

Making a Quilted Casserole Carrier

By Helaine

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Popular type of
casserole carrier
pattern which
involves making
and attaching lots
of bias binding.

Way too time
consuming for me.



This is my choice!
Supplies needed for
this project:

Two coordinating fabrics (21 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
x 27" each)

$\frac{3}{4}$ yard of Bosal or
Insulbrite. Can add layer of
batting also if choose to. Cut to
same dimensions as above.

Two 3" rings-wood or metal



Finished
Casserole
Carrier
project
with
channel
quilting.



Finished Casserole Carrier with narrower handle(3") and quilted with a design on my embroidery machine.



Make a sandwich of the 3 layers that looks like this. The thermal side should be facing where the casserole will be.



After turning I pressed the seams. I could not believe what happened.....



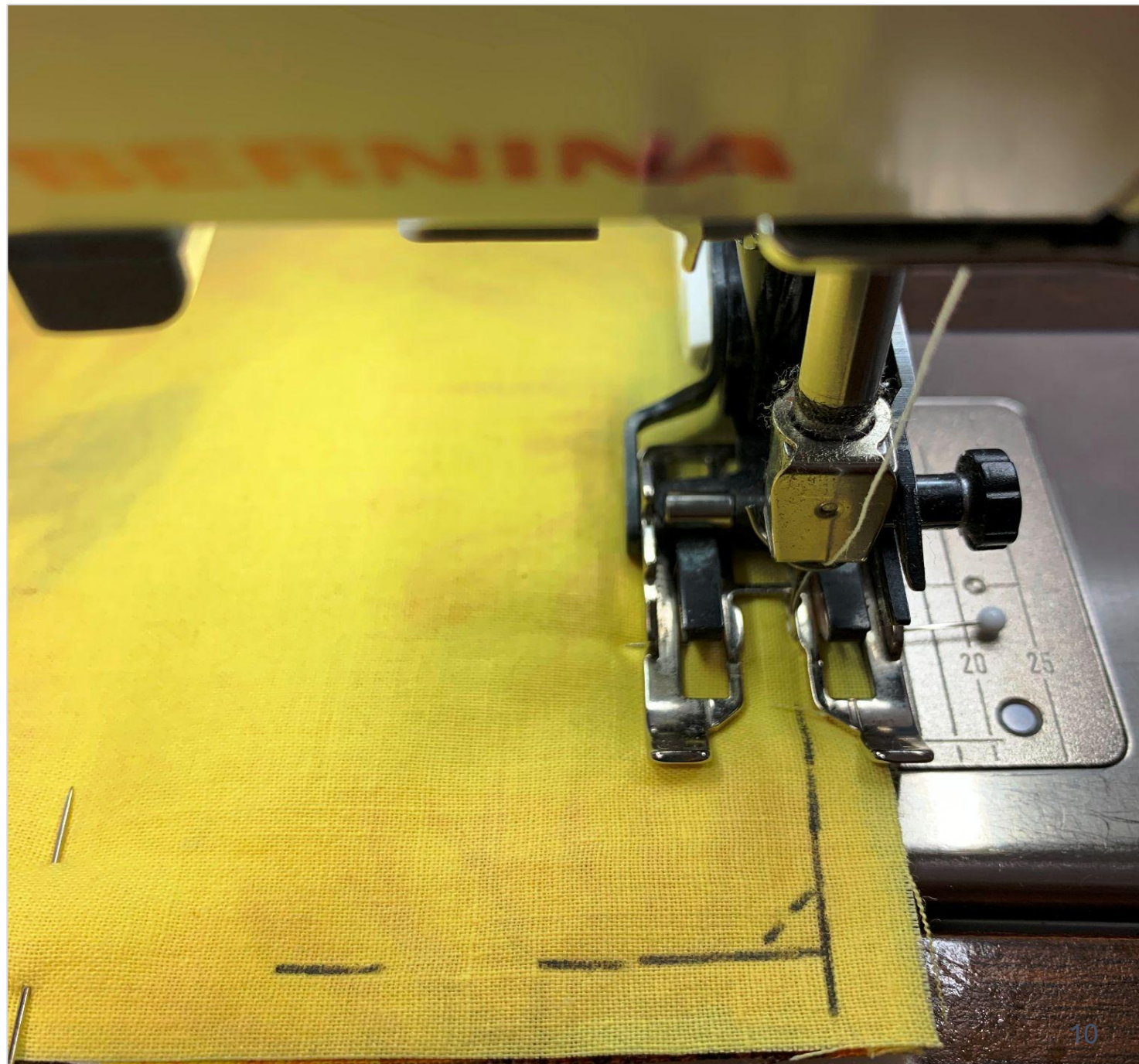
It shrunk so much I had to take it apart and redo it.

