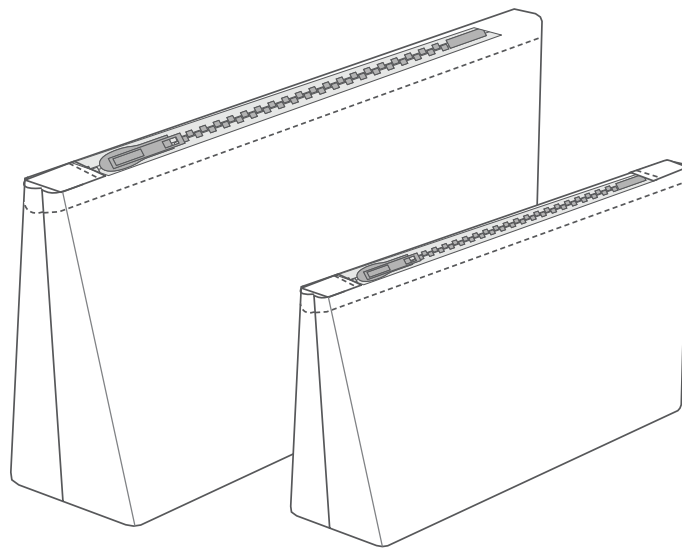




THE
WOVEN
WOLF



ZIPPERED POUCH

6" x 9" + 8" x 13" | BEGINNER

TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | |
|---|--------|
| PROJECT DESCRIPTION & REQUIREMENTS..... | 3 |
| PATTERN INVENTORY..... | 4 |
| DRAFTING A POUCH PATTERN..... | 5 - 7 |
| CUTTING LAYOUT..... | 8 |
| SEWING INSTRUCTIONS..... | 9 - 17 |
| GLOSSARY..... | 18 |

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

A rectangular zippered pouch – the perfect place to stash your sewing supplies, tech stuff or toiletries.

Fully lined and clean finished (no raw edges!) with a regular zipper.

SUGGESTED FABRICS

Self / Exterior: quilting cotton, cotton canvas.

Lining: quilting cotton

Fusible Interfacing: non-woven (pellon) or woven is fine, just make sure it has glue on one side! If it is “sew-in interfacing” this means it does not have glue.

NOTE experienced sewers can check out our Pouch Variations for more challenging fabric ideas!

MATERIALS REQUIRED

Large OR Small Pouch: ¼ yd **self** fabric 45” - 54” wide
¼ yd lining fabric 45” - 54” wide
¼ yd fusible interfacing

NOTIONS REQUIRED

6” x 9” Pouch: 8” regular zipper

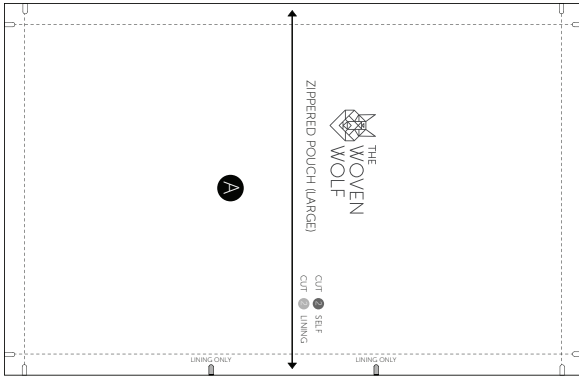
8” x 13” Pouch: 12” regular zipper

NOTE We will show you how to shorten a plastic coil zipper if you have one longer than the length indicated.

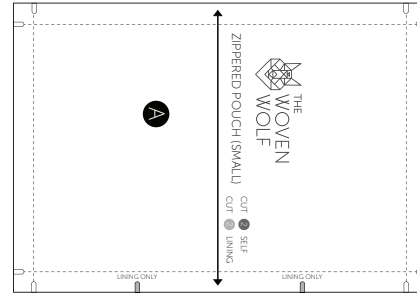
TOOLS REQUIRED

- weights (soup cans work well too!)
- fabric marker / tailors chalk
- straight pins
- fabric scissors
- hand sewing needles
- thread (matching *and* contrasting)
- iron
- press cloth
- regular zipper foot
- 1/8” guide foot (optional)

PATTERN INVENTORY



1



2



3

-
1. Large Pouch
 2. Small Pouch
 3. Zipper Tab For Both Pouch Sizes

DRAFTING A POUCH PATTERN

How to draft a square or rectangular pattern for a pouch of a different size.

If you have downloaded our pattern and would like to use that, you can skip this step. These are the instructions for drafting our "Small Pouch" but at the end we show you how to scale the pouch to make other sizes.

