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Finishing Quilts with Care

Edge-to-edge quilting • Custom quilting • Quilt finishing

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Welcome, and thank you for trusting us with your quilt. We know every quilt carries time, care, memories, and meaning, and we are honored to help you bring it to a beautiful finish. This booklet was created to answer common questions, explain our quilting process, and help you feel comfortable and prepared before leaving your quilt in our care.

Objective of this Booklet

The objective of this booklet is to gently guide quilters through the important choices and preparations that lead to a successful finished quilt. It explains the basic roles of fabric, batting, thread, backing, computerized quilting options, and customer quilt preparation in clear, practical language. Whether you are new to quilting or bringing a treasured quilt for longarm services, this booklet is intended to help you feel informed, confident, and comfortable as you make decisions about materials, design, care, and finishing. Most of all, it is meant to support a smooth quilting experience and help every quilt receive the attention, respect, and beautiful finish it deserves.

Seven Gentle Rules of Quilting

1. **Let love lead the way**

Every quilt begins with care. Whether it is for your home, your family, or your own peace of mind, the heart you put into it matters most.

2. **Take your time with each step**

Quilting is not a race. Measuring, cutting, stitching, and pressing all become part of the story you are making with your hands.

3. **Small, steady stitches build something lasting**

A quilt comes together one piece at a time, just like many of the best things in life. Trust the process.

4. **Mistakes are part of the beauty**

A crooked seam or a mismatched point does not take away from the quilt's worth. Handmade means human, and human is beautiful.

5. **Choose what brings you joy**

The fabrics, colors, and patterns that speak to you are the right ones. There is no single "correct" way to create something meaningful.

6. **Rest when you need to**

Sometimes the best thing you can do for your quilt is step away and return with fresh eyes and a peaceful heart.

7. **Remember that quilts are made to comfort**

In the end, a quilt is more than fabric and thread. It is warmth, memory, kindness, and a piece of yourself shared with someone else

Fabric

Fabric is often where a quilt first begins to feel real. It is the part people notice first, the part hands reach for, and the part that brings color, softness, memory, and personality to every stitch. In quilting, fabric shapes not only how a quilt looks, but also how it feels to sew, press, wash, and use over time. The fabrics you choose become part of the quilt's story, helping turn simple pieces into something comforting, useful, and deeply personal.

Choosing Good Fabric for Quilting

Quilting cotton, usually made from tightly woven 100% cotton, is the most common choice because it is stable, durable, easy to cut, and simple to press. It holds its shape well, which supports accurate piecing and helps seams lie flat. Other options include cotton blends, flannel, linen blends, voile, lawn, batiks, minky, knits, and denim. Flannel adds softness and warmth but may shed lint or stretch; linen blends provide texture but wrinkle more easily; lightweight fabrics drape beautifully but can shift during sewing; and specialty fabrics such as minky, knits, and denim are usually better suited to more experienced quilters because they behave differently from standard quilting cotton. Whatever the type, good quilting fabric should feel smooth, have a close weave, hold its shape without feeling stiff, cut cleanly, resist

excessive fraying, and press flat easily. Look for crisp prints and rich, even color. While fabric does not need to be expensive, dependable quilting cotton is often the easiest choice for beginners because it makes sewing more accurate, calm, and enjoyable.

Should You Prewash Fabric?

Some quilters always prewash fabric, while others do not. Prewashing can help remove excess dye, reduce later shrinkage, and soften the fabric before sewing. This can be especially helpful when using dark, saturated colors that might bleed or when combining fabrics from different sources. On the other hand, some quilters prefer not to prewash because unwashed fabric can be a little crisper and easier to cut accurately. There is no single right answer. A helpful beginner approach is to prewash if you are worried about bleeding or shrinkage, and to stay consistent within the same project whenever possible.