YUCK!



So let's do this again. Make a sandwich with 3 layers. Cut a 21 1/2" sq. This will leave a 3 or 4" strip for the handle, your choice.

Stitch together. Leave about 3" opening, back stitching both ends. When working with bulk I sew at an angle in the corners. It allows more space to turn the fabric and makes a neater corner. Only needs to be a stitch or two.






Stop and pivot to make this turn. If necessary shorten the stitch to fit the area.

Don't forget to change the stitch back to normal.



Trim fleece off to stitching.

Trim corners at an angle. $\frac{1}{4}$ " seams do not need to be trimmed.



Note flat shear and
hand position
when trimming.
Also done on a flat
surface, not on
your lap!!
Prevents
unnecessary
accidents.



Place hand farthest distance away from the opening to turn. Pull through to right side.



This is a tip I gave when teaching placemats. I sew a basting stitch on the 1/4" line where I left the opening.

Makes the hand closing much easier and definitely more accurate especially if it has any curve to it.



Pin the outer edges together so that the seam is exactly on the edge.

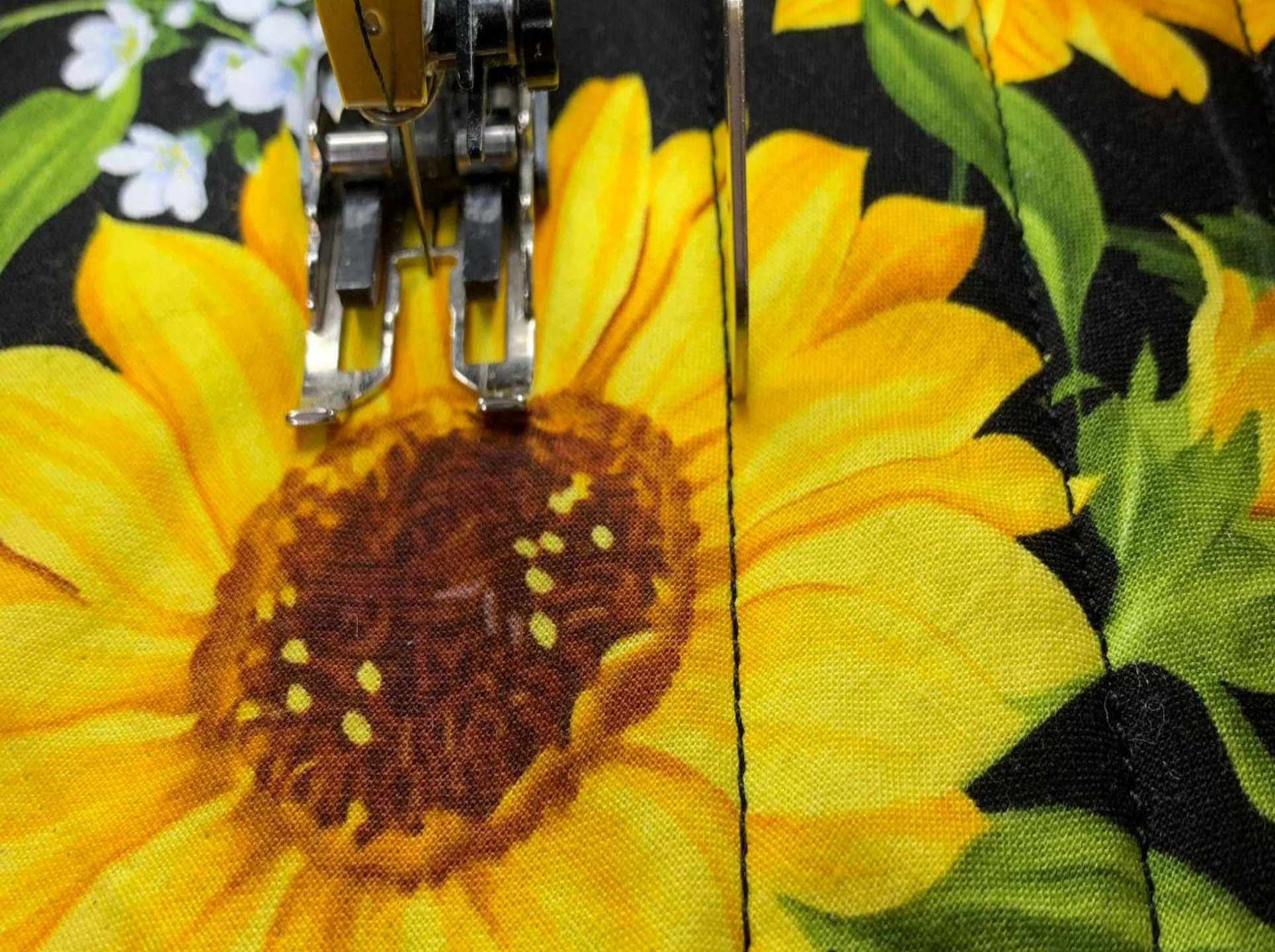


Stitch the opening closed with the ladder stitch which is invisible.

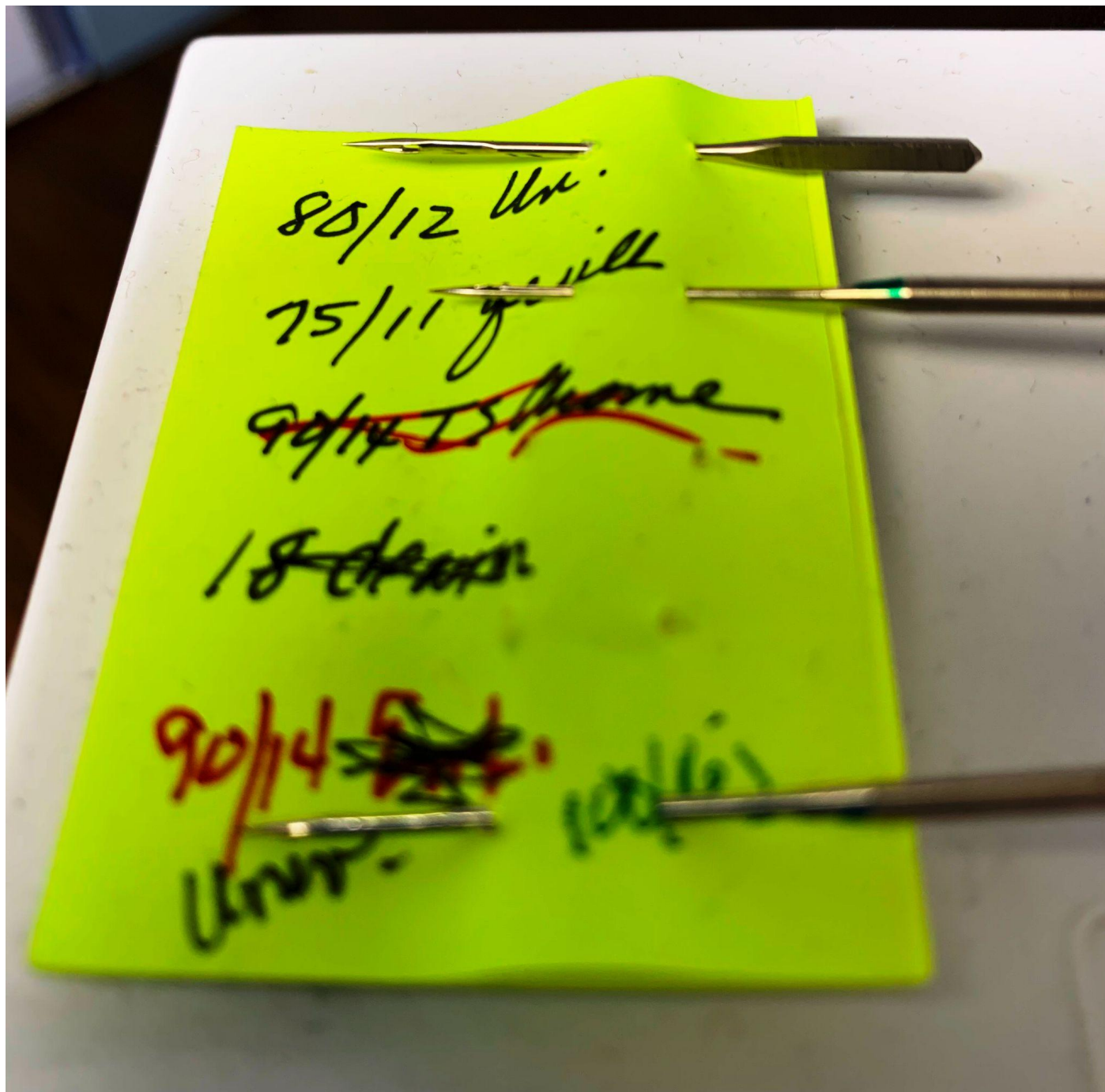


Quilt your square however you choose.