TOOLS REQUIRED

- drafting paper
 - 18" pattern drafting ruler / T square
 - sharp pencil
 - paper scissors
-

Step 1

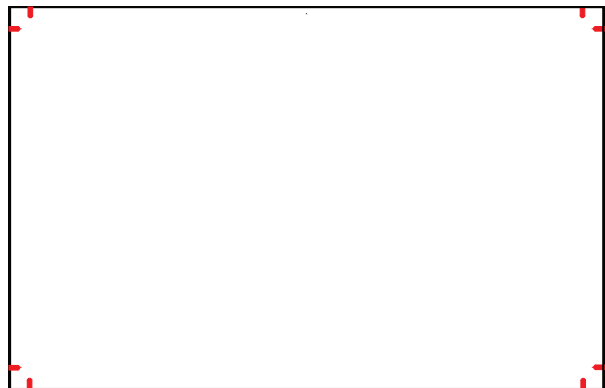
Draw a 7" x 10" rectangle.



Step 2

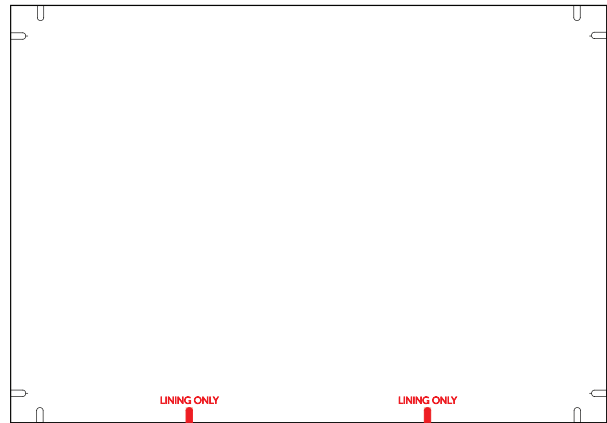
Add your notches:

Seam allowance notches are 1/2" in from each side at the corners.



Step 3

On one 10" side, measure 3" in from both corners and mark. These notches indicate where to leave the opening in your lining where you'll flip the pouch right side out. These are for your lining only—mark this on the pattern so you don't forget!



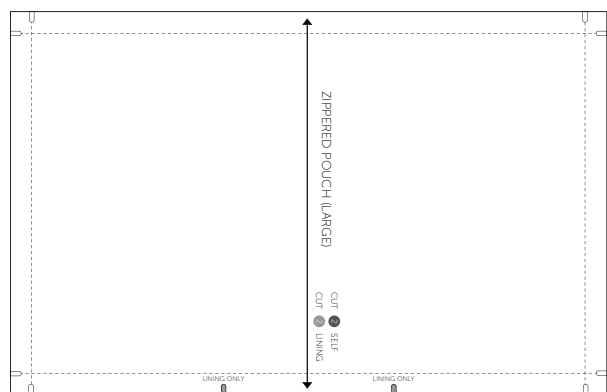
TIP – Notches

Notches are a system of communication. Whether to remind yourself or from a designer to an overseas sewer, they tell you a lot without having to speak about it (or even having to speak the same language). In our case, they communicate the seam allowance and tell you where exactly to leave the opening. They start to become really important as you progress into more intricate patterns.

Step 4

Add your **grainline**: draw a line parallel to one of the sides of the pattern. The grainline tells you how to place your pattern onto the fabric. You always place a pattern with the grainline parallel to the **selvedge**.

Label your pattern for future pouch-making!



Step 5

Draw a second rectangle 1" x 2".
This is your zipper tab.



Step 6

Add your grainline and label the pattern piece.



Step 7

Cut out your pattern with paper scissors (**don't use your fabric scissors! It dulls the blade**).
To cut the notches: use a professional pattern notcher or snip a tiny triangle with your scissors.

Your custom pouch pattern is complete!

