Reversible 16" Tied Pillow

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Supplies needed:
- Pattern paper
- Lead pencil
- Yardstick
- Two contrasting fabrics (See table below)
- Select tightly woven, light weight fabrics such as home decorating fabric, broadcloth, or calico
- Thread to match
- Fabric marking pencil or chalk marker
- Basic sewing kit
- One 16" square pillow form

Sewing clue—When the pillow cover is completed it should fit snuggly around the pillow form. These directions work best when using a SOFT PILLOW FORM. Before purchasing your pillow form, measure it to make sure it matches the measurements printed on the package.

Determine amount of fabric needed:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pillow Form Size</th>
<th>Fabric Required</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>42&quot; or 45&quot; wide fabric</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16&quot;</td>
<td>1 3/8 yards each of two contrasting fabrics*</td>
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*This yardage will make two pillows.
Pattern markings:
Sewing clue—Becoming familiar with the markings in the Diagram Key will aid you in reading instructions. Most patterns have similar keys.

Pattern creation:

Diagram Key:

Step #1

❖ Draw a rectangle 48" by 16" on pattern paper.
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Step #2

❖ Draw two lines ½" inside center square. This represents the stitching line in a later step and is the base of the triangle that forms the tie end.

Step #3

❖ Create the tie ends by drawing a line from the stitching line to the center of the end squares. Establish a grainline parallel to the stitching line as indicated in the diagram to the left.

❖ Mark a 10" opening along one edge of the center square. Center the opening.

Step #4

❖ Cut out pattern following the cutting line. This completes the pattern preparation.
Fabric preparation:

Wash fabric before cutting to eliminate shrinkage and remove excess dye. Straighten and press.

Pillow construction:

Sewing clue—Getting the pattern to align with the fabric grainline is done easily by putting a pin through the pattern and fabric at one end of the grainline. The pin becomes a pivot point to adjust the pattern. Measure from the grainline to the selvage edge and remember the measurement. Go to the other end of the grainline mark and measure to the selvage. Pivot the pattern until the measurements at both ends of the grainline match.

Step #1

득 Cut two pillow pieces by pinning the pattern on fabric straight of grainline. Cut one pattern piece from each of the contrasting fabrics.
Sewing clue—Sewing machines have a plate which is generally referred to as a throat plate but can be called a stitch plate, or needle plate depending on the machine brand. There will be a series of marking on the plate which will assist the seamstress in sewing accurate seam widths. Markings will be at $\frac{1}{8}$" spaces, starting at $\frac{3}{8}$" and can continue as wide as 1". If there is no seam width marking, one can be established by putting the sewing machine needle in the down position through the one inch mark on a tape measure. Measure out to the desired seam width and place a piece of tape at that point on the throat plate.

**Step #2**

![Image of a sewing machine with a marked throat plate]

Markings will be at $\frac{1}{8}$" spaces, starting at $\frac{3}{8}$" and can continue as wide as 1". If there is no seam width marking, one can be established by putting the sewing machine needle in the down position through the one inch mark on a tape measure. Measure out to the desired seam width and place a piece of tape at that point on the throat plate.

Sewing clue—To check the stitch length, sew on a scrap of fabric in a straight line 1 ½" long. Mark 1" by using two pins and count the stitches in between the pins.

**Step #3**

![Image of pillow pieces being sewn together]

Pin pillow pieces with right sides together matching points. Begin sewing at point A, sew around the pillow to point B using a $\frac{1}{2}$" seam allowance and 12 stitches per inch. Remove pins as you sew. Back stitch at points A & B to lock stitching. Clip thread ends.

Sewing clue—A reinforcement stitch can be done 1" either side of the pointed ends and angled corners. Reinforcement stitching prevents areas which need to be trimmed or notched from tearing out. A reinforcement stitch is created by shortening your stitch length to 20 stitches per inch.
Step #4

✂ To reduce bulk, notch angled corners and trim points to \( \frac{1}{8} \)" from stitching line. Avoid cutting the stitching line.

熨斗压平针脚，然后翻转。

熨斗缝口，把一个缝口压向枕头。把正面翻出来通过开口。

熨斗开口的缝口，将开口压到枕头的里面。用缝脚作为指引。熨平。

Step #5

✂ 要在枕头的口袋里建立一条缝线，把枕头对折匹配点。画一条从对折到点的长7 1/2"的粉线。在两侧标出。

Step #6

✂ 展开枕头，沿粉线缝合，形成枕头的口袋。在每个粉线的开始和结束处回缝，以锁住缝线。

插入枕头的填充物到口袋里。把填充物对折，使之更容易插入。

Step #7

✂ 在开口处钉上不同的面料。用手缝合开口，用滑行缝线。这是通过将两个折叠边缘的对比色布料连接在一起完成的，从一边到另一边缝合，穿过折叠之间的点A和B。
Step #8

Tie pillow ends in a square knot. The knot may be tied to either side of the pillow.