

Lodi Valley Quilters' Guild  
PO Box 132  
Lodi, WI 53555  
Membership: 48



Pres. Mindy Skinner	592-5448
VP Trish Priewe	592-4827
Sec. Patti Hellenbrand	831-4234
Treas. Terri Escher	592-5838

February/March 2007

### UPCOMING GUILD ACTIVITIES

**FEBRUARY MEETING (02-05-07) PROGRAM** will be presented by Trish Priewe and will give you some good ideas as to what to do with those single blocks you have. (Don't forget your block that you were supposed to be making with the fat quarter you drew last time!!)

**SHOW AND TELL THEME** is an antique quilt or quilt using antique or antique reproduction fabric. But if you don't have that, please feel free to still bring something to show and get in the drawing for a chance to win an LVQG tote bag.

**NAMETAG VIEWER'S CHOICE** will also be chosen, so don't forget that homemade nametag to get in on the vote!!

**MARCH MEETING (03-05-07) PROGRAM** will be a Rug/Textile presentation by Carol Naab.  
**SHOW AND TELL THEME** is any children's quilt.

**APRIL MEETING (04-02-07) PROGRAM** will be Mini Break-out Demos. You'll travel in small groups to demo stations where you'll learn about how to use the angler, Hugs and Kisses cutting, how to use Thangles (triangle paper), making an endless binding and machine finishing of your bindings.  
**SHOW AND TELL THEME** is any two color quilt.  
**NEXT NEWSLETTER** will be out for this meeting. Information about officer nominations will also be included.

**MAY MEETING (05-07-07)**. We will be voting on 2007/2008 officers and committee chairpeople.

### OTHER QUILT RELATED EVENTS

Fox Valley Technical College 6<sup>th</sup> Annual 2007 Sewing and Quilting Expo: March 16-17, at the College's Riverside Campus in Oshkosh, WI (contact: [thull@ftc.edu](mailto:thull@ftc.edu) or Marie Thull 920-582-4025)

Rock Valley Quilters Guild Quilt Show, "Quilt Journeys": March 31-April 1, at Milton High School, Milton, WI (contact info: [Subrtr@aol.com](mailto:Subrtr@aol.com))

Crazy Quilters 20<sup>th</sup> Anniversary show: April 14-15, at Park View Middle School, Mukwanago, WI (contact info: [lbohling@wi.rr.com](mailto:lbohling@wi.rr.com))

## TREASURER'S REPORT

Starting Balance		\$552.15
Correction*	-	\$ 3.50
Membership Dues	+	\$140.00
Ink Cartridge Refills-		\$ 37.96
Newsletter Copies	-	\$ 26.00
Bucks for Books	+	\$ 42.00
Library Books	-	\$ 26.37
Speaker Gift	-	\$ 20.00
Misc. Supplies	-	\$ 19.26
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Ending Balance		\$ 601.06

(\*check printing was \$23.50, not \$20 as previously noted.)

### **LVQG LIBRARY**

Do you have any books/patterns/magazines you aren't using anymore? Why not donate them to the LVQG Library. You still have access to them, and others could enjoy them too!

### **BUCK\$ FOR BOOK\$**

At each meeting you'll have the chance to purchase raffle tickets for \$1.00 each and have a chance to win that night's raffle prize. All proceeds go to purchase books that guild members have said they'd be interested in. Thanks to Patti at Village Creek for helping us get them at her cost!! ☺

Questions? Contact Linda Mitchell 592-5527

## A QUILT IS A BLANKET OF LOVE

(A copy of Mary Beth Wagner's FRUIT PIZZA recipe can be picked up at the sign in table at the Feb. meeting! Thanks Mary Beth!)

### **Some other fun websites you might like to visit!**

**Quilt Index** [www.quiltindex.com](http://www.quiltindex.com) Lots of fun info. And a bi-annual shop hop with lots of great Prizes.

### **Claudia's Quilt Shoppe**

[www.claudiaquiltshoppe.com](http://www.claudiaquiltshoppe.com) Some neat BOMs (block of the months) and be sure to check out Granny's tips, they're a hoot!

### **Quilt Shoppe Forum**

<http://forums.delphiforums.com/quiltshoppe>

A quilt related chat room along with lots of Block swaps, round robins, etc.. to get involved With.

**Serial Quilter** [www.serialquilter.com](http://www.serialquilter.com) Some Fun apparel/gifts only a quilter could enjoy!

## MEET A MEMBER

Judy Miller

Hi, my name is Judy Miller. I have lived in Lodi with my husband, Vince, for 45 years. We have four grown children and three grandchildren. I am a Mary Kay consultant and currently work for D & S Dental Laboratory in Waunakee as a Lab Representative. I started quilting one year ago when I made a nine patch quilt for my granddaughter's doll bed for Christmas. When my daughter Kim saw the doll quilt she asked if I would make a wall hanging for her. Kim is in the U.S. Navy so I made the Wonder Star in red, white and blue for her. She was so pleased with it. I think that's when I really got hooked. In April 2006 I had the opportunity to go to the Paducah Quilt Show, where I met and visited with Eleanor Burns. What a great lady! I look forward to seeing and learning some of the various quilting techniques and to the camaraderie of old and new friends alike. I am excited to be a member of the guild. I think it will be fun. This year I am looking forward to making a French Braid quilt.