Choosing Color, Print, and Scale

Fabric choice is not only about color. It is also about value, print style, and scale. Value means how light or dark a fabric looks, and strong value contrast often helps quilt blocks stand out more clearly. Scale refers to the size of a print. Small prints, medium prints, large prints, solids, and near-solids each play a different role in a quilt. Mixing them thoughtfully can add movement and interest. If everything is bold, the eye may not know where to rest. If everything is subtle, the quilt may look flat. Many quilters find it helpful to include a balance of lights, mediums, and darks, along with a mix of solids, blenders, and prints.

Understanding the 60-30-10 Rule

The 60-30-10 rule is a gentle way to think about color balance when choosing fabrics. Instead of trying to make every fabric equally important, this idea helps give your quilt a sense of harmony. About 60 percent of your quilt is made up of your main color or fabric family, which sets the overall mood. About 30 percent comes from a secondary color that adds interest and support. The final 10 percent is your accent color, the little spark that catches the eye and brings the whole quilt to life. It does not have to be exact. Think of it as a soft guide rather than a strict formula. For beginners, it can be a comforting way to make fabric choices feel simpler and more confident, while still leaving plenty of room for creativity and personal style.

The Rule of 7

The Rule of 7 is a gentle reminder that quilts often become richer and more inviting when they include a variety of fabrics working together. Rather than relying on only a few fabrics, this idea encourages you to include enough contrast, texture, and visual interest to make the quilt feel alive. That might mean mixing lights, mediums, and darks, combining small prints with larger ones, or adding a solid or blender to give the eye a place to rest. It does not have to be exact, and you do not need to count perfectly. Think of it as a helpful nudge toward balance and depth. For beginners, the Rule of 7 can bring a sense of freedom, because it reminds you that a beautiful quilt is not built from perfection, but from thoughtful variety, gentle contrast, and the courage to trust what you love.

Simple Example Palette

A gentle Rule of 7 palette might include a soft cream background, a pale floral print, a medium blue print, a deeper navy print, a small green leaf print, a warm golden blender, and one quiet solid that helps everything rest together. Each fabric has its own role, and together they create a quilt that feels layered, balanced, and full of life without becoming overwhelming.

60-30-10 and the Rule of 7

The 60-30-10 rule and the Rule of 7 are both helpful guides, but they focus on slightly different parts of fabric selection. The 60-30-10 rule helps you think about how much of each color to use so the quilt feels balanced. The Rule of 7 helps you think about variety, encouraging a mix of fabrics that gives the quilt depth and movement. One helps with proportion, and the other helps with richness. Together, they can make fabric choices feel both simpler and more meaningful.

Precuts and Fabric Packs

Precuts are factory-cut fabric pieces sold in coordinated collections. They save time and simplify color planning, especially for beginners. Common options include charm packs, layer cakes, jelly rolls, and fat quarters. Because each print comes in a limited quantity, check the pattern requirements before purchasing. Patterns designed for precuts can make planning even easier.

Fabric Width, Yardage, and Planning

Most quilting cotton is about 42 to 44 inches wide after the selvages are removed, so patterns are usually written with that in mind. Wide backing fabric is much wider

and is often used for quilt backs to reduce seams. Yardage needs depend on the quilt size, block pattern, number of colors, and whether the print has a directional design that must be cut carefully. It is usually wise to buy a little extra fabric when possible, especially for borders, binding, or fabrics you know you will want to match later.

Preparing Fabric for Cutting

Before cutting, it helps to smooth out wrinkles and make sure the fabric is lying flat and straight. Some quilters press fabric first, while others starch or use a light pressing spray for extra crispness and stability. Keeping fabric folded neatly, stored away from direct sunlight, and grouped by color or collection can also make planning easier. Taking a few minutes to prepare fabric well often leads to more accurate cutting and less frustration later.

Common Beginner Fabric Mistakes

Beginners often run into trouble by mixing fabrics that behave differently, skipping pressing, choosing prints with too little contrast, or buying only the exact yardage listed. Colors that look appealing up close may also blend together once pieced. Fortunately, every quilt is a learning experience. With practice, selecting fabric becomes easier and more enjoyable, and you learn to trust your eye, skills, and creative instincts.