On embroidery machine with a design or.....



Channel quilting which I did on this one due to shrinking problem and redo.



I used 90/14
needle to quilt this.



I lessened the pressure control on machine due to thickness. Dial straight up and down is for normal pressure.



Constructing the handle. Stitch down both sides leaving both ends open. Trim out batting.

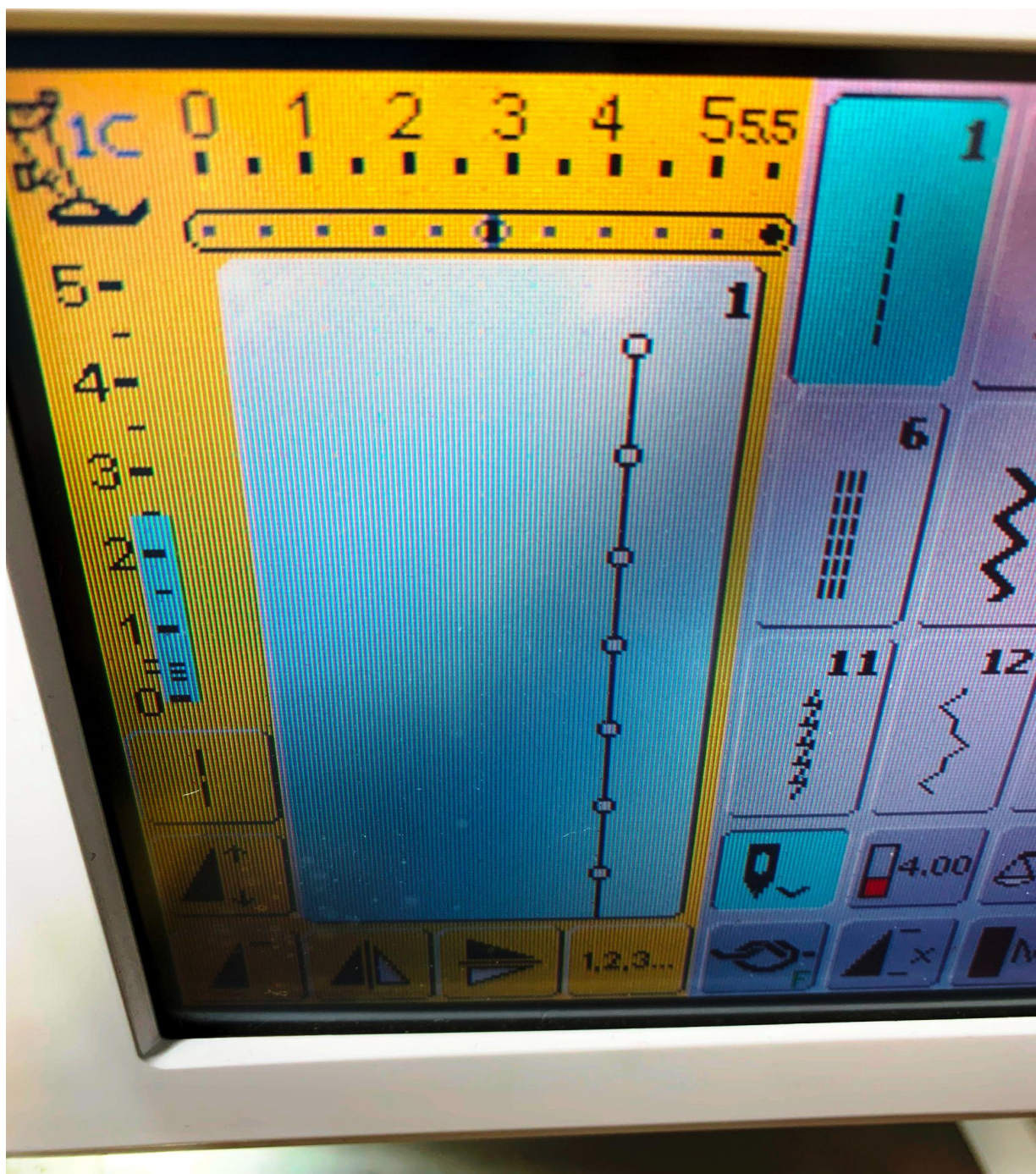


This is how it should look before turning.