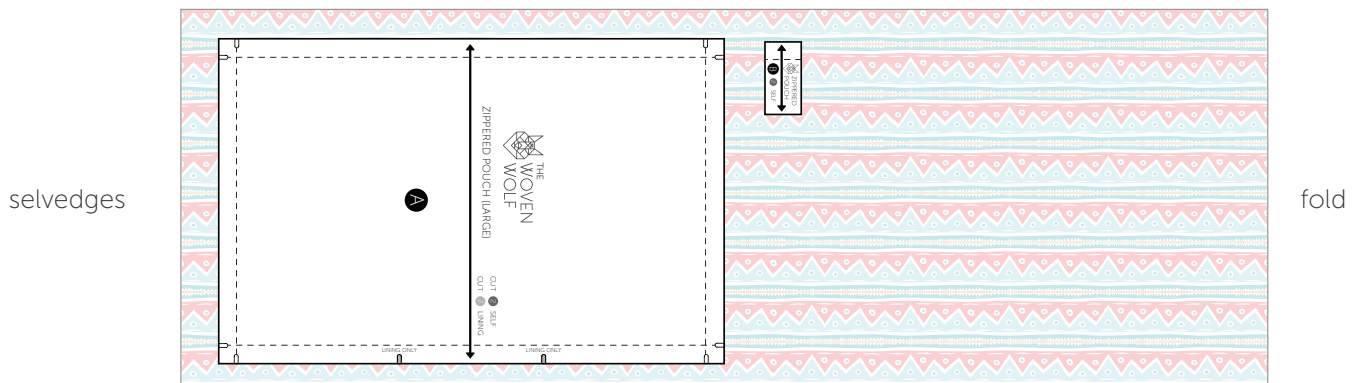
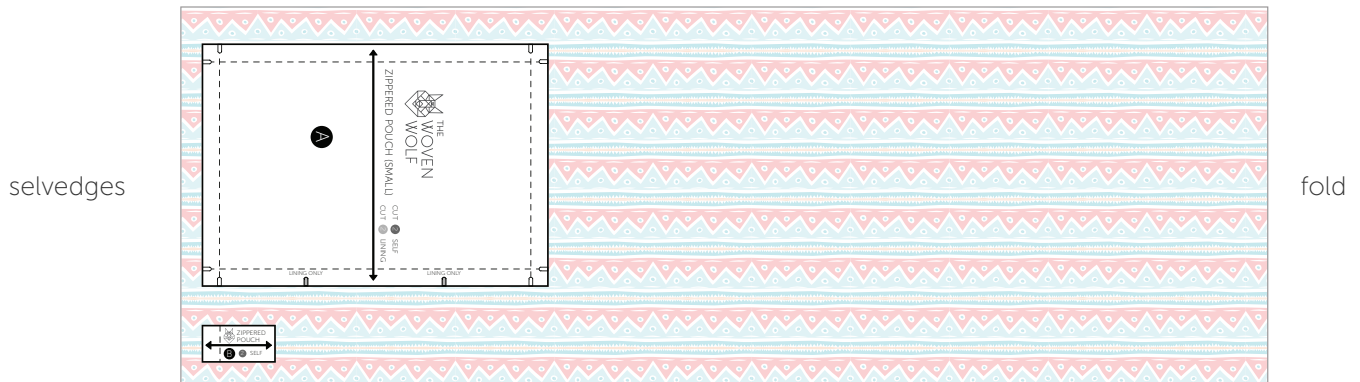
To Draft Your Own Sized Pouch

These steps were for a 6" x 9" pouch. If you'd like a different size, choose your height and width. Add 1" to both height and width for the 1/2" seam allowance. Your zipper will always be 2" smaller than your pattern width. Your tabs will always stay the same size: 1" x 2".

For example, if you choose a pouch 13" x 8", your pattern piece will be 14" x 9" and your zipper will be 12" long.

You can play around with the size of your boxed corners. They can be larger for a more squat pouch and shallower for a narrower pouch—you're the designer, it's up to you!

CUTTING LAYOUT



Fold your fabric right sides together, with the two selvedge edges on top of each other. If your fabric is **directional**, make sure it is oriented properly (ie: if there are animals they should be facing the right direction and not upside down).

Place your pattern closer to the selvedge edges. This will give you a bigger piece of leftover fabric. Make sure your grainline (the arrow) is parallel to the selvedge.

The Lining and Fuse cutting layouts are the same **except you do not cut the zipper tabs.**

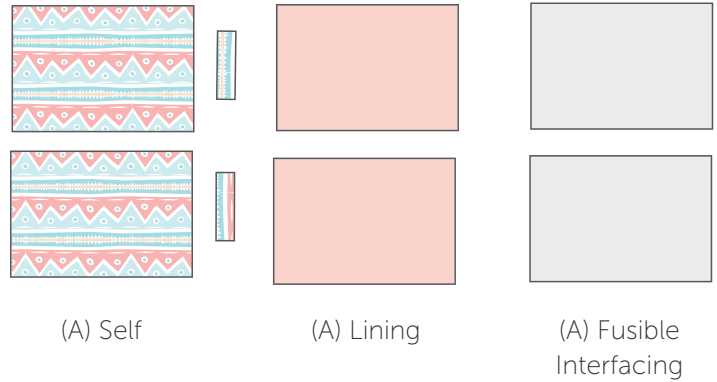
SEWING INSTRUCTIONS

Step 1

Cut your fabric:

Place your pattern on the fabric according to the Cutting Layout on page 4. Weigh the pattern down (we use soup cans), and trace around the edge with chalk or fabric marker. Pin the 2 layers together so they don't shift around as you cut. Cut out your fabric, Clip your notches very small—no more than 1/4" (and don't forget those 3" notches that are for lining only!).

You will cut the exterior fabric, interior fabric and fusible interfacing all in the same manner.



Step 2

Fuse your 2 exterior pieces.

TIP – Fusible Interfacing

Why fuse?: Fusing is used to stiffen fabric (like in the pouch), and to provide stability and prevent stretching (essential in waistbands, collars, cuffs and button plackets).

