

PATCHWORK HEXAGON ZIP POUCH – TUTORIAL

FINISHED SIZE: 9 cm (W) x 8 cm (H) x 3.5 cm (D)



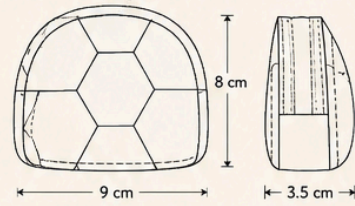
MATERIALS

- Cotton fabrics (7 different prints)
- Embroidery floss (pink, green, white, yellow)
- Fusible interfacing
- Batting (thin)
- 20 cm zipper (nylon or metal)
- Zipper pull or charm
- Sewing thread
- Hand sewing needle
- Fabric scissors
- Pins or fabric clips
- Fabric glue pen (optional)

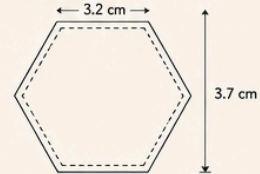
FABRIC SUGGESTION



FINISHED POUCH SIZE



HEXAGON SIZE



1 CUTTING GUIDE (ALL SEAM ALLOWANCES 0.7 CM INCLUDED)



Cut 1 piece each E

2 EMBROIDERY (CENTER & SOME PANELS)

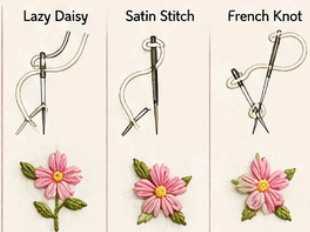
Use 3 strands of embroidery floss.

Stitches used: Lazy Daisy, French Knot, Satin Stitch, Straight Stitch.

- Embroider flowers on pieces A (center) and B (pink panel) before joining.

• Example for center (A):

- Lazy Daisy for petals
- Satin stitch for leaves
- French knot for flower center



3 PATCHWORK ASSEMBLY



Arrange the 7 hexagon pieces like the layout above.

Sew pieces around the center (A) one by one.

Join all pieces to complete the patchwork front.

4 LAYERING



Place the patchwork front on batting, then backing fabric. (Back fabric size: 12 cm x 11 cm)

5 QUILTING (OPTIONAL)



Quilt around the hexagons and along the seams for extra texture.

6 TRIM



Trim the front and backing to rounded shape.

7 ATTACH ZIPPER



Place zipper right sides together with the front top edge. Sew.

Repeat for the other side with the back piece.

8 JOIN SIDES



Place front and back right sides together. Sew around the curve, leaving a 4 cm opening on the bottom.

9 BOX THE CORNERS



Open the bottom corners. Match the side seam with the bottom seam. Sew across (3.5 cm). Do this on both sides.

10 TURN & FINISH



Turn the pouch right side out through the opening. Push out the corners. Close the opening with hand stitches.

11 ADD CHARM



Attach a zipper pull or charm. Your patchwork hexagon pouch is complete! ♥

METHODS LEGEND

---	Straight Stitch	Basic stitch for sewing
---	Backstitch	Stronger stitch for seams
---	Slip Stitch (hand)	Invisible stitch for closing openings
---	Running Stitch	Temporary basting stitch
⊙	French Knot	Small knot for flower centers
⌘	Lazy Daisy	Petal stitch for flowers
⌘	Satin Stitch	Filling stitch for leaves or petals
⌘	Clip Corner	Trim extra fabric at corners
⌘	Notch	Small cut on curves for smooth turns
⌘	Press	Use iron to set seams flat
⌘	Use iron	

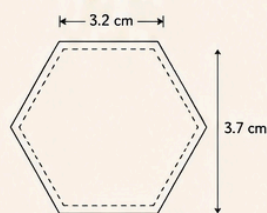
TIPS

- Use 100% cotton fabric for best results.
- Press seams as you go.
- Take your time with embroidery for a beautiful finish.
- Perfect for gifts or selling at craft fairs!