## **The Right Stuff**

### **Article by Mindy Skinner**

Batting is the part of the quilt that does not show but determines the look of the finished product. Choosing the right batting is as important as choosing the correct fabric. As you will find, there is no one type fits all answer when it comes to batting.

To simplify the process of choosing a batting, ask yourself the following questions:

1. How puffy do I want the finished product?
2. Do I want an antique puckering look?
3. Do I intend to hand or machine quilts it?
4. Is it intended for use somewhere very cold where warmth is the main priority?
5. How will it be cared for, laundered frequently or rarely?
6. Is the drape of the finished item important?

Next, consider the purpose of the item:

1. What sort of item is it, wall hanging, bed or lap quilt, clothing, craft item, etc?
2. Will a child use it or an adult indicating the amount of laundering required?
3. Will it be exposed to excessive heat such as a potholder?
4. Is loft and absorbency a consideration such as a mattress pad or incontinence pad?

Now that you have answered these questions, it is necessary to understand the different types of batting to choose the best fit for your project. The most popular types of quilt battings are polyester, cotton, wool and blends.

Polyester quilt batting is the least expensive. Poly batts trap air and do not breath, thus tending to make you sweat. Due to their construction, poly batts are easier to hand quilt and can be quilted further apart making them the most desired batt for hand quilters. Poly comes in a variety of lofts, is easier to wash and dries quickly, making it an appealing choice for quilts that will be laundered frequently; however it tends to loose its loft over time. Poly batts will melt when exposed to high heat and for this reason should not be used for potholders.

Cotton usually costs about twice as much as poly. Cotton batts, being of natural fibers, breathe and are thus more comfortable for sleeping. They cling to the fabric alleviating shifting and puckering in the bottom fabric. Cotton dries more slowly and has some shrinkage when laundered giving the antique puckered look. The heavier weight of cotton should be considered if weight is an issue, such as in the case of large wall hangings, or for individuals with sensitive skin who prefer lighter quilts against their bodies. Cotton becomes softer and drapes better with increased use and laundering, making it the preferred choice for clothing.

Wool is about three times as expensive as poly. Wool batts, also of natural fibers, breathe and are lightweight. They are warm in the winter and cool in the summer thus making them appealing for bed quilts. They provide a higher loft than cotton, thus highlighting the quilting design. The nature of wool provides natural lanoline making them desired by hand quilters. Today's wool batts are machine washable.

Blends vary in price depending on the nature of the blend and the manufacturer. They can vary in blend from high cotton, low poly to just the opposite, high poly, low cotton. In general, the higher the poly the further apart the quilting can be. Blended batts cling to the fabric as cottons do, alleviating shifting and puckering in the bottom fabric.

In general, batting is made using various processes. The process by which battings are manufactured and produced gives a product its identity. There are (5) primary processes by which battings are made:

**Garneted or Plain:** Garneted batting is processed through garnet or carding equipment and layered with no other added processes. This plain batting is not bound together in any manner and is very easy to quilt. The major issue with this type of batting is potential for migration and shifting. This type of batting will tend to bunch and shift between the quilt lines if not quilted as close as 1/4" – 1/2" spacing

**Needle punched:** This type of batting is carded or garneted then layered to form a web. The web is then passed through needling equipment that mechanically entangles the web by using thousands of needles that lock the fiber together. This type of process works to give strength to a product while allowing for a soft hand and thinner profile vs. a high loft type product. Needle punched wool or polyester tends to migrate, but will not bunch or shift like plain garneted or carded products. Needle punched products can be thermal bonded or resin bonded.

**Thermal bonded, Heat sealed, Glazine finish:** All of these types of batting are similar in that they typically use some type of low melt binder fiber in the mix. Low melt binder fiber is a polyester fiber that is designed to melt at a lower temperature than a standard polyester fiber. Thermal bonded products have low melt fiber blended with standard polyester. The blended web is passed through an oven and the low melt fibers "flow" and bond to the surrounding polyester fibers. Problems with Thermal bonded products are that the surface fibers are not tied down which allows for migration. In addition, thermal bonded products do not dry clean and break down faster with washing than do resin bonded products.

In the case of glazine or heat sealed type products, a web is passed through a mechanical process that applies heat to the surface of the web. The surface of the web is "sealed" or "glazed". This sealing or tying of the fibers on the top and bottom helps minimize the potential for bearding, bunching and shifting allowing for the batt to open like a blanket and have good stability.

**Resin bonded:** Resin bonded batting is made from a wide variety of fibers including polyester, cotton, wool etc. A web is garneted or carded then passed through a process that applies a resin to both sides. The web is dried and cured to form a bonded batting. This bonded batting resists bearding better than any other type of batting. There are many different types of fiber and resin combinations to give a desired "look" and "hand". Combining processes, fibers and resins makes the resin bonded process the most versatile and most effective way to produce battings.

Some quilt batting can also come with a scrim. The scrim found in cotton batts is synthetic and adds stability to the batting; however, it is harder for hand sewing. Needle punching makes it easier to hand quilt. For hand quilters, ease of needling is an important consideration.

When purchasing batting, you must also determine the loft of the batt. Flatter batting is usually preferred for wall hangings. Fluffier batting adds texture. Very puffy batting highlights and creates a dramatic look. In general, the characteristics of the loft are as follows:

#### LOW LOFT:

- Is easy to needle
- Is easier to handle
- Creates a product that is soft and drape-able
- Your quilt resembles soft old quilts
- You can get nicer quilting stitches

#### MEDIUM LOFT:

- Adds texture to the finished product
- Gives a puffier look
- Will be warmer
- Is more difficult to machine quilt.

#### HIGH LOFT:

- Is good for highlighting detailed quilting
- Mimics the look of down
- Very hard to work with
- Is most often used for tied quilts.
- Used for trapunto

One final consideration in choosing batting is the color. Most poly quilt batting is pure white; it is often used in plays to look like snow but can be found in black also. Cotton quilt batting comes in its natural color, bleached white (not as white as polyester), and black. Look for the words white or natural on the packaging. It is almost always needed.

If a quilt top is predominantly white, bleached cotton or white poly should be used or your batting color may show on the top. Likewise, if a quilt top is predominantly black, black cotton or poly should be used.

After the batting has been chosen, the quilting density is very important. The manufacturers, to determine the maximum distance between quilting lines to guarantee minimum migration, test all batts. For example, most 100% cotton batts need to be quilted to a density of no more than 2" between quilting lines. Read the instructions on your batting package as some cotton batts can now be quilted farther apart. A project that has not been quilted within the manufacturer's recommendation may not hold up over time, causing the batt to migrate and created clumps. At all times follow the instructions provided on the bags regarding how closely you should quilt, whether to pre-wash or not and if it is for hand or machine quilting.

#### **General Information on batting**

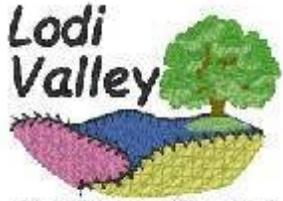
The information supplied here comes from:

Hobbs Bonded Fiber website

Batt-mart

Let's Talk Batting by Debbi Trevino

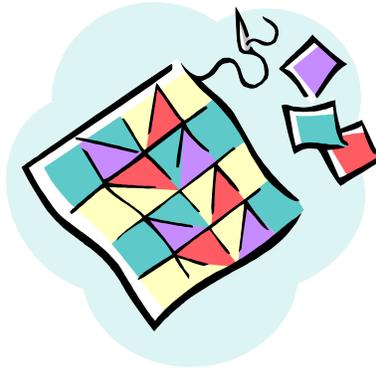
Manufacturer handouts from Hobbs, Mountain Mist, Airtex, Quilters Dream,



**Quilters Guild**

LVQG< P.O. Box 132, Lodi, WI 53555

QUILTERS KEEP US FROM GOING TO PIECES



For those who enjoyed Mary Beth Wagner's yummy Fruit Pizza at the January meeting, here's the recipe:

### FRUIT PIZZA

<b>CRUST:</b>	1 c. butter	<b>GLAZE:</b>	$\frac{3}{4}$ c. water	<b>FILLING:</b>	2 (8oz.) cream cheese, soft
	2 c. sugar		$\frac{1}{4}$ c. lemon juice		1 c. powdered sugar
	2 eggs		1 cup orange juice		2 tsp. Vanilla
	1 tsp. Vanilla		1 cup sugar		
	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ cups flour		3 Tbsp. Cornstarch		
	1 tsp. Cream of tartar		1/8 tsp. Salt		
	1 tsp. Baking soda				

Mix all crust ingredients together. Spread into two 9x13" pans or one 11x17" pan. Bake at 350 degrees for 12 minutes for the 9x13" pan, or 15 minutes for the 11x17" pan. Cool completely.

In a saucepan mix glaze ingredients. Stir over medium heat until thickened. Cool completely.

Blend together the filling ingredients and spread over cooled crust. Layer sliced fruit on top of filling. Use any combination of fresh or canned fruit you like. Try fresh strawberries, raspberries, blueberries, kiwi, canned mandarin oranges, pineapple, maraschino cherries, etc.. Pour cooled glaze over fruit. Refrigerate for several hours before cutting and serving.