Find the glue: One side of your interfacing will have glue. It can be rough little dots or shiny and smooth. (If in doubt, test a small patch on scrap fabric.)

Iron the correct side: The glue side should be touching the wrong side of your fabric.

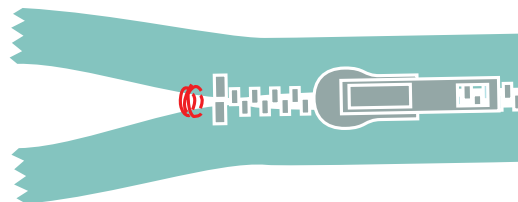
Save your iron...and fabric...and ironing board: Use a press cloth underneath your fabric and on top. Trust us—it can get messy!

Get it stuck: Use pressure and steam and hold for about 15 seconds.

Step 3

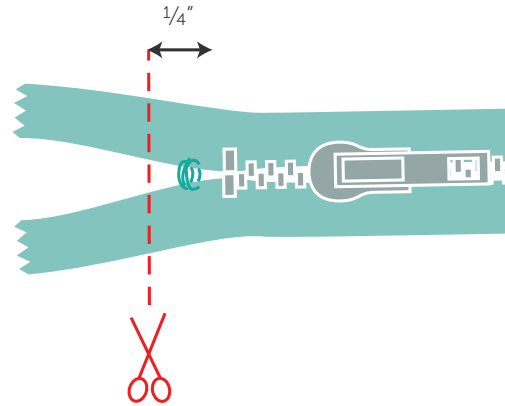
Prepping the Zipper:

Hand tack the tops of the zipper together with a few stitches, just above the metal stopper.



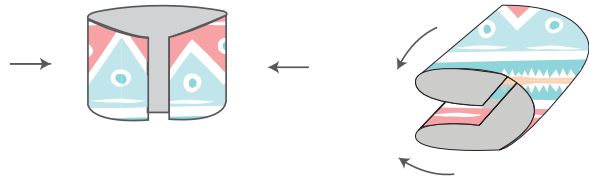
Step 4

Cut off excess $\frac{1}{4}$ " above metal stoppers.



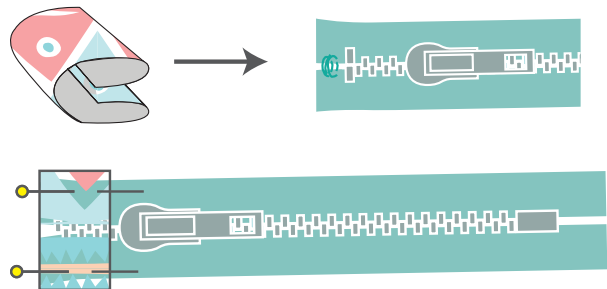
Step 5

Fold in the sides of the tabs $\frac{1}{2}$ ".
Fold the tabs in half again and press.



Step 6

Sandwich your tab at the end of your zipper.
Make sure the metal tabs are right in the fold.

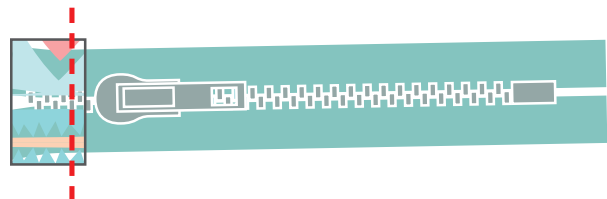


Step 7

Stitch a line $\frac{1}{8}$ " from the edge of your tab.

Safety Note

Be careful not to sew over the metal zipper stopper as it will break or bend your needle. Roll the flywheel by hand for this part. Stop if you feel the needle hitting metal and readjust the zipper.



Step 8

Check your zipper length:

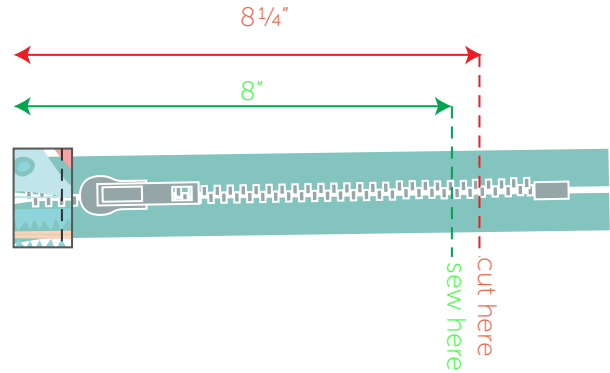
Small Pouch: zipper should be 8"

Large Pouch: zipper should be 12"

Measure from the finished end of your zipper, either of the lengths above and mark with chalk..

Measure another 1/4" out and mark.

(For example, for the small pouch, you'll measure 8" and 8 1/4" from the finished end).