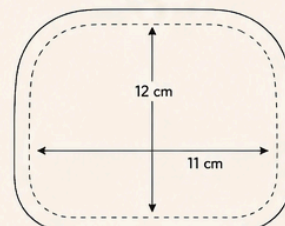


PATTERN TEMPLATE (Enlarge 100%)

HEXAGON TEMPLATE (Cut 7 pieces)



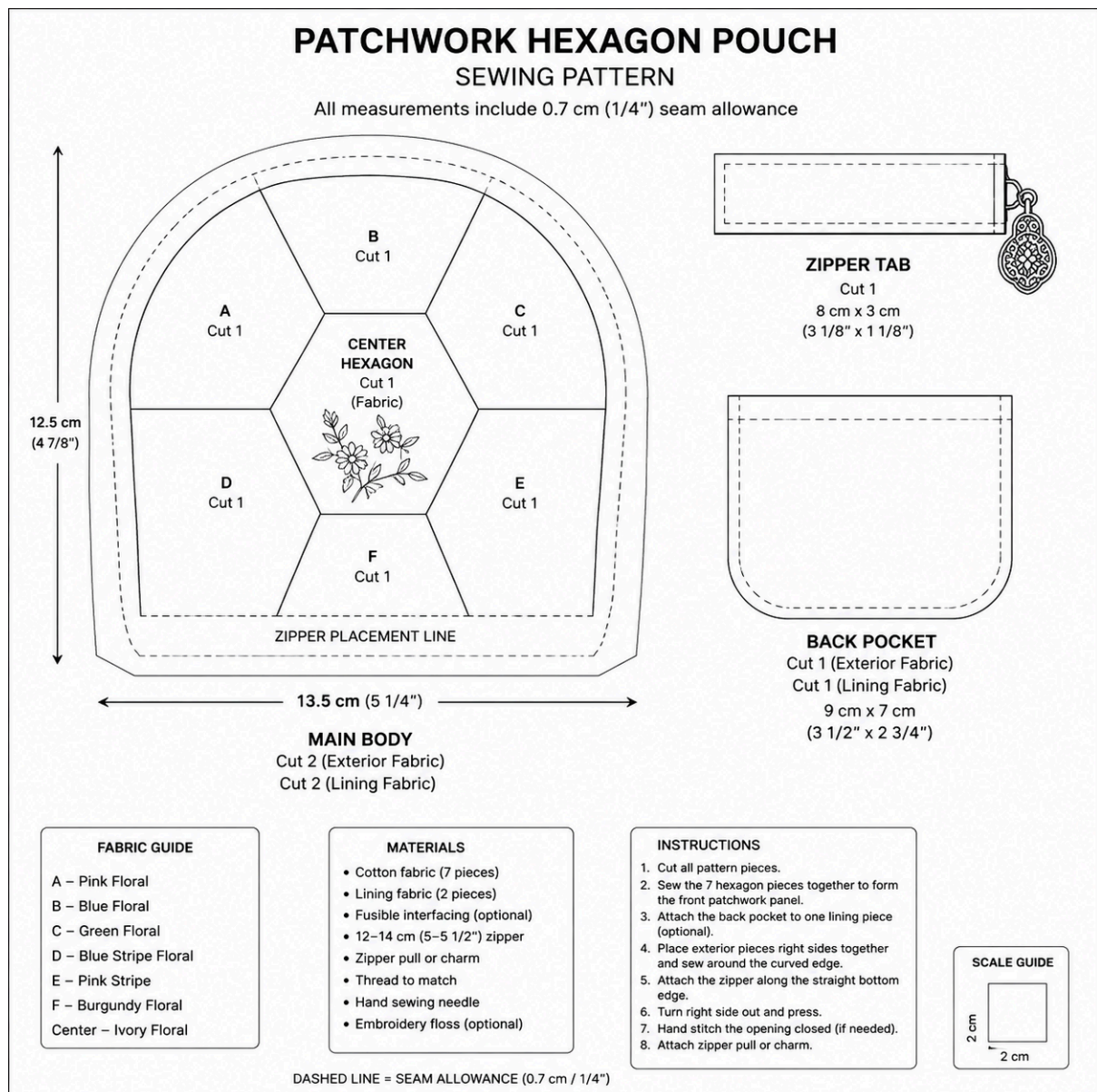
BACKING FABRIC (Cut 1 piece)



Measure twice, sew once, enjoy every stitch!