After turning, pin edges and topstitch or quilt.

Remember when topstitching to increase the stitch length to 3,4, maybe even 5. Again it depends on thickness of fabric. Topstitching is more often for decoration, rather than a construction stitch.



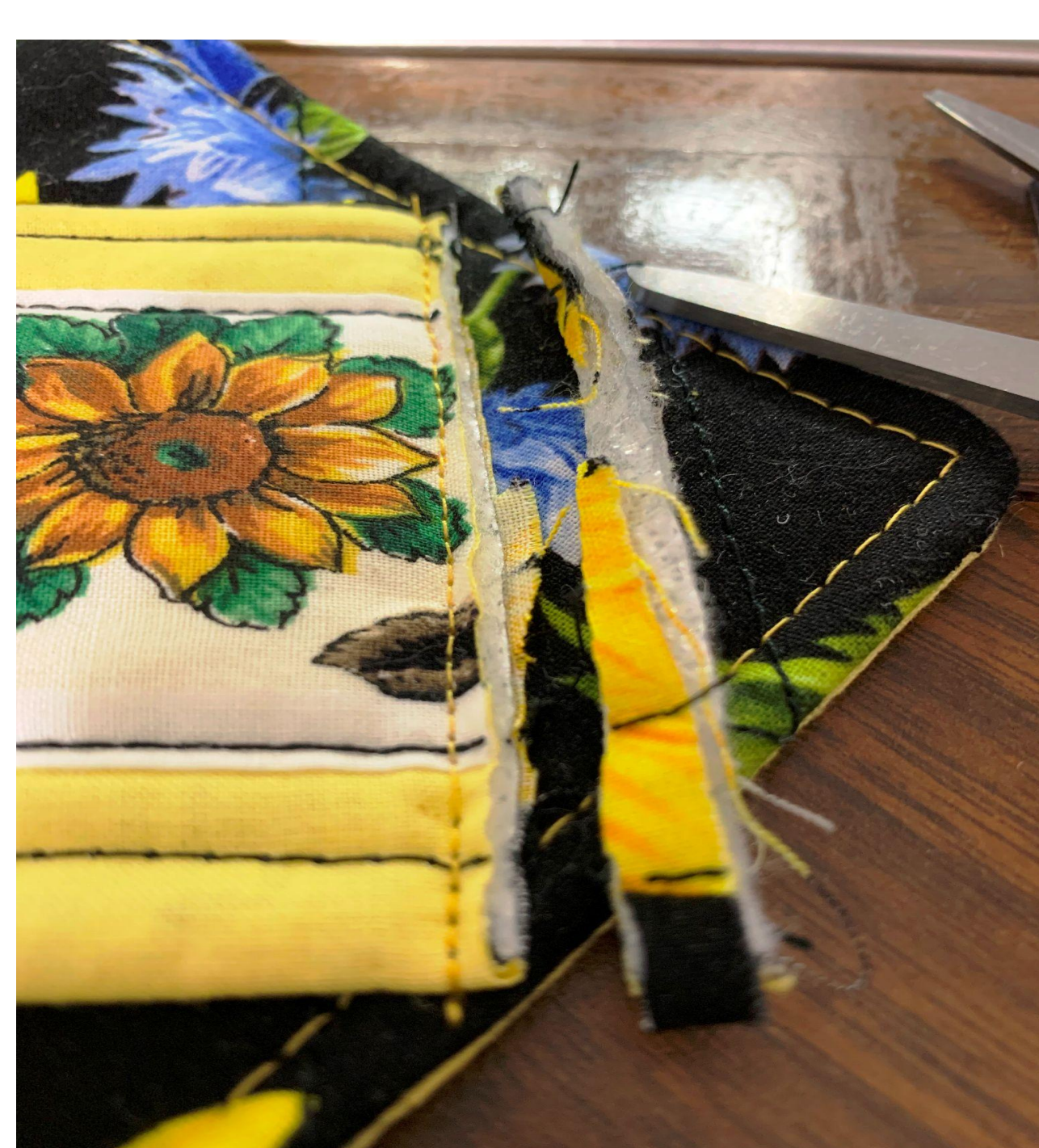
I use a walking foot much of the time so need to move my needle in order to sew $\frac{1}{4}$ ".



Pin handle right sides together at 2 opposite corners.



Stitch seam allowance,
Don't forget to backstitch.



Even though this is $\frac{1}{4}$ " SA trim to $\frac{1}{8}$ ". You will then flip it over and stitch again.