***Note* You can only shorten a plastic coil zipper this way.**

If you have a chunky plastic or metal zipper, it must be the correct length to begin with.

Step 9

Sandwich the tab on the other end. Pin and sew like before.

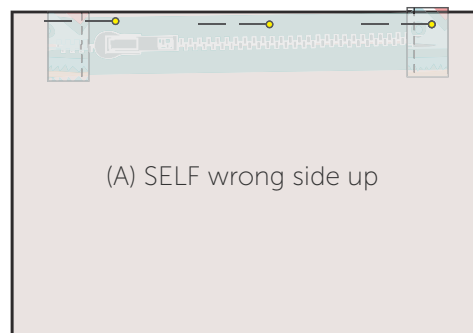
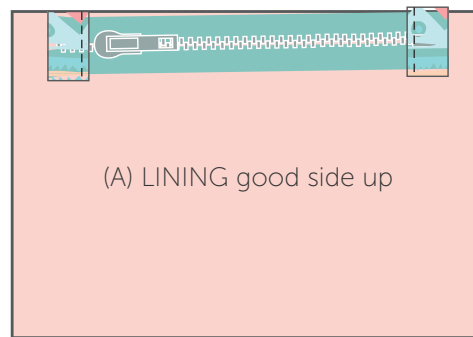
If you have trouble sewing over the zipper, it helps to turn the fly wheel by hand.

Step 10

Sandwich the entire zipper between one exterior and one lining piece:

Place lining good side up. Place your zipper good side up, centered along the top edge. Lay self fabric good side down on top of lining. Make sure that if the fabric is directional, the top is touching the zipper.

Pin along top edge through all layers.



Step 11

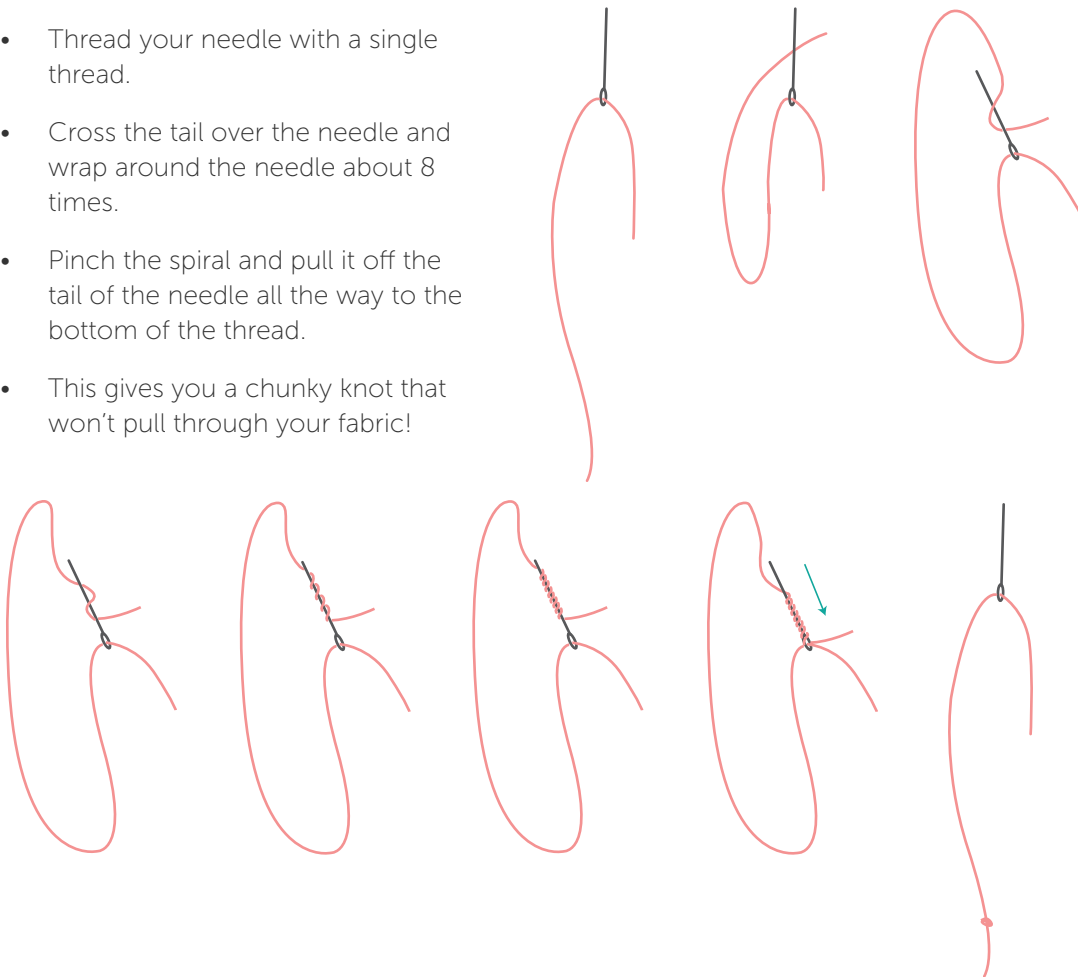
Hand **baste** all 3 layers in place using a running stitch and remove your pins.

