Dear Friend,

You have contacted the Gallatin County Extension Office to request information about the “Clothesline of Quilts” project, also known as the barn quilt squares. The quilt trail promotes tourism, however, this project is about more than tourist dollars – it’s about emphasizing our sense of community and pride in our culture. This is a volunteer driven project in Gallatin County. All of the squares have been painted by and financed by home owners or volunteers with the various organizations where the squares are displayed.

We estimate that a square will cost approximately $200 to $300 for materials (marine type board or Dibond sign board, paint, sealer, bracket structure, etc…). If you are interested in getting a square, you have to sponsor your own square, get your own supplies, and secure your own labor for painting and hanging the square.

Included with this mailing:
- Barn Quilt Squares information from colleague Donna Fryman in Fleming County. Includes tips and suggestions on how to make your own square along with potential quilt patterns to consider.
- Copy of a presentation to Gallatin County folks that were interested in the project a few years ago when we started the trail in Gallatin County.
- Copy of a newspaper article that gives the history of how the “Clothesline of Quilts”, barn quilt trail began.
- Specific information about Dibond, the suggested signboard to use for the square base. Also included is information about where to order the board. If you choose not to use Dibond, Marine MDO plywood is suggested and is available from hardware stores.

Please contact me at 567-5481 if you have additional questions pertaining to this project. You are welcome to volunteer to become a member of the Gallatin County planning committee for this project. I look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

Rosie Allen
Gallatin County Extension Agent for
Family and Consumer Sciences
Clothesline of Quilts coming to Gallatin County

Have you seen or heard about those big quilt squares painted on the sides of barns? I’ve heard that Scott County has 52 of those squares already in place and is planning more.

In the old days, quilting bees united women who gathered together to stitch a colorfully patterned quilt. Instead of store-bought blankets, quilts made from little scraps of fabric were a necessity, an affordable way to keep warm during the winter months.

Today, Kentucky’s multi-county “Clothesline of Quilts” project is bringing together a far-ranging group of folks—women and men, young and old—intent on bringing admiring looks and tourist dollars to their communities. This time around the individual quilt squares aren’t sewn. They’re painted on 8-foot-square signboards and displayed outdoors on barns and other large buildings.

In 2001, Donna Sue Groves in Adams County, Ohio, painted a large quilt square on her barn to honor her mother. Other people in her area liked it and began painting quilt squares on their barns. The idea then spread to Tennessee and other Appalachian states. Donna Sue’s early vision was to create an imaginary clothesline of interconnecting barns decorated with quilt squares across Ohio and the nation, thus creating a National Quilt Barn Trail. And so it has happened — A National Quilt Trail is rapidly spreading across Ohio to Kentucky, Tennessee, West Virginia, Iowa and North Carolina and beyond. Over 400 colorful quilt squares adorn barns, flood walls and other structures. All projects are similar but they are shaped by each community’s own values, vision, heritage and cultural strengths.

Eventually, someone contacted the various Kentucky Resource Conservation and Development councils to share the idea. Our local Carrollton based eight-county Eagle RC&D group agreed that the quilt squares could be the backbone for improving some things in our area. We hope that these giant quilt squares along driving trails on our scenic back roads will attract new visitors. The whole goal is to build our economy around our local assets. People who come to see the quilt squares will discover other things about our area, such as fishing or buying local crafts.

Kentucky’s first two quilt squares were unveiled Memorial Day weekend 2005 in Carter County. By spring 2006, at least 12 additional squares were put on display throughout Carter County. Other counties throughout the state are now adding their own quilt squares.

If you are interested in learning more about this project, contact the Gallatin County Extension Office at 567-5481 for more information.
GALLATIN COUNTY BARN QUILT SQUARE TRAIL

- Contact the Gallatin County Extension Office to complete an application. Your application will be reviewed by the planning committee. If accepted, you will be asked to sign a site agreement.
- Rosie Allen
- Family and Consumer Sciences Agent
- 859-567-5481

KENTUCKY CROSSROADS AT I-71 & EXIT 55
MARINERS COMPASS ON U.S. 42, WARSAW

INSTALLING ON THE BARN
ORIGINAL FRAMEWORK

POCKET SCREWS USED
PROJECT USING EXTENSION OFFICE MARY ELLEN BOGARDUS MEMORIAL QUILT

MOUNTED ON EXTENSION OFFICE
QUILT SQUARE PAINTING TIPS

- PATTERN

We have used traditional quilt square patterns as available from many book references or online. We tried to stay w/ designs that reflect the location, the owner’s desires, etc.
- Geometric patterns are easiest to lay out using a long straight edge and a clear mind.
- Free art patterns can be a bit more of a challenge. We had good luck with an initial paper drawing, transferred to the board by overhead projector, available from our friendly Extension Office.

- Don't forget to leave an open edge to accommodate whatever frame you use.
The DIBOND material comes with a gloss white enameled finish. Before painting it must be sanded with fine grit pad or sandpaper. For areas that are to be painted white, just tape off that surface and don’t sand it. It will not need painting.

For a plywood sign, sand well first, then paint with a good primer. Suggest Sherwin Williams PREP RITE Exterior Latex Primer.

For color painting you don’t want to be repainting the square annually. Use the best paint you can find and do at least 2 coats, even if it suggests 1. We have had good luck with Maine’s Hardware premium brands in semi-gloss.
When finished a good sealer will help protect the paint from the sun and weather. Suggest Sherman Williams DECKSCAPES Waterborne Deck Seal in Clear.

Use good accessories. Good paint brushes and rollers (foam) are worth it. Definitely use the good 3M Blue masking tape for crisp, clean edges.

FRAMEWORK

Depending on the size of the Square and the material used, the frame can be treated 2X2 or 2X4 wood. Because Dibond is so light, you can use the 2X2 and route out a groove with a 1/4" bit for the Dibond to fit in. Dibond needs room to expand so do not fit tightly. We use Pocket screws to join the pieces of the frame together. The 4X4 squares they can be screwed directly to the barn with screws made for use with treated wood.
The 8X8 squares need to be supported in the middle where the 2 sheets of Dibond join together and will be heavier and harder to mount on the barn. Each site will need to be evaluated individually for method of mounting. We will help anyone who wants to do the work themselves or if needed do some of the work for you. We would like each of you to contribute to the construction of your square. Some older barns will need prep work before a square can be mounted.

Sign boards with the name of your square can be easily made and we have the needed equipment available.
Using the Dibond product for the Quilt Trail Project

We are using the 4’ x 8’ 3mm standard white on one side Dibond Product.

To Prepare:
- Lightly scuff the surface with a Scotch Brite pad
- That’s it.

Drawing Pattern:
- Place a couple pieces of Velcro on back of Dibond and attach the other side of the Velcro to the wall.
- Butt both sheets together.
- It works better if you have it off the floor at least a foot.
- Make sure it is square.
- Use one of the old school overhead projectors to display the pattern on the sheet.
- The pattern of course is going to be on plastic overhead sheet either drawn freehand or printed from computer onto plastic sheet.
- Light pencil will work fine.

Painting:
- Tape off design to be painted.
- Make sure the tape is secure by running your finger nail down the edge.
- Secure it further with a brushing of matte sealer (art supply store).
- Use the best grade of exterior house paint.
- Patterns are made by stamping.
- Let dry thoroughly and seal with top coat.

Hanging:
- Each barn will be different.
- 1” x ½” strips of treated wood may be necessary to stabilize the sheets across uneven boards of the barn.
- Dibond can be secured directly to some barns with 4 ceramic screws in each corner.

Free Standing
- Free Standing will still require framing.
- See other data sheets for free standing.
Description

DIBOND® is a relatively lightweight, yet very rigid aluminum composite material, consisting of a polyethylene core and aluminum cover sheets with a thickness of 0,3 mm. Front and reverse side are coil-coated according to ECCA-Standards. DIBOND® is delivered with a protective film on both sides.

Briefly said

- The special aluminum alloy offers increased corrosion resistance and advantages in processing
- The super-polyester lacquer guarantees ideal printing properties, for screen as well as for digital printing
- The black PE core with UV blocker increases the UV resistance (compared to a bright core material)
- Despite its light weight, DIBOND® is offering high rigidity and perfect flatness, also with thin sheets.
- Excellent exterior stability within a range of temperatures from - 50 to +80°C and minor thermal expansion
- DIBOND® is environmentally friendly as fully recyclable

Applications

DIBOND® is the number 1 composite panel for all kind of signs, for POS/POP applications, for exhibition booths and shop-fitting, but also for direct digital printing and premium presentations, e.g. in museums or on art's exhibitions. Especially thanks to its new 2050 mm width, DIBOND® is ideally suited for seamless exterior LFP signage and for optimizing waste.

Last but not least: thanks to its wide variety of new surface finishes, many more ideas can be realized using DIBOND®:

- For furniture
- For shop-fronts
- For bars, discotheques, hotels
- For leisure resorts
Supplier

The price per sheet of 4' x 8' 3mm dibond standard white on one side, arbitrary color on reverse (no choice) for the Quilt Trail Project is $73.00 and up.

This price is only good through N. Glantz and Son

- **http://www.nglantz.com/**
- **Our Distribution Center**
  - Louisville, Kentucky 40299
    2501 Constant Comment Place
  - 502.426.4473
  - Fax: 502.429.5091
  - email: central@nglantz.com
  - Manager: Scott Clinton
  - Hours: M-F 8-4:30
- **Our ordering contact**
  - **Indianapolis, Indiana**
    6330 Corporate Drive Suite A
    Indianapolis, IN 46278
  - Toll Free: 866.NGLANTZ
  - Local: 317.388.7050
  - Fax: 317.388.7063
  - email: indiana@nglantz.com
  - Manager: Melissa Toombs
Barn Quilt Painting
Instruction Booklet

Barn quilts have become very popular in Kentucky and surrounding states as a tourism effort. But many families just want to display a quilt design on their own barn, house or shed.

This instruction booklet will help you to create your own unique Barn Quilt.

**Materials and tools needed:**

- MDO board, Dibond or other smooth surface board suitable for outdoor use
  - like smooth sided Exterior Plywood
- Painter’s tape, blue
- Sharpened pencils and white soft eraser
- Screw driver or paint can opener
- Quilt design
- Measuring tools such as acrylic rulers, used in quilting or t-squares
- Exterior house paint, quality flat, semi-gloss or gloss
- Exterior primer, quality
- Sealer if desired, marine sealer, varnish, or Frog Juice (professional grade sealer)
- Brushes, rollers, paint tray(s), plastic containers or cups
- Drop cloth, either canvas or plastic
- Framing materials: (if mounting with a frame) refer to specification chart.
  1. Treated lumber
  2. Screws
  3. Bolts
  4. Plywood
To begin the preparation:

1. Gather materials and tools to do this painting project. Choose a design that you would like to replicate on a board. Many details will be hard to see from a distance. Part of the design process is looking for inspiration pieces or actual quilts you have in your family. There are many quilt books and magazines that can give you many ideas and color combination ideas. There are many websites with free quilt patterns, as well as actual barn quilt pictures that are part of quilt trails all over the US. If you are interested in being a part of a local quilt trail, contact some one from your local Extension Office, Artist Guild or RC&D Councils. They can give you some directions on what will fit into their quilt trail plan. But if you are interested in your own home and barn beautification project just create what you are interested in.

2. Once you have a chosen a design, you will need to consider colors. Bright colors or colors that contrast work the best. Pastel colors cannot be distinguished from a distance.

3. If your quilt is to be large, you need to plan large and bright. If it is to be placed on the side of your house and is only 2’ square, details could be noticed as well as lighter colors.

4. Most barn quilts are figured in one of the following sizes: 2’ x 2’ or 4’ x 4’ or 8’ x 8’ squares. The boards are purchased in 4’ x 8’ sheets. Then cut to size if necessary.

Steps in painting:

1. Plan your design method. You can place your design on graph paper and then you will transfer that grid to your board or you can mark directly onto the board.

2. Cut board to necessary dimensions. The 8’ x 8’ quilts can be painted on two 4’ x 8’. Some people prefer to cut their board into 4x4 pieces and then use the four pieces to construct the larger quilt. (Personally, I like to leave them 4’ x 8’ due to fewer seams to match up.) Keep in mind in how much room you have to store your work or how large you work room is to paint on your design.

3. Prime all surfaces front, back and edges with quality exterior primer.

4. Then mark off your design lightly with a pencil.

5. Now its time to paint. If using only two colors, paint the board with the lightest color first. The paint needs to thoroughly dry at least 4 to 8 hours between coats. Read the label directions on your paint can for exact drying time. Give the board two to three coats of paint.

6. To get a straight and smooth paint line, use painter’s tape. Place the tape right on the line. Then secure all edges with your finger or a burnishing tool such as
on old gift card. Select a brush that will fit with in your design area. Then paint at least two to three coats of paint. Let dry thoroughly between coats. Remove tape. If adding another color, tape off the sections you want to paint. Note: Make sure that the tape is right on the edge of the previous color or right inside it. Otherwise you will have to do a lot of extra touching up.

7. Again, paint with three coats of paint. Continue this process till all sections are complete. Remove tape as soon as possible.

**Steps in Clean-Up**

1. Wash rollers and paint brushes in water. Roller pads should be removed from the rollers.
2. Squeeze and work the nap and brush bristles in the water and then wash thoroughly with soap and rinse well.
3. Clean out the roller and roller pan too, along with any other equipment that may have gotten paint on it.
4. Fold up drop cloths, take them outside and shake them out. Fold them up neatly for the next time they’ll be needed.

**Additional steps in painting:**

8. Most painters’ tapes are not to be left on more that 14 days. Some brands suggest only 8 days. Read the label.

9. Once the paint is cured, check for any touch ups. Remember to paint all edges with the exterior paint. Touch up as needed. Once dry you are ready to put on a sealer or get ready to hang on the barn. If you use quality exterior house paint it should last along time. Some clear finishes tend to yellow. Use your own judgment and budget considerations.

**Hanging Your Quilt Square:**

10. The quilt can be hung directly onto the barn or it can be mounted on a frame. Most barns are not smooth and flat, so sometimes a frame comes in handy to deal with that issue. Frames are made from treated lumber.

11. Another method is to mount the boards directly onto the barn and then adding a painted or stained frame around the boards. Whatever method you use, it is best to seal any exposed surfaces with some silicone caulk to prevent water from damaging the boards.

*Presented to you by*
Donna Fryman, Fleming Co. Extension Agent for Family and Consumer Sciences - dfryman@uky.edu
Fleming Co. Cooperative Extension Service PO Box 192, Flemingsburg KY 41041 - 606-845-4641 Fax 606-845-6311
Barn Quilt
Choosing Quilt Design & Color Scheme
Instruction Page

This instruction sheet will help you to choose your own unique Barn Quilt.

**Inspirations:**
- Family Quilts – Examples: Bow Tie, Dresden Plate
- Hobbies – Example: Spinning
- Family Names – Example: Double T
- Farm Enterprises – Example: Corn & Beans
- Internet/Library/Stores
- Quilt Trails
- Quilt Patterns
- Actual Quilts
- Quilt magazines, books

**Size Considerations:**
What size square: 2' x 2', 4' x 4', or 8' x 8' (size of building & distance from road.)
Where to hang – best view from the road for others to see (if part of a trail) or best view from the home.

**Color Choice Considerations:**
Color is very important: Bright colors stand out from a distance, especially if there is a big contrast. Pastel colors tend to stay in the background and are only good for close viewing.

**Determining Color:**
Draw the quilt design on graph paper to create a line drawing or many quilt books have line drawings you can enlarge. Make several copies. Use different color combinations to create your design. Quilt patterns appear differently by changing colors. Decide if you want a border around the Quilt Square: A border of one, two or three colors. Adjust your graph accordingly.

**Drawing Design on Prepared Board:**
If several colors will be used, mark off your quilt pattern grid on the board with a pencil. Measuring is crucial. Then connect the series of angles and squares.

Presented to you by
Donna Fryman, Fleming Co. Extension Agent for Family and Consumer Sciences - dfryman@uky.edu

**Fleming Co. Cooperative Extension Service**
PO Box 192, Flemingsburg KY 41041 - 606-845-4641 Fax 606-845-6311

University of Kentucky, Kentucky State University, U.S. Department of Agriculture and Kentucky Counties Cooperating
Layout Design by Cindy List, Staff Assistant
Quilt Drafting

http://www.quilt.com/HowTo/Drafting.html

Basics

Most traditional quilt blocks are based on one of the following grids or patterns

4 Patch - This block is divided down the center both vertically and horizontally. Each of the four quadrants are mirror images of each other. An example of this type of block is Job's Troubles

9 Patch - In this block, the pattern is divide into a 3 x 3 grid. Each corner section is identical as are the four center blocks of each of the outer rows of the grid. This type of block is a mirror image around the horizontal, vertical, and diagonal axis. This is probably the most popular basis for traditional quilt blocks. An example of this type of block is Churn Dash

5 Patch - This block consists of a 5 x 5 grid. As with the 9 patch block, this block mirrors around the horizontal, vertical, and diagonal axis. An example of a 5 patch block is Monkey Wrench

7 Patch - Similar to the 5 Patch, this block is based on a 7 x 7 grid. As with the all of the above blocks, this block mirrors around the horizontal, vertical, and diagonal axis. An example of this block is Bear Paw

8 Point Star - Unlike the blocks above, this block is not based on a grid of blocks. This block is based on a square divided on the horizontal, vertical, and diagonal axis. An example of this type of block is the LeMoyne Star

Circle - This block is based upon a circle placed in the center of the block. An example of this type of block is the Mariner's Compass
Drafting Blocks to the Desired Size

By overlaying the quilt block with the correct grid, the quilt pattern be broken down into its components. The individual units can then be drafted. The underlying grid of the quilt block should be taken into account when deciding upon the finished size of the block. The chart below gives the finished sizes that will result from drafting the individual block units in various sizes. Not all quilt blocks can be drafted in all finished block sizes. For example, a block based on a 7 patch grid would be difficult to draft for a 12" finished block size.

### Grid: 4 Patch

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component Size</th>
<th>Finished Block</th>
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### Grid: 9 Patch

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<td>1 1/2&quot;</td>
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Grid: 5 Patch

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Grid: 7 Patch

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<td>4&quot;</td>
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The components of the quilt blocks may be even further divided. For example, if each unit of a 4 patch block is divided into a 4 patch this will result in a 16 patch block. In turn, if each unit of the 16 patch block is divided again into a 4 patch the resulting block will be a 64 patch block.

Drafting Books
Non Grid Blocks

Not all quilt blocks have to use one of the patterns described above as a basis. The idea shown below was inspired by Georgia Bonesteel's current TV show on PBS.

In the following examples, a square was drawn in the center of the quilt block. Each corner of the center square is then connected to one of the block corner's thus forming a star type of pattern. These examples shows how the quilt pattern can be changed by making the center square larger or smaller.

Examples
starry way
Thrifty block

Job's troubles

Taken from: http://www.quilt.com/Blocks/AlphaBlockList.html
Creating your own Patterns

The following examples were inspired by Doreen Speckman's *Pattern Play*. See the Drafting books page or the March 1995 issue of *Quilter's Newsletter Magazine* for more information.

Start by taking one of the basic grids described above. Then fill in the grids using the any of the following individual units. Of course, these units are only a small sample of the many different units that could be used.

**Block Unit Patterns**

**Examples**

The following examples all used the 9 Patch grid an followed these basic rules. All of the corner 9 patch grids used the same pattern. All of the units in the middle of the outer grid rows also used the same pattern.

This sample creates an X within a circle.

This sample shows how the pattern can be changed by using a different coloring scheme.

This examples shows how the pattern can be altered by changing the orientation of one of the patterns used in the block. In this case, the pattern in the "middle of the row" locations has been flipped over.

Here is another example of how a block can be altered by flipping one of the components. In this case, one block appears to spin in one direction, while the other block seems to spin in the opposite direction.

And here's two more samples showing just a few of the many possibilities.