, 5\frac{1}{2})$. On the cut square, the bounding-box upper-left is therefore $(1\frac{3}{4}, 2\frac{1}{2})$. Use these same bounds for the mirrored deer.
5. Fuse in place and stitch every raw edge with matching red thread: a narrow zigzag approximately 1 mm wide and 1.2–1.5 mm long. Reduce stitch length at antler junctions and pivot with the needle down. Stabilize temporarily if the cream puckers. Do not trim away the cream behind the deer.
6. Press flat and confirm each panel remains **$11\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{1}{2}$ in unfinished**. The finished panel leaves $\frac{1}{2}$ in beside each end of the silhouette and $2\frac{1}{4}$ in above and below it.

4.4 Pinwheel blocks — W0

1. Pair 64 P09 red squares with 64 P11 cream squares, right sides together. Mark one diagonal on each cream square. Sew $\frac{1}{4}$ in on each side of the line, cut on the line and press toward red. This yields **128 HSTs**.
2. Trim each HST to **2×2 in unfinished**, with the diagonal seam exactly corner to corner. Four HSTs make one 3 in finished pinwheel.
3. Arrange the four red triangles in the clockwise arrangement below. Join pairs into rows, then join rows. Nest the center seams and spin the center seam allowance to reduce bulk. Each pinwheel measures **$3\frac{1}{2}$ in square unfinished**.
4. Add P12 to left and right, then P13 to top and bottom. Press toward frames. Make **32 W0 blocks, $4\frac{1}{2}$ in square unfinished**. Every block uses the same orientation; no mirrored variant is used.



4 HSTs; red turns clockwise



W0

3 in motif

$\frac{1}{2}$ in frame

$4\frac{1}{2}$ in square

unfinished

4.5 Checkerboard blocks — C0

1. Set aside 224 P04 red squares and 224 P10 cream squares. For each block, make four rows, using eight squares of each color. All 28 blocks have this exact arrangement, read from left to right:

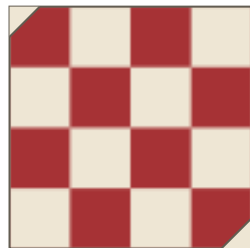
Row 1: B A B A

Row 2: A B A B

Row 3: B A B A

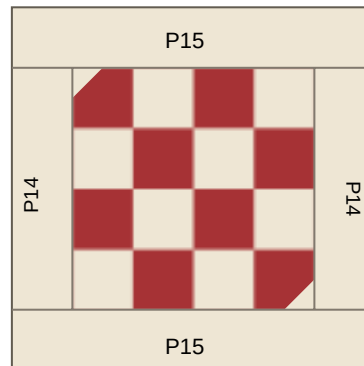
Row 4: A B A B

2. Sew each row with $\frac{1}{4}$ in seams. Press alternate rows in opposite directions so intersections nest. Join rows. Each checkerboard measures **$4\frac{1}{2}$ in square unfinished**.
3. Use two P05 cream squares per block to clip only the red **upper-left and lower-right** corners. At the upper-left, mark the line between points 1 in along the top and left cut edges; at the lower-right, mark the corresponding diagonal between points 1 in from that cut corner. Place the P05 square exactly over the corner and stitch its diagonal. Trim the outer corner to $\frac{1}{4}$ in, press cream outward, and retain a $4\frac{1}{2}$ in square. The finished red corner is clipped back $\frac{1}{2}$ in along each adjoining finished edge. The other two corners are already cream and receive no overlay.
4. Add P14 to left and right, then P15 to top and bottom. Press toward frames. Make **28 C0 blocks, $6\frac{1}{2}$ in square unfinished**. Keep the red starting check at the upper-left in every block.