Basting is just a simple hand stitch to hold things in place. Try to keep your stitches no longer than 1cm. It doesn't have to be perfect, as long as it does its job! Tie a little knot at the end: make a tiny stitch and before you pull the thread all the way through, bring your needle through the loop and pull tight.



TIP – Tying a Knot for Hand Basting or Sewing (our favorite sewing trick!)

- Thread your needle with a single thread.
- Cross the tail over the needle and wrap around the needle about 8 times.
- Pinch the spiral and pull it off the tail of the needle all the way to the bottom of the thread.
- This gives you a chunky knot that won't pull through your fabric!



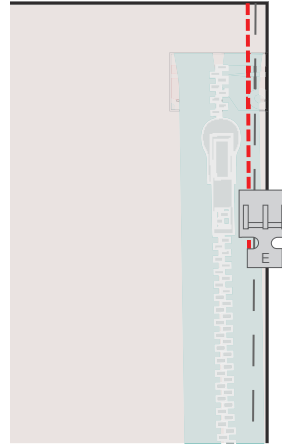
Step 12

Using a regular zipper foot sew all 3 layers together, just outside of the zipper teeth. You will be sewing with the fused side facing up, right on top of your basting stitches.

When you approach the zipper-pull: stop, put your needle all the way down, lift the foot, reach in between the layers and pull the zipper-pull out of your way. Bring foot back down and continue sewing. **Backstitch** at both ends.

Safety Note

Watch that your fingers are a safe distance from the needle.



Step 13

Flip your fabric so you can see the other edge of the zipper. We will repeat the same steps on this side. Sandwich the zipper between the lining and outer fabric the same way you did on the other side:

Lay the good side of your lining against bad side of zipper.

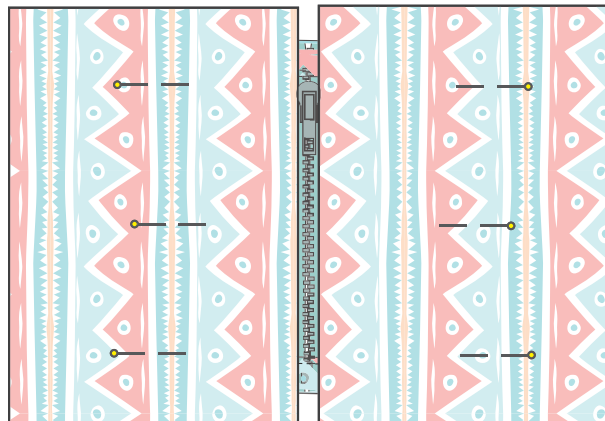
Lay the good side of your exterior piece against the good side of the zipper so the fuse should be facing up. Pin and hand baste the layers together. Sew using the regular zipper foot.

Step 14

Lay out your fabric exposing your zipper.

Iron the fabric, while pulling it away from the zipper. Steam it nice and flat. Flip it over to the lining side and steam it nice and flat here too.

Add pins.

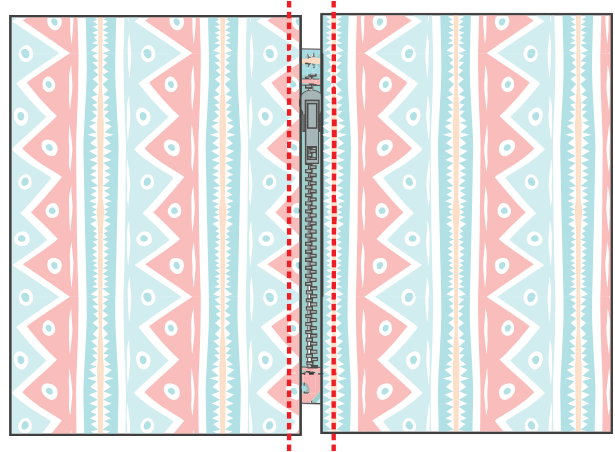


Step 15

Next we will topstitch beside the zipper. It prevents fabric from creeping toward the zipper and getting caught in the pull. The topstitching will show, so change your bobbin colour to match your lining.

