**FABRICS** are from the La Plaza collection from Robert Kaufman Fabrics (robertkaufman.com).
Materials
- 3/4 yard uneven stripe (band)
- 1/8 yard solid (piping)
- 7/8 yard print (pillowcase body)

Finished pillowcase: 30 x 20" (fits a standard-size bed pillow)

Yardages and cutting instructions are based on 42" of usable fabric width.
Measurements include 1/4" seam allowances for piecing blocks and 1/2" seam allowances for pillowcase construction. Sew with right sides together unless otherwise stated.

Cut Fabrics
Cut pieces in the following order. The Triangle Pattern is on page 4. To make a template of the pattern, see Make and Use Templates on page 5.

From uneven stripe, cut:
- 1—5 1/2 x 40 1/2" strip

From remaining uneven stripe, fussy-cut:
- 8—3 1/4 x 18" strips with stripe parallel to long edge

From solid, cut:
- 1—2 x 41" strip

From print, cut:
- 1—25 3/4 x 41" rectangle

Prepare Triangles
1. Referring to Cutting Diagram, use the Triangle Pattern to mark four triangles on an uneven stripe 3 1/4 x 18" strip. Cut out to make one set of two matching A triangles and one set of two matching B triangles.

2. Repeat Step 1 to cut a total of 32 triangles, or eight sets each of two matching A triangles and two matching B triangles.

Assemble Blocks
1. Referring to Diagram 1, lay out one set of A triangles and one set of B triangles. Sew together in A/B pairs; press seams open. Join A/B pairs to make a block; press seam open. The block should be 5 1/2" square including seam allowances.

2. Repeat Step 1 to make eight blocks total.

Assemble Band
1. Join blocks in a horizontal row, rotating as desired to evenly distribute dark and light stripes, to make a block strip (Band Assembly Diagram). Press seams open. The block strip should be 5 1/2 x 40 1/2" including seam allowances.

2. Referring to Band Assembly Diagram, sew together uneven stripe 5 1/2 x 40 1/2" strip and block strip along a pair of long edges.

3. Join short edges of Step 2 unit to make a loop. Fold loop in half with wrong side inside; press to make pillowcase band.

Assemble Pillowcase
1. Fold solid 2 x 41" strip in half lengthwise with wrong side inside; press to make piping strip.

2. Aligning raw edges, baste folded piping strip to a long edge of print 25 3/4 x 41" rectangle to make pillowcase body unit (Diagram 2).

3. Fold pillowcase body unit in half widthwise to form a 25 3/4 x 20 1/2" rectangle. Using a 1/8" seam allowance, sew together long edges and a pair of short edges to make pillowcase body. Turn right side out and press flat.

4. Matching raw edges, slide pillowcase band over pillowcase body with blocks facing pillowcase body (Diagram 3); pin. Using a 1/8" seam allowance, sew together through all layers.

5. Press pillowcase band open, pressing piping and seams toward pillowcase body. Topstitch 1/8" from piping edge to secure seam allowances and complete pillowcase (Diagram 4).
Project: Uneven Hourglass Pillowcase

CUTTING DIAGRAM

DIAGRAM 1

BAND ASSEMBLY DIAGRAM

DIAGRAM 2

DIAGRAM 3

DIAGRAM 4
Project: Uneven Hourglass Pillowcase

TRIANGLE PATTERN

NOTE: When printing a downloadable pdf, set Page Scaling preference to NONE to print patterns at 100%. Do NOT "Shrink to Fit" or "Fit to Printable Area."
Make Templates
A template is a pattern made from extra-sturdy material so you can trace around it many times without wearing away the edges. Acrylic templates for many common shapes are available at quilt shops. Or you can make your own by duplicating printed patterns on template plastic.

To make permanent templates, purchase easy-to-cut template plastic, available at quilt shops and crafts supply stores. Lay the plastic over a printed pattern. Trace the pattern onto the plastic using a ruler and a permanent marker to ensure straight lines, accurate corners, and permanency.

For hand piecing and appliqué, make templates the exact size finished pieces will be (without seam allowances). For piecing, this means tracing the patterns’ dashed lines.

For machine piecing, make templates that include seam allowances by tracing the patterns’ solid and dashed lines onto the template plastic.

For easy reference, mark each template with its letter designation, grain line (if noted on the pattern), and block name. Cut out the traced shapes on their outside lines. Verify each template’s shape and size by placing it over its printed pattern. Templates must be accurate; errors, however small, will compound many times as you assemble a quilt. To check templates’ accuracy, make a test block before cutting the fabric pieces for an entire quilt.

Use Templates
To mark on fabric, use a pencil, white dressmaker’s pencil, chalk, or a special fabric marker that makes a thin, accurate line. Do not use a ballpoint or ink pen; it may bleed if washed. Test all marking tools on a fabric scrap before using them.

To make pieces for hand piecing or appliqué, place a template facedown on the wrong side of the fabric and trace. Then reposition the template at least \(\frac{1}{2}\)" away from the previous tracing (Diagram 1), trace again, and repeat. The lines you trace on the fabric are sewing lines. Mark cutting lines \(\frac{3}{4}\)" away from the sewing lines, or estimate the distance by eye when cutting out the pieces with scissors. For hand piecing, add a \(\frac{1}{4}\)" seam allowance; for hand appliqué, add a \(\frac{3}{8}\)" seam allowance.

Because templates used to make pieces for machine piecing have seam allowances included, you can use common tracing lines for efficient cutting. Place a template facedown on the wrong side of the fabric and trace. Then reposition the template without a space between it and the previous tracing (Diagram 2); trace again and repeat. Using a rotary cutter and ruler, cut pieces out, cutting precisely on the drawn lines.