This looks like more than $\frac{1}{4}$ " but it's due to slight distortion when inserting photos.



Slip rings under other 2 corners. Stitch across corners.

I did not find this an easy task to do.

Patience!!



Finished project
with added
wooden spoons
for decoration,



Let's talk about topstitching. You can use any thread. Depends on why you're doing it. For garment construction years ago we used silk twist for decoration. Today we often use embroidery thread or regular sewing thread. If you want it to stand out you can use the triple stitch on your machine. Matching or contrasting.



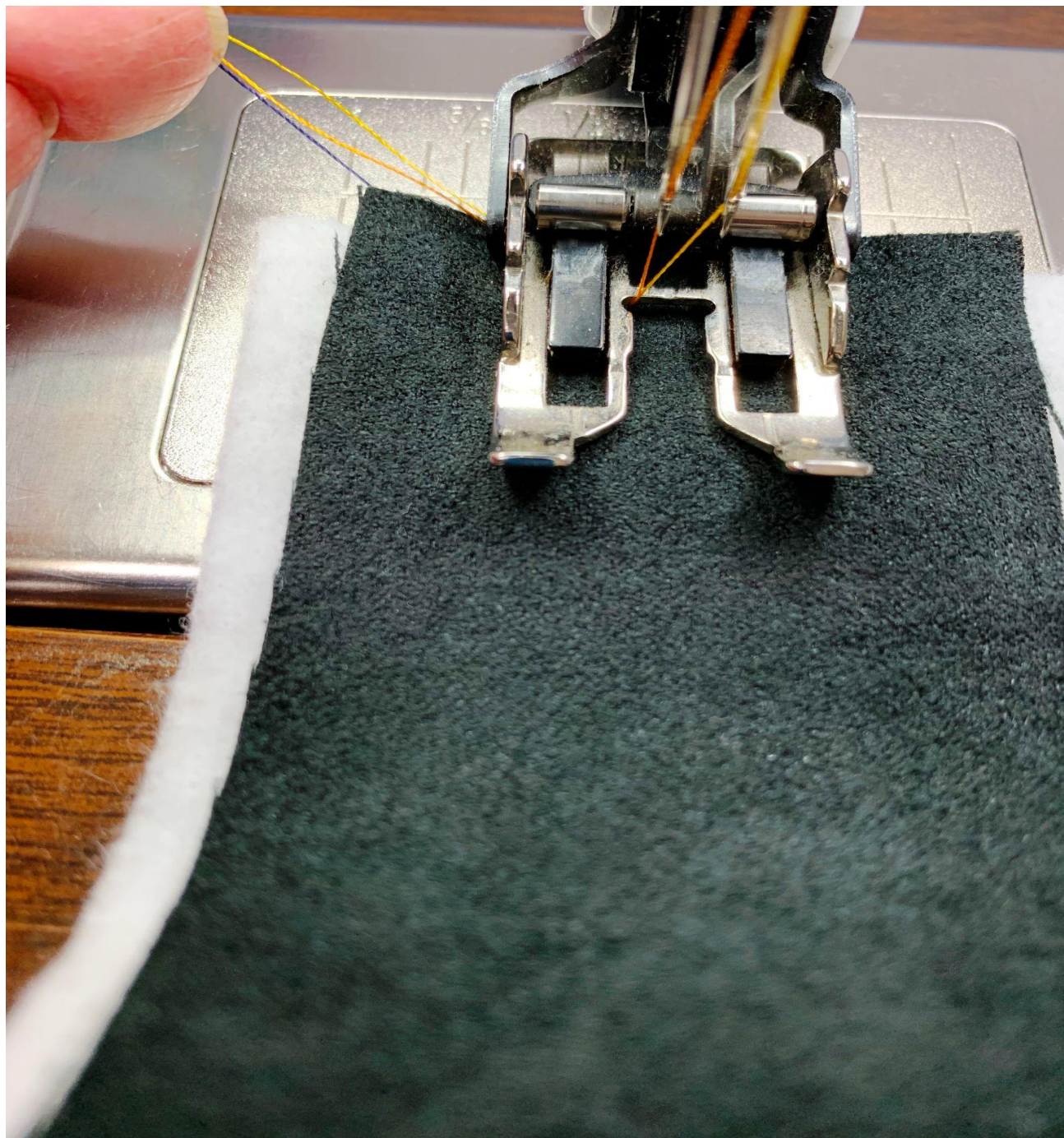
If you want to make 2 or 3 rows of stitching you can use a double or triple needle. Top row are triple needles which I don't recall ever using. The bottom row are double needles with different widths between and needle size on each package..

If you don't have 2 spools of thread you can use 2 bobbins.

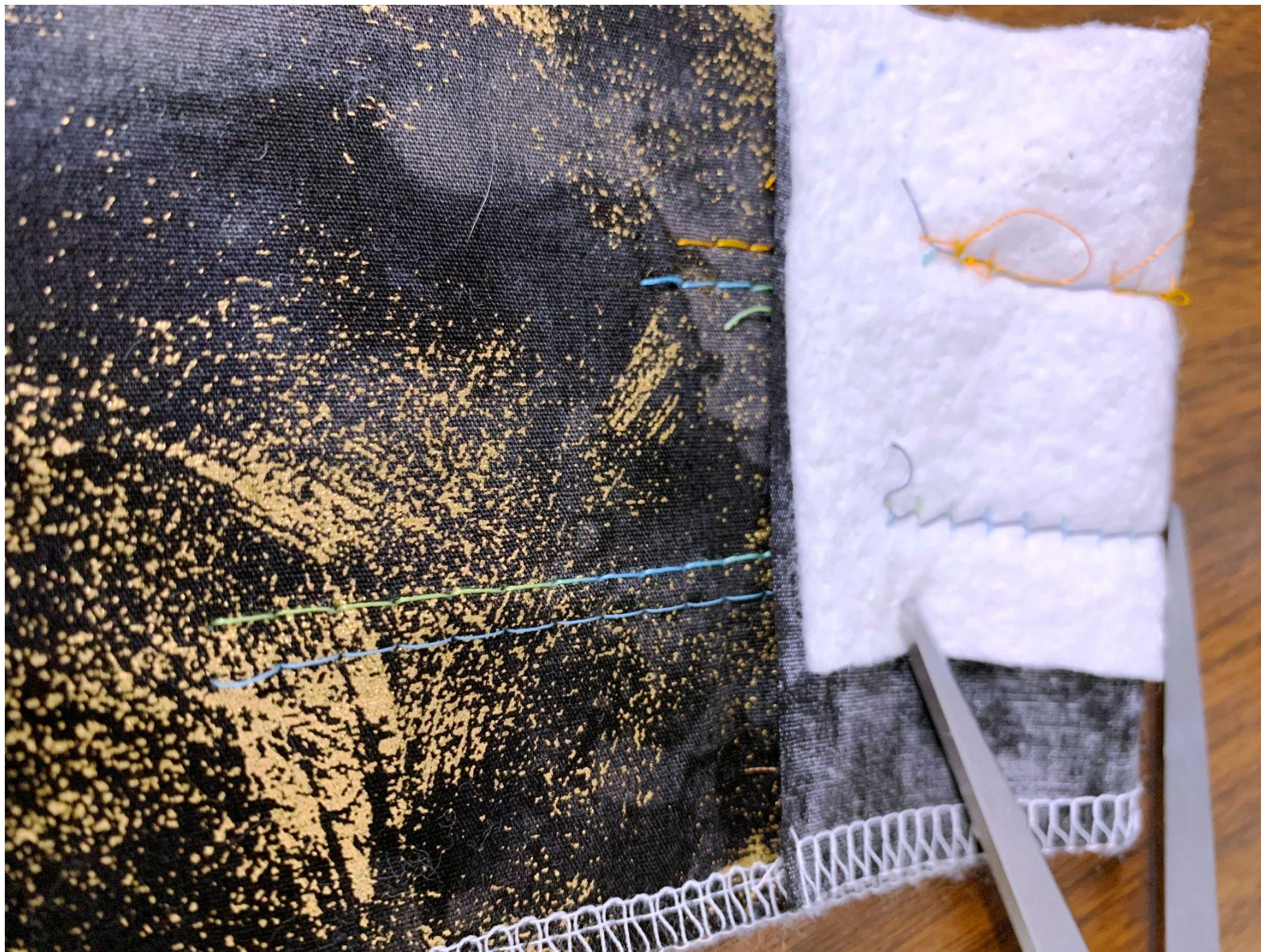




When using a double needle I would thread machine and pull bobbin thread up to start.



Hold all 3 threads to start.



The top row I did not hold my threads. What a mess. See the difference in the bottom row. Note the back does not show 2 rows of stitching so if you're going to see it from both sides you might not want to use a double needle.

This placemat is 2 layers batting and 2 layers fabric. I set my stitch length at 5 to topstitch around the edge. It was dragging on the fabric, making tiny stitches and I had to literally help move the fabric. I had the walking foot on.