Quick Fabric Checklist

- Choose fabric that feels smooth, stable, and pleasant to handle.
- Make sure your light, medium, and dark fabrics have enough contrast.
- Check whether the fabric should be prewashed, especially if colors are dark or likely to bleed.
- Press or smooth fabric before cutting it for better accuracy.
- Buy a little extra when possible, for borders, binding, or mistakes.
- Keep fabrics for one project consistent in weight and behavior when you can.
- Most of all, choose fabric that brings you joy and makes you want to keep stitching.

Batting

Batting is the quiet middle layer of a quilt, but it plays an important part in how the finished quilt feels in your hands and in your home. It adds softness, warmth, drape, and texture, and it helps shape the way the quilting shows on the surface. While it

may not be the first thing people notice, batting often makes the difference between a quilt that simply looks nice and one that feels especially comforting, useful, and loved.

How Batting Changes Your Quilt

- Loft, or how flat or puffy the quilt looks
- Warmth, or how insulating the quilt feels
- Drape, or how softly the quilt falls and folds
- Stitch definition, or how much the quilting design stands out
- Shrinkage, or how much the quilt crinkles after washing

Cotton/Poly Blend Batting

We Stock Hobbs 80/20 Heirloom Batting 96" & 120"

Hobbs 80/20 Heirloom is a favorite for longarm and machine quilting. Its soft, low loft offers the feel of cotton with the strength and shape retention of a blended batting. Each 96-inch-wide, 30-yard roll can accommodate most queen- and king-size quilt tops in one piece, with material remaining for smaller projects.

The 80% natural cotton and 20% polyester blend pairs the breathability and antique drape of cotton with the strength and bearding resistance of polyester. It is needle-punched for stability, so it resists shifting and bunching under the needle and delivers crisp, even stitch definition on both light and dark fabrics

Wool Batting

We Stock Hobbs Heirloom Wool 108"

Hobbs Heirloom Wool is one of our most popular battings, valued for its soft, luxurious feel and the way it enhances piecing and quilting. Made from 100% superwashed wool, it needles smoothly, maintains its loft, and springs back with excellent resilience, keeping quilting lines crisp and defined. Although plush, it is lightweight, naturally breathable, and comfortable in many climates, including hot and humid conditions. The superwashing process smooths the wool fibers, making the batting pleasant to handle, less likely to shrink, and resistant to bearding and fiber migration. The roll measures 108" wide by 25 yards.

Hobbs Tuscany Cotton Wool

We stock Hobbs Tuscany Cotton / Wool

Pure cotton batting and pure wool batting each excel in different ways. Cotton breathes superbly, drapes softly, and is the traditional quilting standard. Wool provides extraordinary warmth, exceptional drape, and the needle-glide that hand quilters love. The **Hobbs Tuscany Cotton Wool 96 inch Batting Roll** blends 80% cotton with 20% fine wool to deliver a batting that captures meaningful qualities from both fibers -- more warmth and dimensional loft than cotton alone, with the breathability and cotton-familiar care profile that makes all-wool batting a more demanding choice

How the Cotton-Wool Blend Performs

The 20% wool content in Tuscany Cotton Wool produces several meaningful differences from a pure-cotton batting. The batting has noticeably more loft -- wool fibers spring back with energy that cotton fibers do not match. The finished quilt is warmer than an equivalent cotton batting at the same thickness. Hand-quilting needle-glide is improved by the wool fiber proportion. And the drape has the fluid, natural quality that wool brings to any fiber blend it is part of.

The 80% cotton base maintains the breathability and familiar care requirements of a primarily cotton product. Unlike pure wool batting, the Tuscany Cotton Wool can be handled and loaded much like a standard cotton batting -- it is forgiving and workable without the special handling that all-wool products require.