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Patchwork Hexagon Zip Pouch Tutorial

This Patchwork Hexagon Zip Pouch is a small, rounded fabric pouch made from seven patchwork hexagons, delicate hand embroidery, light quilting, and a curved zipper. The finished pouch measures approximately 9 cm wide × 8 cm high × 3.5

cm deep, or about 3½ inches wide × 3⅛ inches high × 1⅜ inches deep.

The pouch is a lovely project for using small fabric scraps. Each hexagon can feature a different print, making the finished accessory colorful and unique. The embroidered flowers on the center and side panels add a charming handmade detail, while the boxed corners give the pouch enough depth to hold coins, jewelry, sewing notions, earbuds, or other small items.

All cutting measurements in this tutorial already include a 0.7 cm seam allowance, which is approximately ¼ inch. Read the complete tutorial before cutting your fabric so you understand how the patchwork panel, zipper, lining, and boxed corners work together.

Materials and Supplies

Gather the following materials before beginning:

- Seven small pieces of cotton fabric in different prints
- Embroidery floss in pink, green, white, and yellow
- Fusible lightweight interfacing
- Thin batting
- One 20 cm zipper, approximately 8 inches
- Optional zipper pull or decorative charm
- Coordinating sewing thread
- Hand-sewing needle
- Embroidery needle
- Fabric scissors
- Small embroidery scissors
- Pins or fabric clips
- Fabric glue pen, optional
- Iron and ironing board
- Sewing machine
- Fabric marking pen or removable pencil

- Point turner or blunt tool
- Ruler
- Paper for printing or tracing the templates

For the best result, use 100% quilting cotton. Lightweight cotton is easy to press, embroider, piece, and quilt. Avoid very thick upholstery fabrics because they may become bulky around the zipper and boxed corners.

Choose seven coordinating prints. The original design combines floral fabrics, stripes, soft pinks, pale blue, sage green, cream, and deep burgundy. You may follow this palette or create your own combination.

Try to include a mixture of small-scale prints and quieter fabrics. The center hexagon should be light enough to display the embroidery clearly. A cream, ivory, pale pink, or light blue solid or subtle print works especially well.

Finished Measurements and Pattern Pieces

The completed pouch measures approximately:

- Width: 9 cm, or about 3½ inches
- Height: 8 cm, or about 3⅛ inches
- Depth: 3.5 cm, or about 1⅜ inches

Each hexagon measures approximately:

- 3.2 cm across the upper flat edge
- 3.7 cm from top to bottom

The dashed line shown inside the hexagon template represents the sewing line. The outer solid line is the cutting line and includes the 0.7 cm seam allowance.

Print or trace the hexagon template at 100% scale. Do not select “Fit to Page” or “Scale to Fit” in your printer settings, because this may change the size of the finished pouch.

After printing, measure the test dimensions with a ruler. The top edge of the hexagon should measure 3.2 cm, and the total height should measure 3.7 cm.

You will need to cut:

- **Seven fabric hexagons**
- **Seven lightweight interfacing hexagons, optional but recommended**
- **One front batting piece**
- **One front backing fabric piece**
- **One back outer fabric piece**
- **One back batting piece**
- **Two lining pieces**

The rounded backing template shown in the graphic measures approximately 12 cm high × 11 cm wide, or about 4¾ inches high × 4⅜ inches wide. Cut the front backing, back exterior, batting, and lining pieces generously at first. They will be trimmed after quilting and assembly.

Preparing the Hexagon Template

Trace the hexagon shape onto sturdy paper, template plastic, or lightweight cardboard. Mark both the cutting line and the inner stitching line.

Cut carefully around the outer solid line. Accuracy is important because small differences between the hexagons can make the patchwork panel uneven.

Label the center template as A. The remaining six hexagons will surround this center piece. You may label them B, C, D, E, F, and G to make the arrangement easier to follow.

Place the template on the wrong side of each selected fabric. Pay attention to directional prints such as stripes, flowers, or animals. Decide which direction should face upward when the pouch is finished.

Trace around the outer edge with a removable fabric marker. Mark the seam intersections at each corner if desired. These small dots can help you stop sewing precisely at the seam allowance.

Cut seven fabric hexagons. Keep them arranged in the planned order so the prints do not become mixed up.

Applying the Interfacing

Cut one lightweight fusible interfacing hexagon for each fabric hexagon. Trim the interfacing slightly smaller than the fabric pieces so adhesive does not touch the iron or ironing board.

Place the adhesive side of the interfacing against the wrong side of each fabric hexagon.

Follow the manufacturer's instructions for temperature, pressing time, and steam. Most lightweight interfacings should be pressed rather than moved back and forth.

Allow the pieces to cool completely before handling them. The adhesive continues to set while cooling.

Interfacing helps stabilize the small pieces during embroidery and patchwork assembly. It also reduces stretching along the bias edges of the hexagons.

Do not use heavy interfacing. The pouch will also contain batting, lining, seam allowances, and zipper tape, so a lightweight product is enough.

Planning the Patchwork Layout

Place the embroidered center hexagon in the middle of your work surface.

Arrange the six remaining hexagons around it, matching one flat edge of each outer hexagon to one edge of the center piece.

The layout shown in the tutorial uses:

- A cream embroidered center
- A pink floral hexagon at the upper left
- A blue floral hexagon at the top
- A green floral hexagon at the upper right
- A pink striped hexagon at the lower right
- A burgundy floral hexagon at the bottom
- A pale blue striped floral hexagon at the lower left

Move the pieces around until the colors feel balanced. Avoid placing two very similar fabrics next to each other unless you want a softer blended effect.

Take a photograph of the final arrangement. This simple step helps you remember the correct position after the pieces are moved to the sewing machine.

Label the wrong side of each piece lightly with its corresponding letter. Keep all marks inside the seam allowance.

Embroidering the Center Hexagon

Complete the embroidery before sewing the hexagons together. Embroidering a single flat piece is much easier than working on the finished patchwork panel.

Use three strands of embroidery floss for the flower design. Separate the floss strands carefully and recombine three strands before threading the needle.

Transfer a small floral design to the center of hexagon A. Keep the design at least 0.7 cm away from all edges so the embroidery will not be caught in the seams.

The original design features pink flowers with green stems and leaves. You may copy the arrangement or create a similar small bouquet.

Use Lazy Daisy stitches for the petals. Bring the needle up near the flower center, insert it close to the same point, and bring it back up at the petal tip. Keep the thread under the needle to form a loop.

Secure the loop with a tiny anchoring stitch over the tip of the petal. Repeat the process around the flower center to create five or more petals.

Adding Satin Stitch Leaves

Use green embroidery floss for the leaves.

Draw or imagine a small leaf shape beside the stem. Bring the needle up along one side of the leaf and insert it directly across on the opposite side.

Continue making closely spaced straight stitches until the entire leaf shape is filled.

Keep the stitches smooth and parallel. Avoid pulling the thread too tightly, because this may wrinkle the fabric.

Create leaves in different sizes and directions to make the floral embroidery look natural.

The original pouch includes several small leaves around the pink blossoms and central stems.

Making French Knot Flower Centers

Thread the needle with yellow, pink, or coordinating floss.

Bring the needle up through the center of the flower.

Hold the thread with your non-dominant hand and wrap it around the needle one or two times.

Insert the needle back into the fabric very close to the original exit point, but not through the exact same hole.

Hold the wrapped thread gently against the fabric while pulling the needle through to the back.

The wraps will tighten into a small raised knot. Repeat as needed to form the flower center.

Embroidering an Additional Side Panel

The tutorial also decorates the pink hexagon, labeled B, with a small white flower.

Transfer a simple daisy design near the center of the hexagon.

Use white or cream floss to create the petals with Lazy Daisy stitches.

Add a yellow French knot in the center.

Stitch a green stem using a straight stitch, backstitch, or stem stitch.

Add one or two small green leaves using satin stitch or Lazy Daisy stitch.

Keep this design smaller than the bouquet on the center hexagon. The center piece should remain the main focal point.

Joining the First Hexagon

Place the center hexagon A and one outer hexagon right sides together.

Align one full edge carefully. Insert pins perpendicular to the seam or secure the pieces with small fabric clips.

Begin sewing exactly at the marked corner where the seam allowance starts. Do not sew into the seam allowance beyond that point.

Use a 0.7 cm seam allowance, approximately ¼ inch.

Sew to the marked corner at the opposite end of the edge. Backstitch gently at the beginning and end.

Press the seam allowance toward the darker fabric. Use a small iron and avoid stretching the bias edges.

Sewing the Remaining Hexagons Around the Center

Attach the second outer hexagon to the next edge of the center piece.

As before, begin and end at the marked seam intersection. Leaving the seam allowances free at the corners helps the pieces pivot and fit together correctly.

Continue adding the remaining outer hexagons one at a time.

After all six outer pieces are attached to the center, the patchwork should resemble a flower made from seven hexagons.

Press after every seam. Pressing frequently creates a flatter, more accurate patchwork panel.

When all outer hexagons are connected to the center, sew the neighboring side edges of the outer hexagons together. Fold

the patchwork as needed so the correct edges can be aligned right sides together.

Completing the Patchwork Front

Continue sewing the side seams between adjacent outer hexagons until the patchwork front forms one connected unit.

At each three-way intersection, check that the points meet neatly. Slight imperfections are normal in a handmade project, but accurate stopping points will improve the result.

Press the seams in alternating directions to reduce bulk. You may also press the seams open if the fabric and interfacing are not too thick.

Place the completed patchwork panel right side up and examine the shape.

The panel should have a softly rounded upper section and a flatter lower section after trimming.

Do not trim the patchwork yet. The final shape will be established after layering and quilting.

Preparing the Front Layer

Cut a piece of thin batting slightly larger than the completed patchwork panel.

Cut a backing fabric piece approximately 12 cm × 11 cm, or about 4³/₄ inches × 4³/₈ inches.

Place the backing fabric wrong side up on your work surface.

Center the batting on top of it.

Place the patchwork front right side up over the batting.

Smooth all three layers from the center outward. Make sure there are no wrinkles or folds.

Secure the layers with pins, basting spray, long hand-basting stitches, or a small amount of fabric glue.

Quilting the Patchwork Front

Quilting is optional, but it gives the pouch more structure and emphasizes the hexagon design.

Thread the sewing machine with coordinating thread.

Stitch close to each hexagon seam. You may stitch directly in the ditch or approximately 2 to 3 mm away from the seam.

Quilt around the center hexagon first.

Continue quilting around the remaining hexagons.

For additional texture, quilt simple lines inside some of the fabric panels. The original example includes subtle decorative stitching that follows the shapes.

Keep the quilting light. Too many lines may make this small pouch stiff and may distract from the embroidery.

Preparing the Back Panel

Use the rounded backing template to cut the pouch back.

Cut one outer back fabric piece, one thin batting piece, and one lining piece slightly larger than the template.

Layer the outer fabric right side up over the batting and backing layer.

Quilt the back lightly. Straight vertical lines, diagonal lines, or a simple crosshatch design work well.

The graphic shows a soft pink back panel with simple quilting lines.

After quilting, place the rounded backing template on the panel and trace around it.

Cut accurately around the outer edge.

Use this finished back piece as a guide when trimming the patchwork front.

Trimming the Patchwork Front

Place the finished back panel behind the quilted patchwork front with wrong sides together.

Align the top and side areas so the center design remains balanced.

Pin or clip the two panels temporarily.

Trim the patchwork front to match the rounded shape of the back panel.

The finished shape should be approximately 9 cm wide × 8 cm high.

Check that the center hexagon remains visually centered after trimming.

Mark the top edge where the zipper will be attached.

Preparing the Lining Pieces

Cut two lining pieces using the same rounded backing template.

The lining should match the trimmed front and back panels.

Use a lightweight cotton fabric. The original pouch uses a soft pale blue lining.

Press the lining pieces flat.

Mark a 4 cm opening, approximately 1½ inches, along the bottom edge of one lining piece. This opening will be left unstitched so the pouch can be turned right side out later.

Optional interfacing may be added to the lining, but it is usually unnecessary because the outer pouch already contains batting.

Preparing the Zipper

Use a zipper approximately 20 cm, or 8 inches, long.

A zipper that is slightly longer than the curved top edge is easier to install than one that is exactly the same length.

If using a metal zipper, be careful not to sew over the teeth. Shorten it only after determining where the final seam will be placed.

Open and close the zipper several times to make sure it works smoothly.

Press the zipper tape carefully on a low heat setting if it is wrinkled.

Mark the center of the zipper tape and the center of the curved top edge of both pouch panels.

Attaching the Zipper to the Front Panel

Place the patchwork front right side up.

Position the zipper right side down along the curved top edge. The zipper teeth should face toward the patchwork.

Match the center mark on the zipper to the center mark on the pouch.

Clip the zipper tape around the curved edge. Use many small clips so the tape follows the curve smoothly.

Place one lining piece right side down over the zipper. The patchwork front and lining should be right sides together, with the zipper sandwiched between them.

Align all raw edges carefully.

Using a zipper foot, sew through the outer panel, zipper tape, and lining.

Topstitching the First Zipper Side

Fold the outer front and lining away from the zipper teeth.

Press the fabric gently with your fingers or a warm iron. Avoid touching plastic zipper teeth with a hot iron.

Topstitch close to the folded fabric edge.

The topstitching keeps the fabric from catching in the zipper and creates a neat finish.

Check the zipper from both sides.

Open and close it to confirm that the lining and outer fabric are not too close to the teeth.

Trim any excess batting from the seam allowance if the zipper area feels bulky.

Attaching the Zipper to the Back Panel

Place the back outer panel right side up.

Position the unsewn side of the zipper right side down along the curved top edge.

Match the zipper center to the center of the back panel.

Place the second lining piece right side down over the zipper.

Clip all layers together around the curve.

Sew with the zipper foot using the same seam allowance as before.

Fold the back outer fabric and lining away from the zipper and topstitch close to the edge.

Checking the Zipper Installation

Lay the pouch open with both outer panels facing upward and both lining pieces underneath.

The zipper should run evenly around the curved upper edge.

Close the zipper and check whether the front and back panels align.

The side edges and lower edges should meet without twisting.

Open the zipper again before sewing the pouch together. This is extremely important because the open zipper will provide access for turning the pouch later.

If the zipper extends beyond the side edges, secure each end with a few machine stitches before trimming the excess.

Joining the Outer Pouch and Lining

Arrange the project so the two outer panels are right sides together.

Place the two lining pieces right sides together on the opposite side of the zipper.

Align the side and bottom edges of the outer pouch.

Align the side and bottom edges of the lining.

Match the zipper seams carefully. Push the zipper teeth and seam allowances toward the lining side to reduce bulk.

Pin or clip around the entire shape.

Mark the previously planned 4 cm turning opening along the bottom of the lining.

Sewing Around the Pouch

Begin sewing at one side of the lining opening.

Sew around the lining, stopping when you reach the opposite side of the marked opening.

Do not sew the opening closed.

Continue sewing around the sides and bottom of the outer pouch.

Use a consistent 0.7 cm seam allowance.

Sew slowly over the zipper ends. Use the handwheel if the area is thick.

Backstitch at both ends of the lining opening.

Creating the Boxed Corners

To give the pouch its 3.5 cm depth, box the lower corners of both the outer pouch and the lining.

At one bottom corner, pull the two fabric layers apart.

Match the side seam with the bottom seam.

Flatten the corner into a triangular point.

Use a ruler to measure a line approximately 3.5 cm, or about 1³/₈ inches, across the triangle.

Make sure the line is centered over the seam.

Draw the stitching line with a removable marker.

Sewing and Trimming the Corners

Sew directly across the marked corner line.

Backstitch at the beginning and end.

Repeat the process on the second outer corner.

Box the two lining corners in the same way.

Compare all four corners before trimming. They should be equal in size so the pouch sits evenly.

Trim the excess fabric approximately 0.7 cm beyond each stitching line.

Finish the raw edges with a zigzag stitch if the fabric frays easily.

Reducing Bulk and Clipping Curves

Trim bulky seam allowances around the zipper ends.

Be careful not to cut through the stitching.

Clip small notches into the curved seam allowances, especially around the upper sides.

The clips allow the curved edges to spread when the pouch is turned right side out.

Do not clip too close to the stitching line.

Trim loose threads and inspect every seam before turning.

Turning the Pouch Right Side Out

Reach through the opening in the lining.

Gently pull the outer pouch through the opening.

Work slowly around the zipper and boxed corners.

After the outer pouch has been turned, push out the corners using a point turner, chopstick, or other blunt tool.

Do not use sharp scissors because they can puncture the fabric.

Smooth the curved upper edges with your fingers.

Open and close the zipper to make sure it moves freely.

Closing the Lining Opening

Fold the raw edges of the lining opening toward the wrong side by approximately 0.7 cm.

Press the folds flat.

Close the opening with a ladder stitch for an invisible hand-sewn finish.

To make a ladder stitch, take a small stitch inside one folded edge, then take a matching stitch inside the opposite folded edge.

Continue alternating between the two sides.

Pull the thread gently every few stitches. The folded edges will come together and hide the thread.

Knot the thread securely and bury the thread tail inside the lining.

Finishing the Pouch Shape

Push the lining completely inside the pouch.

Use your fingers to fit the lining into the boxed corners.

Smooth the lining around the zipper seam.

Gently steam or press the finished pouch with a pressing cloth.

Do not flatten the boxed corners or crush the curved shape.

Fill the pouch lightly with fabric scraps for several hours if you want to help establish its rounded form.

Check all seams and remove any visible basting stitches.

Adding a Zipper Pull or Charm

Choose a small charm, ribbon loop, tassel, bead, or decorative zipper pull.

Open the attachment ring with jewelry pliers if necessary.

Connect the charm to the zipper slider.

Make sure the charm is lightweight. A very heavy charm may pull on the small zipper or distort the pouch.

The original design uses a bronze-toned floral charm that coordinates beautifully with the vintage floral fabrics.

Test the zipper again after attaching the charm.

The charm should hang freely without catching on the patchwork.

Important Sewing Methods

A straight stitch is the standard machine stitch used for joining the fabric pieces.

A backstitch is made by sewing backward for a few stitches at the beginning and end of a seam. It prevents the seam from opening.

A running stitch is a simple hand stitch that moves in and out of the fabric. It may be used for temporary basting.

A slip stitch or ladder stitch is used to close the lining opening invisibly.

A French knot creates a small raised embroidery knot and is ideal for flower centers.

A Lazy Daisy stitch creates looped petals and small leaves.

A satin stitch fills a shape with smooth, closely placed stitches.

Clipping the curves means making small cuts into the seam allowance so the rounded seams turn smoothly.

Notching removes tiny wedges from the seam allowance to reduce bulk.

Pressing means lifting and lowering the iron rather than sliding it forcefully over the fabric.

Helpful Tips for a Professional Finish

Use the same seam allowance throughout the project. Even a small difference can affect the way the hexagons meet.

Press every seam as you work. Small patchwork pieces become much easier to control when each seam is flat.

Use a shorter stitch length when sewing the hexagons. A stitch length of approximately 1.8 to 2.0 mm helps secure the small seams.

Do not sew beyond the marked corner intersections when piecing the hexagons.

Test all embroidery stitches on a fabric scrap before working on the final pieces.

Use a new, fine sewing-machine needle. A universal size 70/10 or 80/12 needle is suitable for quilting cotton and thin batting.

A zipper foot is strongly recommended for sewing close to the zipper teeth.

Use clips instead of pins around the curved zipper if pins distort the fabric.

Trim batting from bulky seam allowances whenever necessary.

Keep the zipper open before sewing the outer pouch and lining together.

Measure twice, sew once, and enjoy every stitch.

Care Instructions

Hand washing is recommended because the pouch includes embroidery, batting, and a decorative zipper charm.

Wash gently in cool water with mild detergent.

Do not twist or wring the pouch.

Remove the charm before washing if it may tarnish.

Reshape the pouch while damp.

Allow it to air-dry naturally.

Press lightly with a cloth between the iron and the embroidered surface.

Final Result

Your Patchwork Hexagon Zip Pouch is now complete. The seven coordinating hexagons create a colorful patchwork front, while the embroidered flowers give the project a delicate handmade character. The thin batting and optional quilting add structure without making the pouch too stiff, and the boxed lower corners create useful interior space.

This small pouch is ideal for storing coins, jewelry, sewing clips, small cosmetics, earbuds, or other tiny essentials. It also makes a thoughtful handmade gift for birthdays, holidays, craft fairs, or sewing friends.

Once you are comfortable with the construction, try making additional versions with seasonal fabrics, solid-color hexagons, fussy-cut motifs, hand-quilted details, or personalized embroidered initials.

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