We will show you 2 methods of topstitching:

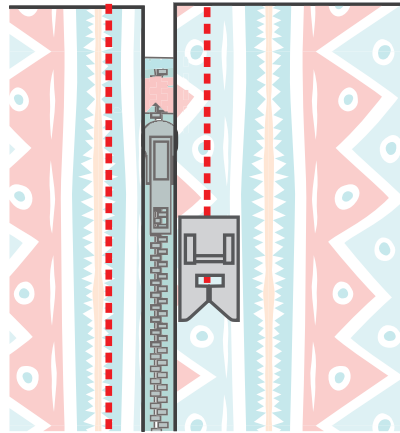
- one with a regular foot
- one with an $\frac{1}{8}$ " guide foot



Method One:

Topstitching with a Regular Foot This is easier for beginners.

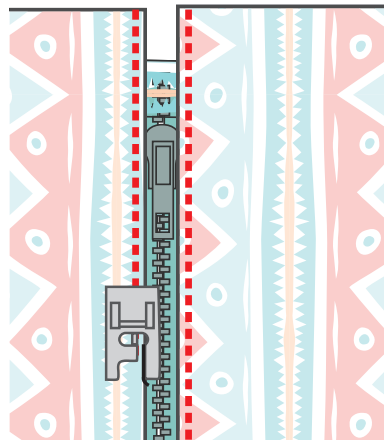
Line up the edge of your presser foot with the edge of the zipper.



Method Two:

Topstitching with a $\frac{1}{8}$ " guide foot. Use this method if you'd like the topstitching to run closer to the zipper.

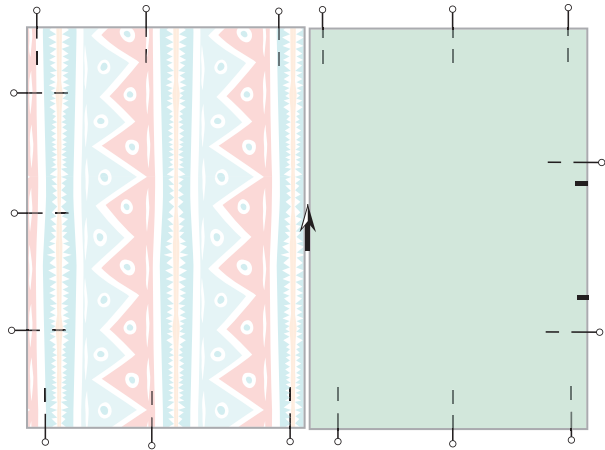
Let the guide run in between the zipper teeth and the fabric. Backstitch on both ends.



Step 16

Unzip the zipper half way.
Lay the fabric so that the good sides of the exterior are against each other and the good sides of the lining are against each other. The zipper tops are folded toward lining and pinned in place.

Pin the layers together around the entire perimeter. Place the pins perpendicular to the edges so they're easier to remove when sewing.

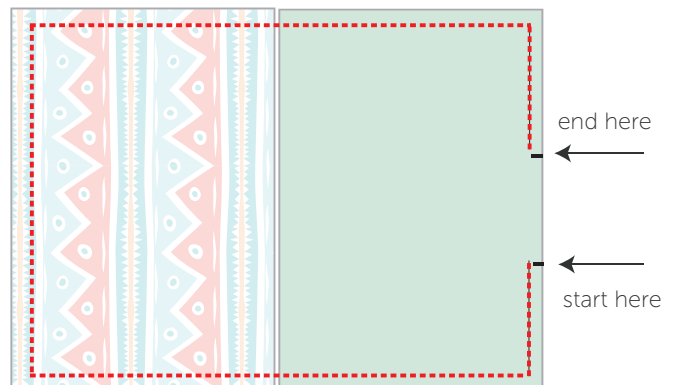


Step 17

You will leave an opening between the two notches on the bottom edge of your lining so that you can flip the pouch right side out.

Sew at $\frac{1}{2}$ " seam allowance from one notch around to the other. Pivot at the corners: lower your needle, lift the presser foot, rotate the fabric around, lower the foot and continue sewing.

Make sure to backtack at both ends.



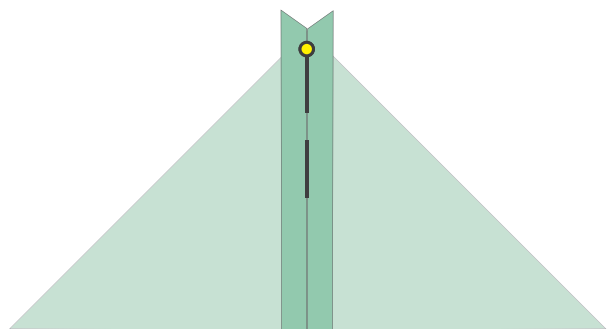
Step 18

Boxing the corners:

Pull the fabric apart at the corner, then open the seam allowances and flatten the corner. On each corner match the side seam with the bottom seam to create a point.

Pin the corner flat, exactly through both seams. It's important that our seams line up exactly, as this will be visible later on.

This can get tricky so take your time. Repeat on all 4 corners.