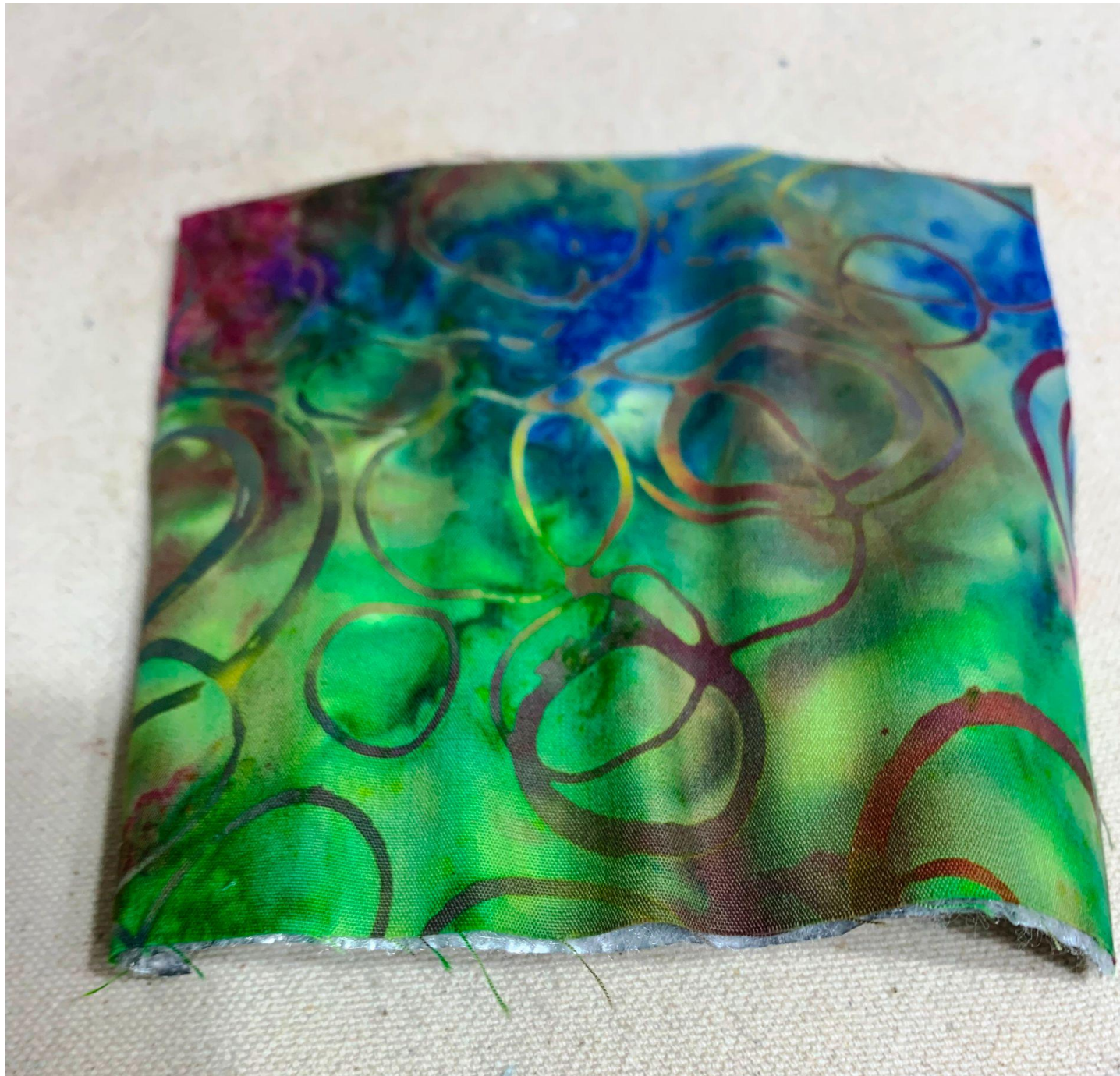
I decided to put a teflon foot on and see if it made a difference.

It did but I wasn't convinced that could be the problem.



I put on a regular foot and it worked like a dream. Note the nice stitches it has sewn behind the foot.

And I do not know why it worked better than a walking foot!!



While testing I decided to check the Bosal shrinkage. As soon as I set an iron close to these 5" squares I saw this rippling effect.

If I have to press the item after washing, will it be ruined?



The bottom 5" squares I quilted first, then pressed. The project will not be ruined.

YAY!



THE END
Questions?