P04 + P10 checks

2 P05 corner overlays
Upper-left / lower-right only



C0

4 in checks

1 in frame

$6\frac{1}{2}$ in square
unfinished

5. Quilt top assembly

5.1 Center field

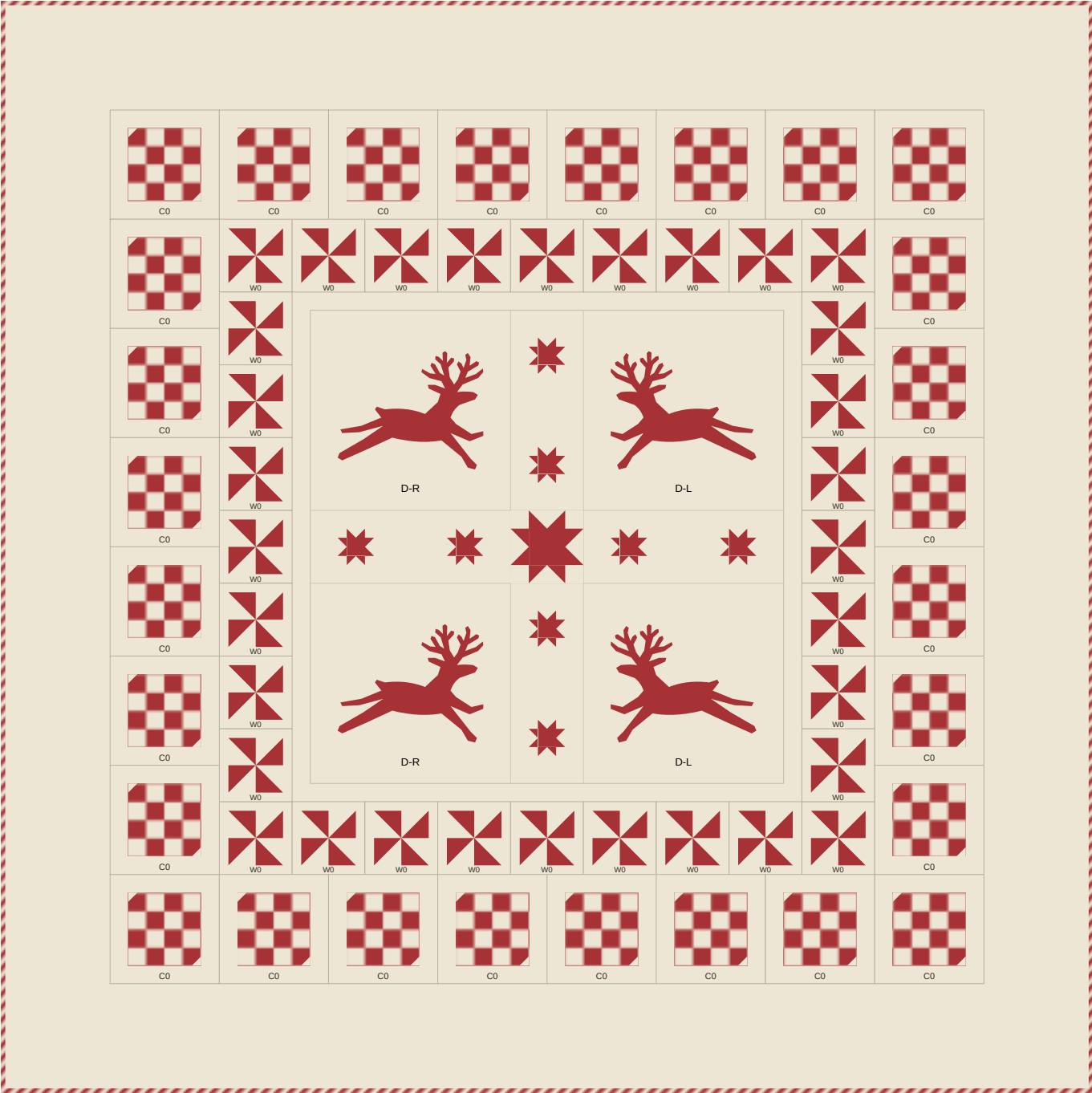
Join the medallion in three rows. The following map shows finished row heights and column widths. D-R means AP1 faces right; D-L means AP1 faces left. “V” is a vertical star band; “H” is the same band turned 90° clockwise. S is the 4 in center star. All deer have their antlers toward the top of the page.

Row / height	Left: 11 in	Middle: 4 in	Right: 11 in
Top: 11 in	D-R	V — 2 small stars	D-L
Middle: 4 in	H — 2 small stars	S — large star	H — 2 small stars
Bottom: 11 in	D-R	V — 2 small stars	D-L

1. Join a vertical band between the top two deer panels. Repeat for the bottom pair. Each row measures **26½ × 11½ in unfinished**. Press toward the deer panels.
2. Join the center star between the two horizontal bands. This row measures **26½ × 4½ in unfinished**. Press toward the horizontal bands.
3. Join the three rows, matching the two long vertical seam junctions. Press row seams away from the middle row. Center field: **26½ in square unfinished**.
4. Add P16 to the sides, then P17 to top and bottom. Press toward the frame. Framed center: **28½ in square unfinished**.

5.2 Complete layout map

The map uses finished coordinates: its origin is the quilt's upper-left corner; x increases rightward and y downward. **W0 and C0 are the only ring-block orientations**. Each symbol includes its orientation label. Cream margins within the blocks create the continuous spacing between the rings; add no extra sashing.



Flat finished layout. Fine outlines identify assembly boundaries, not additional patches or quilting lines. All W0 blocks turn clockwise as diagrammed; all C0 blocks begin with red at upper-left.

5.3 Ring placement and assembly

Ring	Top and bottom rows	Left and right side columns
Pinwheel W0	9 W0 per row. Finished upper-left coordinates: x = 12, 16, 20, 24, 28, 32, 36, 40, 44; y = 12 for top, 44 for bottom.	7 W0 per side. x = 12 left, 44 right; y = 16, 20, 24, 28, 32, 36, 40.
Checker C0	8 C0 per row. x = 6, 12, 18, 24, 30, 36, 42, 48; y = 6 for top, 48 for bottom.	6 C0 per side. x = 6 left, 48 right; y = 12, 18, 24, 30, 36, 42.

- 1. **Pinwheel sides:** join two columns of seven W0 blocks. Each is **4½ × 28½ in unfinished**. Sew to the sides of the framed center. Press toward the center’s cream frame.
- 2. **Pinwheel top/bottom:** join two rows of nine W0 blocks, each **36½ × 4½ in unfinished**. Attach to top and bottom, matching block seams at the corner columns. Press toward the cream frames. Field: **36½ in square unfinished**.

3. **Checker sides:** join two columns of six C0 blocks, each **6½ × 36½ in unfinished**. Attach to the sides. Press toward the checker frames.
4. **Checker top/bottom:** join two rows of eight C0 blocks, each **48½ × 6½ in unfinished**. Attach top and bottom. Field: **48½ in square unfinished**.
5. **Outer border:** pin P18 to the two sides, matching centers, quarters and ends. Sew without stretching. Add P19 to top and bottom. Place the P18 joins toward the bottom and the P19 joins toward the right. Press toward borders. Top: **60½ × 60½ in unfinished**.

Measure through the field's center before adding each border. Ease only small differences evenly; if a field differs by more than ¼ in, correct its seam allowances before continuing. No border is trimmed narrower to compensate.

6. Basting, quilting and binding

Backing and basting

Cut Fabric D into two **42 × 68 in panels**. Remove selvages within the stated usable width. Join their 68 in edges with a ¼ in seam and press open. The backing measures **83½ × 68 in**; trim centrally to **68 × 68 in**. Place its seam vertically. Layer backing wrong side up, 68 in batting, then the top right side up. Center all layers, leaving approximately 3¾ in backing and batting beyond each raw top edge. Baste thoroughly from the center outward.

Quilting texture

Use cream thread and a low-loft texture. Stabilize in the ditch around the medallion frame and both motif rings first. Echo the deer silhouettes about ¼ in **outside the red edge**, simplifying the narrow gaps between antler branches rather than stitching over them. Add a few gently curved lines within each deer body in matching red thread, avoiding heavy stitching on the antlers.

Quilt a soft **looping leaf-and-feather meander** through the cream center and broad outer border, with paths roughly ½–¾ in apart. Keep this background texture finer than the red motifs. In stars, pinwheels and checks, use straight diagonal echoes ¼ in inside the larger triangles and red checks; travel in existing seams between motifs. The textured cream quilting is stitching, not extra patchwork. Keep the density balanced across the whole surface and follow the batting manufacturer's maximum spacing.

Binding

The perimeter is **2 × 60 + 2 × 60 = 240 in**. Allow 12 in for corners and finishing: **252 in required**. Seven BD1 strips provide approximately **280 in usable binding**, allowing about 40 in per strip after diagonal joins.

1. Join all seven BD1 strips with diagonal seams. Trim seam allowances to ¼ in and press open. Fold the long strip in half lengthwise, wrong sides together, and press.
2. After quilting, square the quilt along the top's raw boundary, retaining the outer border's full 6 in finished width and ¼ in attachment allowance. Remove excess backing and batting flush with the top.
3. Attach binding to the front with a ¼ in seam, raw edges aligned. Leave an 8 in starting tail and miter the corners. Join the tails with a diagonal seam and finish attaching.
4. Fold to the back and hand-stitch over the attachment seam. Keep the visible striped edge narrow and even, approximately ¼ in.

7. Finishing notes

- Check every antler tip, hoof and appliqué junction for secure stitching. Remove temporary stabilizer, visible marking lines and basting. Bury thread ends.
- Inspect the top for caught seam allowances, open intersections and any remaining fusible-paper fragments before washing.

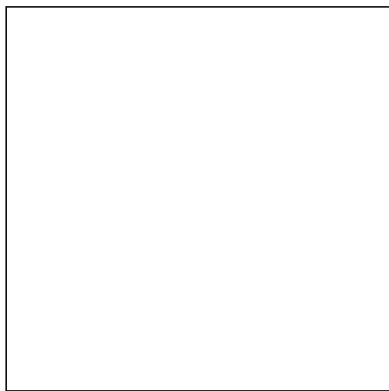
- Add a label with the quilt name, maker and completion date. Test red fabric for colorfastness before the first wash.
- Wash gently in cool water with mild detergent and color-catching sheets. Dry on low heat briefly, then lay flat to finish drying; square the corners without pulling the appliqué.
- The stated 60 in finished size is before washing. Cotton and batting develop a softly crinkled surface after laundering.
- Store clean and dry, loosely folded, and change fold lines periodically. Avoid prolonged direct sunlight.

8. Printable template — preparation

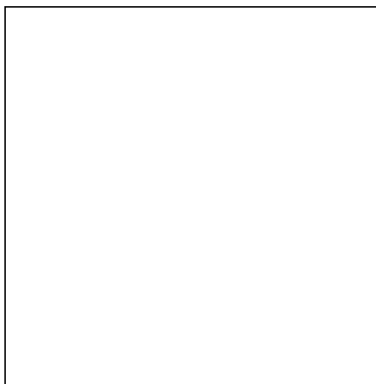
Print at 100% / Actual Size. Disable Fit to Page, Shrink to Fit, or any automatic page scaling.

Measure both test squares before tracing AP1. Each is an independent physical-size check. Do not use a screen measurement. The template on the following page is full size, not a cutting diagram.

PRINT SCALE TEST — MUST MEASURE EXACTLY



2 in × 2 in



50 mm × 50 mm

Template conventions: AP1's solid black outline is both its cutting line and its finished silhouette. There is no turn-under or seam allowance. The dashed blue rectangle is only its $8 \times 6\frac{1}{2}$ in placement box; do not cut the rectangle. The center cross corresponds to the placement-box center. Raw-edge appliqué requires no seam-matching notches.

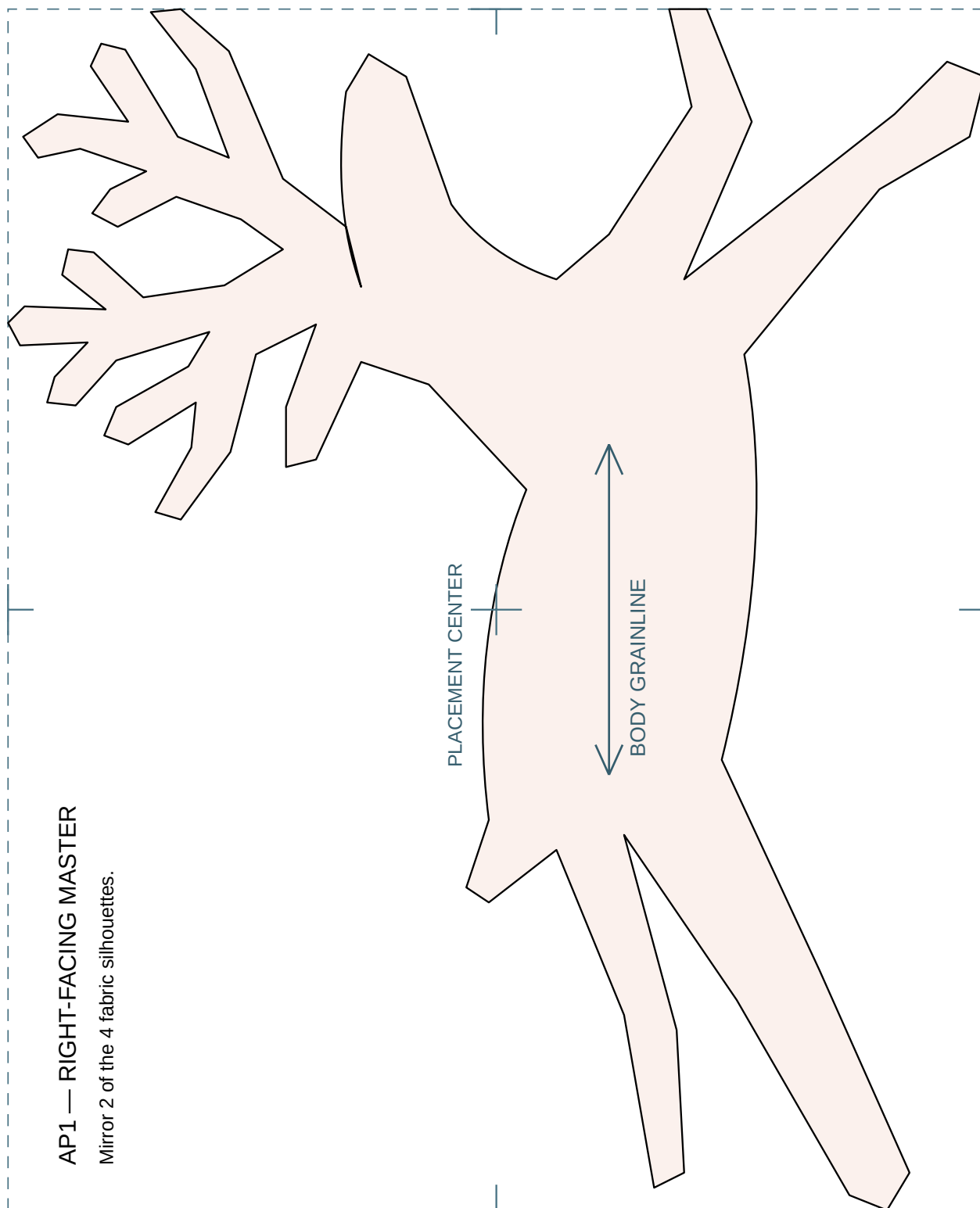
Orientation: rotate the paper so the marked body grainline runs horizontally. The printed silhouette then faces right. Trace two directly onto fusible paper to obtain left-facing fabric deer; trace two from the reverse of the paper template to obtain right-facing fabric deer. Label the fused shapes D-L and D-R before removing their paper backing.

The finished-surface silhouette is identical to the printed contour. Cut four from Fabric B: two facing each way. Template pages must not be reduced to fit a different paper size.

AP1 — Leaping reindeer

AP1 • FABRIC B — BARN RED • CUT 4: 2 RIGHT / 2 LEFT

Solid outline = CUT / FINISHED LINE • NO ALLOWANCE



Placement box: 8 × 6½ in • Cross = center • No seam notches

100% / Actual Size • Dashed box is not a cutting line