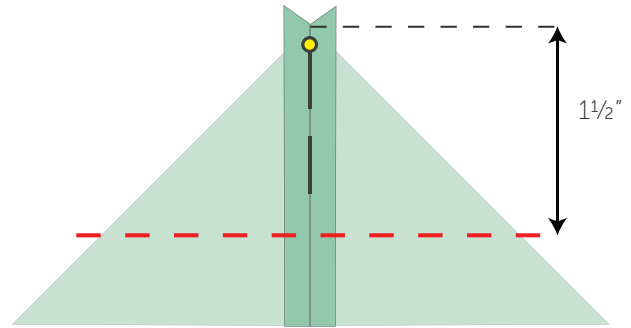


Step 19

Measure $1\frac{1}{2}$ " from the tip down the seam. Square off a line and mark.

Sew across the line, backstitching at both ends.

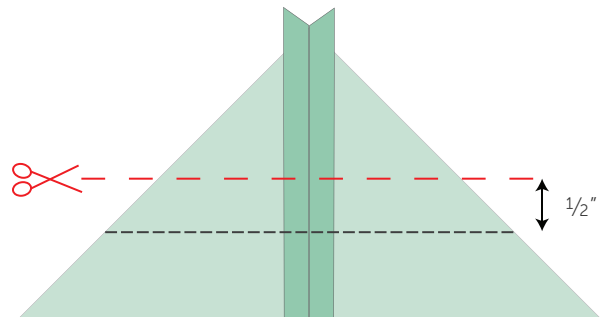
Repeat this on all 4 corners.



Step 20

Cut off the excess fabric, leaving about $\frac{1}{2}$ " seam allowance.

Repeat on all 4 corners.



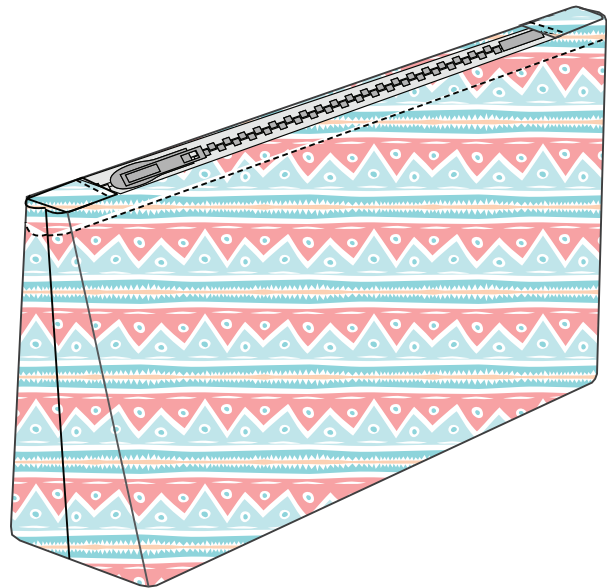
Step 21

Reach inside and flip your pouch right side out, through the opening in the lining. Poke out the corners and ends of the zipper until it looks nice.

Pull your lining back out so that you can access the opening. We need to close this up. Flip the raw edge on the opening inward along the $\frac{1}{2}$ " seam allowance, and pin together.

Use matching thread to sew the opening shut $\frac{1}{8}$ " from the edge. Back tack at the beginning and end.

GREAT POUCH!



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GLOSSARY

Self

This is the main fabric you are working with. Patterns will sometimes say "2 self". This means you are cutting 2 layers of your main fabric, as opposed to a "contrast" fabric, "lining", or "fuse". In our case, "self" refers to the exterior fabric of the pouch, while "lining" refers to the interior.

Selvedge

This is the finished edge of the fabric; it doesn't fray. It is a result of how the fabric is made. The width of any fabric is measured from selvedge to selvedge.

Grainline

This is the arrow on your pattern piece. It tells you how to place the pattern onto fabric. You generally place the arrow parallel to the selvedge but when a fabric is the same vertically and horizontally (like quilting cotton) you can also place the grainline perpendicular to the selvedge if its the only way your pattern will fit.

Directional (Fabric)

Fabric, whose pattern has a direction. For example, a fabric with kittens has one direction and should only be seen from this direction, otherwise the kittens will be upside down or sideways. Whereas an abstract print like polka dots looks the same from all directions.

Backstitch / Backtack

This is an extra 3 to 5 stitches on top of your line of stitching, at the beginning and end to secure it. It is done by sewing backwards. Your backstitch only needs to be 3 to 5 stitches or about 1/2" long.

Baste

A basting stitch is a long stitch in a bright contrasting colour done by machine or by hand. It is used to hold pieces together temporarily and it is easy to remove if necessary. For example, it can be used in place of pins to hold a zipper in place while sewing or to test the fit of a garment.

Running Stitch

A running stitch, or straight stitch is the most basic stitch in hand-sewing or embroidery. It is made by passing the needle in and out of the fabric, heading in one direction. It looks like this:

