FABRICS are from The Littles collection by Michael Miller Fabrics (michaelmillerfabrics.com).
Project: Honeycomb Pillowcase Band

Materials
For one pillowcase:
- \( \frac{3}{8} \) yard background print (band)
- \( \frac{1}{2} \) yard assorted prints (band)
- \( \frac{1}{3} \) yard print No. 1 (band)
- \( \frac{7}{8} \) yard print No. 2 (pillowcase body)

Finished pillowcase: 30\( \times \)20” (fits a standard-size bed pillow)

Yardages and cutting instructions are based on 42” of usable fabric width.

Measurements include \( \frac{1}{4} \)” seam allowances for piecing blocks and pillowcase construction. Sew with right sides together unless otherwise stated.

Cut Fabrics
Cut pieces in the following order. Patterns are on page 5.

From background print, cut:
- 2—1\( \frac{1}{4} \times 40\) \( \frac{1}{2} \)” strips
- 2—4\( \times 6\) \( \frac{1}{2} \)” rectangles
- 2—2\( \frac{1}{2} \times 4 \)” strips
- 12 of Triangle Pattern
- 12 of Triangle Pattern reversed

From assorted prints, cut:
- 6 of Hexagon Pattern

From print No. 1, cut:
- 1—5\( \frac{1}{2} \times 40\) \( \frac{1}{2} \)” strip

From print No. 2, cut:
- 1—25\( \frac{1}{2} \times 41 \)” rectangle

Assemble Blocks
Use a \( \frac{1}{4} \)” seam allowance for the following steps.

1. Join a triangle to a hexagon edge (Diagram 1). Press open.
2. Add another triangle to the opposite hexagon edge (Diagram 2). Press open.
3. Referring to Diagram 3, join a reversed triangle to a remaining hexagon edge. Press open.
4. Referring to Diagram 4, add another reversed triangle to opposite hexagon edge to make a hexagon block. The hexagon block should be \( 4 \times 4\) \( \frac{1}{2} \)” including seam allowances.

Assemble Band
Use a \( \frac{1}{8} \)” seam allowance for the following steps.

1. Sew together the short edges of three hexagon blocks in a row. The row should be \( 4 \times 12\) \( \frac{1}{2} \)” including seam allowances. Add a background print \( 2 \frac{1}{2} \times 4 \)” rectangle to one short row edge and a background print \( 4 \times 6\) \( \frac{1}{2} \)” rectangle to remaining short row edge (Band Assembly Diagram) to make a block unit. Press seams in one direction.
2. Repeat Step 1 to make a second block unit. Join the block units to make block row.
3. Press pillowcase band open, pressing seam allowance toward pillowcase body. Topstitch pillowcase body \( \frac{1}{6} \)” from band edge to secure seam allowance and complete pillowcase (Diagram 6).
4. Join short ends of Step 3 unit to make a loop. Press seam open. Fold loop in half with wrong side inside; press to make pillowcase band.

Assemble Pillowcase
Use a \( \frac{1}{6} \)” seam allowance for the following steps, except where noted.

1. Fold print No. 2—25\( \frac{1}{2} \times 41\)” rectangle in half to form a \( 25\frac{1}{2} \times 20\) \( \frac{1}{2} \)” rectangle. Sew together long edges and one pair of short edges to make pillowcase body. Turn right side out and press flat.
2. Referring to Diagram 5, slide pillowcase band over pillowcase body with pieced strip facing pillowcase body; align raw edges and pin. Using \( \frac{1}{4} \)” seam allowance, sew through all layers.
3. Press pillowcase band open, pressing seam allowance toward pillowcase body. Topstitch pillowcase body \( \frac{1}{6} \)” from band edge to secure seam allowance and complete pillowcase (Diagram 6).
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**DIAGRAM 1**

**DIAGRAM 2**

**DIAGRAM 3**

**DIAGRAM 4**

**BAND ASSEMBLY DIAGRAM**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1¼ × 40¼&quot;</th>
<th>2¼ × 4&quot;</th>
<th>4 × 6½&quot;</th>
<th>4 × 6½&quot;</th>
<th>2¼ × 4&quot;</th>
<th>1¼ × 40¾&quot;</th>
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</thead>
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5½ × 40½"
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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.”

This box should measure 1”.

NOTE:
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 $\frac{1}{8}$” away from the previous tracing (Diagram 1), trace again, and repeat. The lines you trace on the fabric are sewing lines. Mark cutting lines $\frac{3}{16}$” 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.