

A vertical blue watercolor wash on the right side of the page, transitioning from a darker blue on the left to a lighter, almost white blue on the right.

BARB DICKIE QUILTING

Computerized Longarm
Machine Quilting

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by appointment only
closed Saturdays

About computerized longarm quilting

Edge-to-edge pantograph quilting is the most common type of computerized longarm quilting.

A pantograph is a continuous pattern designed to run the length and width of a quilt, to create a unified and consistent pattern across the quilt body. The pantograph adds texture and strength to the pieced top, as well as combining the top, batting, and backing together into a finished quilt.

We have thousands of pantograph designs in our library, and can special order a design if you can't find one that you want.

Pricing

Your cost depends on the size of your quilt and the complexity of the pantograph you select. A complex or dense design will cost more than a simple design—more stitches, more thread, more time... you get the picture?

The base rate for quilting begins at 2.5¢ per square inch for a basic edge-to-edge design. Custom quilting can cost 5–12¢ per square inch, depending on the complexity of your chosen design.

- The minimum charge to load a project on the quilting frame is \$40.
- Custom quilting on borders is calculated separately from the main body of the quilt.
- Thread costs are extra and based on your quilt size and stitch density.
- We have an assortment of quality quilt batting available in-studio for purchase.

Sample pricing

Quilt size	Dimensions	Price estimate*
Lap	50" x 60"	\$75–\$105
Double	80" x 90"	\$180–\$250
Queen	91" x 96"	\$215–\$300
King	96" x 108"	\$260–\$360

** Please note that these sample prices are only estimates. Your final cost will depend on the actual size of your quilt and the complexity of your selected pantograph; the cost of borders and thread are extra.*

Prices shown are effective November 2022 and are subject to change without notice.

What you'll need to provide

Quilt top

- Be sure to press your quilt top, and snip off all loose threads.
- If the piecing goes to the outer edge of your quilt top, edge-stitch the top about 1/8" from the outer edge. This will prevent the edges from coming apart as the quilt top is loaded onto the quilting frame. Keep an eye on your tension while edge-stitching, to avoid distorting/puckering the fabric.
- If the quilt top's design is directional, attach a note to indicate "top".

Batting

- Batting should be least 6–8" longer and wider than the top (i.e., 3–4" extra per side).

Backing

- For best results, use the same fabric weight for the backing as the quilt top. Lesser-quality backing fabric will wear out faster than the main body of the quilt, and will often become distorted during quilting.
- If the backing is pieced, cut off all selvedge before joining the fabric, use a 1/2" seam allowance, press all seams open, and trim all thread ends.
- Be sure to press the finished backing.
- If the backing's design is directional, attach a note to indicate "top".
- Backing should be at least 6–8" longer and wider than the top (i.e., 3–4" extra per side).

Borders

- Make sure all quilt borders are flat and even, and that they fit the main body of the quilt accurately. Borders that are longer than the centre measurement of the body of the quilt, or a quilt top that is distorted and/or not square, will create problems during the quilting process.

Additional notes

- Keep the top, batting, and backing separate. Do **not** pin them together: they will be attached separately during the longarm quilting process.
- If your batting or backing is pieced, be sure the piecing is smooth and even. Lumps, pleats and puckers in the batting and/or backing will show up in the finished quilt.

Statler
by Gammill.