Cotton Batting

Available on request

Hobbs Heirloom 100% Natural Cotton with Scrim 96" Wide Batting Roll - 30 Yards

Hobbs Heirloom Premium 100% Natural Cotton with Scrim Batting is designed for quilters who enjoy using natural cotton batting and who are seeking extra strength in that batting.

Strong, but also soft (*and softer after each washing*), Hobbs Heirloom Premium 100% Natural Cotton with Scrim Batting is perfect for quilts where a low loft is desired.

This soft and pliable batting is made with very clean, high-grade, unbleached, long-staple, virgin cotton (*which proudly displays the Cotton Incorporated Seal*) combined with a very thin, polyester scrim (stabilizer) which is needle-punched into the cotton fibers. This scrim provides superior strength to the cotton, and prevents the cotton batting from stretching and distorting as it is manipulated

Bamboo Batting

Available on request

Bamboo batting is soft, breathable, and valued for its graceful drape. Often used in lightweight quilts, it behaves much like cotton but may feel even softer, depending on the blend. It is an appealing choice for a smooth, supple quilt that rests comfortably around the shoulders.

Polyester Batting

Available on request

Polyester batting is usually loftier and lighter than cotton. It can make a quilt look fuller and puffier, and quilting designs often stand out more because of the added loft. Polyester usually does not shrink much, so the finished quilt tends to keep a smoother look after washing. If you want a quilt to feel especially plush, airy, or softly raised, polyester batting can be a lovely option.

Silk Batting

Available on request

- **Hobbs Tuscany Silk** is Hobbs's premium silk-blend batting—not bamboo batting.
- **Fiber content:** 90% fine imported silk and 10% polyester
- **Feel:** Very soft, supple, and lightweight
- **Drape:** Excellent; especially suitable for heirloom quilts, garments, and lightweight coverlets

- **Quilting:** Suitable for hand, domestic-machine, and longarm quilting
- **Maximum quilting distance:** Up to 4 inches apart
- **Expected shrinkage:** About 3–5%
- **Care:** Wash by hand or on a delicate machine cycle in cool water with minimal agitation. Briefly tumble on cool for 5–10 minutes, then air-dry.

Important: Natural silk may slightly darken white or very light fabrics, so make a test sample first. Hobbs does **not** recommend prewashing the batting.

It offers excellent drape and warmth without much weight, making it a strong choice for a premium or heirloom quilt.

Quick Guide

- Choose cotton for a flat, classic look.
- Choose polyester for more puff and loft.
- Choose a cotton/poly blend for balance.
- Choose wool for strong stitch definition.
- Choose bamboo or silk for softness and drape.

Thread

We Recommend Avoiding Light Thread

We recommend avoiding a light top thread with a dark bobbin thread, or vice versa. Strong color contrast makes even minor tension imbalances visible: loose top tension may pull dark bobbin thread to the quilt top as dots or specks, while tight top tension may draw the light top thread to the back. This combination is less forgiving and can produce an uneven or distracting finish, especially on customer quilts. For cleaner results, use threads similar in value or test the combination on a practice sandwich before quilting the project.

We Use Glide Thread

Glide thread is popular with quilters because it is a smooth, strong tristrand polyester thread that runs well on many domestic, longarm, and embroidery machines.

Why Quilters Like Glide Thread

- Very low lint, which helps keep the machine cleaner
- Smooth performance that can mean fewer thread breaks

- A soft sheen that helps quilting designs show up well
- Strong and durable for quilts that will be used and washed often
- Excellent stitch definition and a wide range of colors

When Glide Thread Is Especially Useful

- Edge-to-edge quilting
- Customer quilts
- Quilts that need durability
- Projects where less lint and easy machine performance matter

Some quilters still prefer cotton thread when they want a more matte, traditional look. Glide is often chosen when strength, smooth running, less lint, and a little sheen are the priority.

Simple Glide Thread Color Guide for Quilting

Glide thread comes in a wide range of colors, so it helps to think in color families instead of trying to memorize exact shade names. For quilting, many quilters keep a small group of reliable neutrals first, then add colors that blend with the most common fabrics they use. Glide also has a soft sheen, so the thread can stand out a little more than a matte cotton thread.

- **Neutrals:** white, off-white, cream, light beige, taupe, gray, charcoal, and black are the most versatile choices for blending across many quilts.
- **Warm colors:** reds, corals, oranges, golds, and warm browns work well on autumn quilts, florals, and traditional piecing.
- **Cool colors:** blues, teals, aquas, purples, and cool grays are useful for modern quilts, water themes, and winter palettes.
- **Earth tones:** olive, sage, moss, tan, camel, rust, and brown are good for nature prints, masculine quilts, and low-contrast quilting.
- **Pastels:** blush, soft yellow, mint, baby blue, lavender, and pale peach are helpful for baby quilts, spring quilts, and softer overall looks.
- **Jewel tones:** emerald, sapphire, ruby, amethyst, and deep turquoise add stronger contrast and can make quilting designs more visible.
- **Blenders:** medium gray, soft taupe, silver, sand, and muted blue are especially useful when you want the quilting to blend instead of becoming the main focus.

A good starting collection for quilting is a few neutrals, a medium gray, a soft beige or taupe, and one or two favorite blues. The manufacturer notes that Glide is

available in over 200 stocked colors, while its color card includes over 340 thread colors across related lines, and digital color charts are best used as a reference because screen color can vary. A physical color card or a test stitch-out against your quilt top is the most reliable way to choose a close match.

Here is a simple reference chart you can use:

Color family	Sample shades	Best use in quilting	Contrast level
Neutrals	White, cream, beige, taupe, silver, gray, charcoal, black	Everyday blending, background fabrics, low-risk all-purpose choices	Low to medium
Warm colors	Red, coral, rust, orange, gold, cinnamon, warm brown	Autumn quilts, florals, traditional blocks, warm prints	Medium to high
Cool colors	Navy, denim, aqua, teal, turquoise, lavender, deep purple	Modern quilts, water themes, winter palettes, blue-heavy prints	Medium to high
Earth tones	Olive, sage, moss, camel, tan, chestnut, chocolate	Nature prints, masculine quilts, rustic palettes, subtle texture	Low to medium
Pastels	Blush, pale yellow, mint, baby blue, lilac, peach	Baby quilts, spring quilts, soft vintage palettes	Low
Jewel tones	Emerald, sapphire, ruby, plum, amethyst, peacock	Show quilts, dramatic quilting, rich fabric collections	High
Blenders	Soft gray, sand, misty blue, muted green, dusty rose	When you want texture without strong thread visibility	Very low

Precautionary Tools we use at Bobbys Longarm

Towa Gauge

A Towa gauge is used to check and fine-tune your bobbin thread tension on a longarm or quilting machine.

Why Quilters Use It

- More consistent tension from quilt to quilt
- Less guesswork than adjusting by feel alone
- Helps prevent loops on the back, dots of bobbin thread showing on top, and thread nests or uneven stitches
- Useful when you change thread type, bobbin, or batting

What It Actually Does

It measures the pull resistance of the bobbin case, so you can set the bobbin tension to a repeatable number instead of relying on what just “seems right.”

When It’s Most Helpful

- Using different thread weights
- Troubleshooting tension problems
- Wanting a baseline setting you can return to
- Doing customer quilts where consistency matters

Starting Range for Common Quilting Threads

A good starting range is often around 180–220 on M-style bobbin cases or 120–160 on L-style bobbin cases, though the ideal setting varies by thread, machine, and quilt materials.

Important Note

A Towa gauge helps with bobbin tension only. You still may need to adjust top tension, needle size, thread path, and the fabric or batting combination.

Camera under the Quilt

A camera mounted under a quilt allows the longarm quilter to inspect the **backing and stitches while quilting**, without repeatedly stopping and crawling beneath the frame.

It helps the quilter:

- Catch thread loops, nests, skipped stitches, or tension problems early
- Detect backing fabric that is wrinkling, folding, or forming a pleat
- Check that the bobbin thread is stitching evenly
- Find loose threads or debris caught beneath the quilt

- Reduce the risk of a problem continuing across a large section
- Protect the customer's quilt through closer, more frequent inspection

The camera is a **precautionary monitoring tool**. It does not replace tension checks or hands-on inspection, but it provides an extra view of an area that is normally difficult to see while the machine is running.

Backing

Why Backing Is Important

Backing is important because it forms the bottom layer of the quilt sandwich and helps support the entire quilt during quilting and everyday use.

- It supports the quilt by holding everything together with the quilt top and batting.
- A good backing fabric helps the quilt stand up to washing, use, and wear over time.
- Smooth, well-prepared backing helps reduce puckers, pleats, shifting, and tension problems while quilting.
- The backing affects how the back of the quilt looks and feels, whether it is plain, pieced, or decorative.
- The right backing adds stability without making the quilt stiff or heavy.

Good Backing Should Be

- Large enough for the quilting frame or machine and Minium 20” longer that the length of your quilt top and min. of 14” wider than the width of your quilt top
- Smooth and pressed
- Square and properly prepared
- Appropriate for the quilt's purpose

Common Backing Choices

- Cotton backing for a soft, breathable, traditional finish
- Wide backing fabric to reduce seams
- Pieced backing for a decorative look or to use extra fabric
- Minky or plush backing for extra softness, though it can be trickier to quilt

QTC

We use Grace Computerized Quilting with Gold Card, QuiltCAD, and PatternCAD

Grace computerized quilting, often used through Quilter's Creative Touch, helps turn a longarm or compatible quilting machine into a guided stitching system. Instead of moving the machine entirely by hand, the quilter selects a digital design, places it on the quilt area, adjusts the size and position, and lets the computerized system stitch the pattern with steady, repeatable movement. This can be especially helpful for edge-to-edge quilting, borders, blocks, and designs that need consistent spacing from one row or area to the next.

Quilt Preparation: What Clients Need to Do Before Drop-Off

Before bringing your quilt in for longarm quilting, please make sure the quilt top, backing, and batting are properly prepared. Careful preparation helps us give your quilt the best possible finish and reduces the chance of puckers, pleats, or extra charges

Client quilt preparation requirements

- **Quilt top must be complete, pressed, and clean.** Clip loose threads, secure seams, and make sure the top lies as flat as possible.
- **Squaring your quilt before longarm** quilting gives the quilt the best chance to load smoothly, stitch evenly, and finish flat. Longarm quilting can add beauty and texture, but it cannot completely correct fullness, wavy borders, or an uneven quilt top. Taking time to square the quilt before drop-off helps prevent puckers, pleats, distortion, and disappointment in the finished quilt.
- **Backing must be larger than the quilt top.** Many longarm quilters require at least **4–6 inches extra on each side (total 8-12 inches).** and **10 inches on the top and bottom (total 20 inches).**
- **Backing should be squared, pressed, and seam-ready.** If pieced, seams should be strong and preferably pressed open or to one side consistently.

- **Batting must be large enough.** Batting should also be larger than the quilt top, often about the same size as the backing.
- **Do not baste the quilt layers together.**
- **Mark the top of the quilt and backing if direction matters.** This helps with directional prints, borders, or special placement.
- **Check borders for fullness or waves.** Wavy borders can cause puckers or pleats during quilting.
- **Provide clear quilting instructions.** Clients should choose or approve thread color, pattern style, density, and any special placement.
- **Understand that fullness and puckers cannot always be fixed by quilting.** A quilter may not guarantee that an uneven top will finish perfectly square.
- **Pay deposit or fees as required.** A deposit might be required at drop-off and final payment at pickup.
- **Sign an intake form or disclaimer.** This protects both the customer and the quilter by confirming choices, pricing, and risks.

Tips for Choosing Thread and Quilting Patterns

Choosing thread color and a quilting pattern can feel overwhelming, but it does not have to be. The best choice usually depends on whether you want the quilting to blend quietly into the quilt or stand out as part of the design. If you are unsure, we are happy to help you choose an option that fits the quilt's colors, style, and intended use.

- **Choose blending thread for a softer look.** A thread color close to the overall fabric color will let the piecing and fabrics remain the focus.
- **Choose contrasting thread when you want the quilting to show.** Contrast can add texture and drama, but it will also make every stitch more noticeable.
- **When in doubt, choose a neutral.** Soft gray, beige, cream, taupe, or medium gray often blend well across many different fabrics.
- **Avoid extreme top-and-bottom thread contrast when possible.** Very light thread on one side and very dark thread on the other can make tiny tension changes easier to see.

- **Match the pattern style to the quilt style.** Florals, feathers, and swirls work well on traditional or romantic quilts, while geometric lines, loops, and modern textures can suit contemporary quilts.
- **Consider the quilt's purpose.** A quilt that will be used and washed often may do best with a durable, comfortable edge-to-edge design, while a display or heirloom quilt may benefit from more detailed quilting.
- **Think about quilting density.** Dense quilting creates more texture and detail but can make the quilt feel firmer; lighter quilting usually keeps the quilt softer and more drapery.
- **Let busy fabrics guide the choice.** If the fabric prints are very busy, a simple quilting pattern often works best. If the fabric is simple or solid, the quilting design can become more visible.
- **Bring inspiration if you have it.** Photos, pattern names, fabric swatches, or notes about the look you want can help us understand your vision.
- **Trust quilter's choice if you are unsure.** If you prefer, we can select a thread and pattern that complement your quilt while keeping the finished look balanced and beautiful.

Tell us about your Quilt

Customer Name: _____

Phone: _____

Address: _____

_____ Email: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

Drop off date: _____ Quilt Description:

Measurement of Quilt: Width _____ Length _____

Measurement of backing: Minimum of 7" on both sides (14" Total) and 10" top and bottom (20" Total)

Placement directions (centering of quilt on backing \$25 extra):

Disclaimer---Fullness/puckers cannot always be quilted out; we do not guarantee they will not be sewn in; in some cases, excessive fullness may cause the quilt to not be square.

Mechanical Disclaimer---Sewing machines are mechanical devices. Despite careful maintenance, mechanical problems may occur and cause damage to a quilt top or back.

By signing below, you confirm that you have read and understand these disclaimers, reviewed the requested work, and authorize Bobby's to complete the quilting services described above. You understand that quilting is an art, not an exact process, and that minor imperfections may occur. You also agree to pay the stated service costs. If the quilt is displayed in a show or publication, please credit the machine quilting to **Bobby Quilting**.

We will make and document several attempts to reach you, but quilts left for longer than 2 months will be considered abandoned and the property of Bobby's.

50% deposit is due at drop off and balance is due when you pick up your quilt.

Deposit is non-refundable. We accept cash, check.

Please sign below to confirm that you agree to the estimated charges and the quilting pattern and thread choices selected for your quilt. If additional charges are needed, we will attempt to contact you before proceeding.

Signature _____

Who can we thank for referring you to us? _____

Suggested Pricing Guide:

- Computerized edge-to-edge quilting is \$0.025 to \$.051 per square inch, with a \$50 minimum.
- Standard Glide thread is \$7.50
- Hobbs 80/20 batting is \$0.0035 per Square inch of quilt length +20" X the quilt width + 10"
- Hobbs Wool batting is \$0.0055 per Square inch of quilt length +20" X the quilt width + 10"
- Hobbs Cotton/Wool batting is \$0.0051 per Square inch of quilt length +20" X the quilt width + 10"
- Hand-finishing the binding is \$0.35 per linear inch.
- Centering a quilt on a directional backing is \$25.
- Backing preparation, pressing, repairs, or other work needed before quilting is billed at \$30 per hour, with customer approval before additional work begins

Prices are estimates until the quilt is measured and inspected at drop-off.