



Fabric Pouch with Appliqué and Ruffle Flap

Step by Step Tutorial

1 Materials and Tools



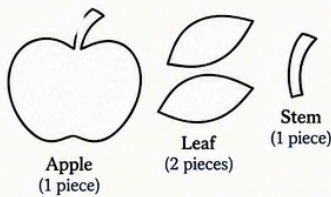
2 Finished Size



3 Cutting Measurements

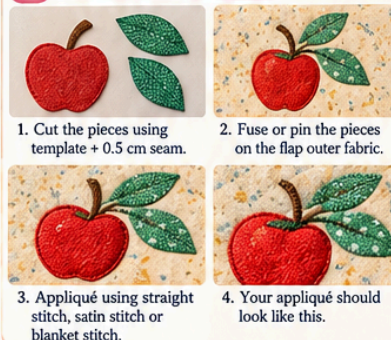


4 Appliqué Template



Add 0.5 cm seam allowance when cutting the templates.

5 Prepare the Appliqué



6 Make the Ruffle



7 Prepare the Flap



8 Prepare the Pouch Body



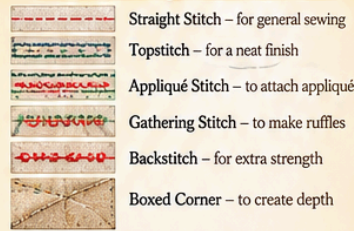
9 Attach the Flap



10 Finishing Touches

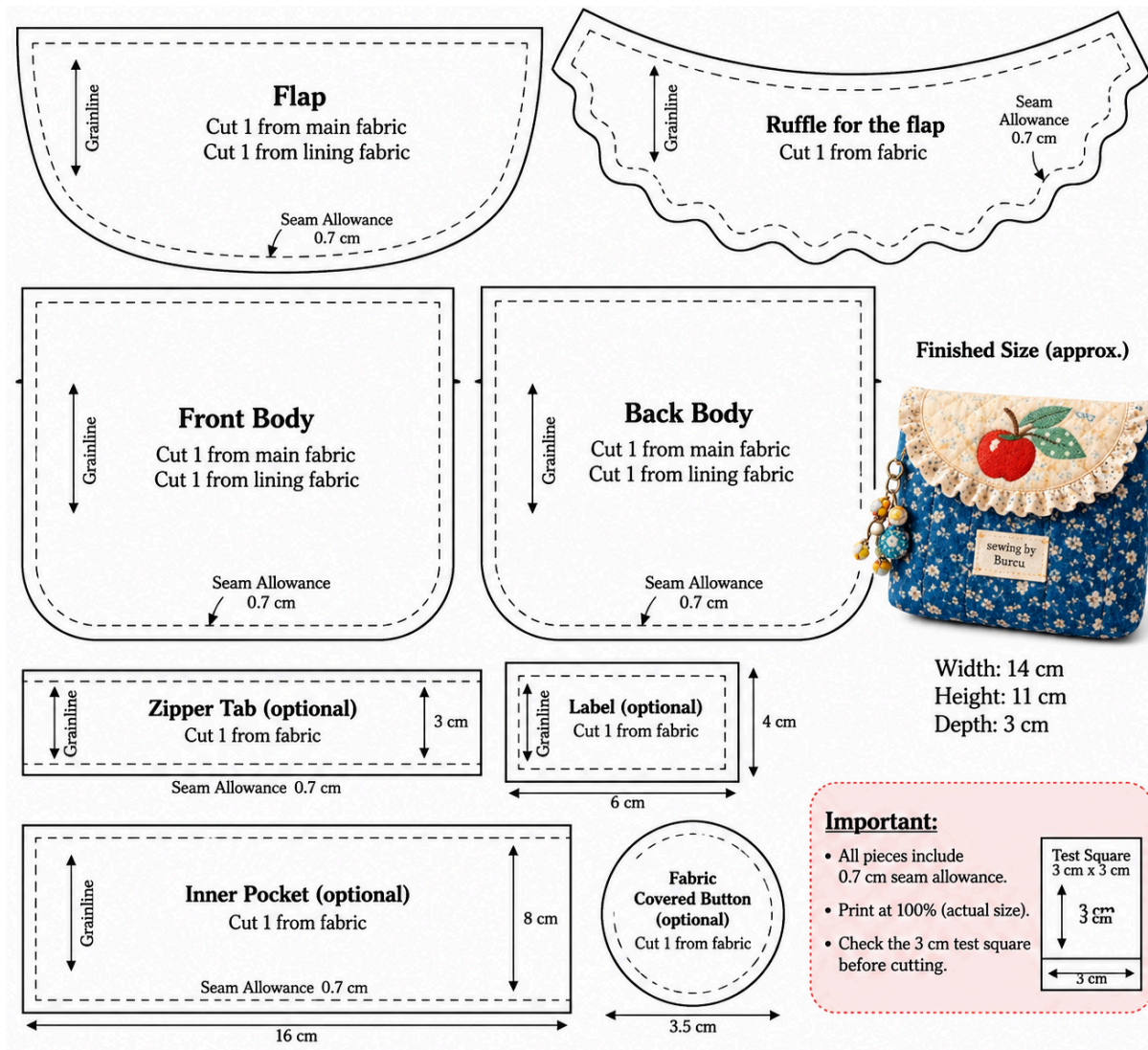


Main Sewing Methods Used



Finished!





Fabric Pouch with Appliqué and Ruffle Flap – Complete Step-by-Step Tutorial

This Fabric Pouch with Appliqué and Ruffle Flap is a charming sewing project that combines several classic techniques: simple quilting, fabric appliqué, gathering, a decorative ruffle, lining, and boxed corners. The finished pouch measures approximately 15 cm wide × 12 cm high × 4 cm deep, making it a useful size for sewing notions, cosmetics, small accessories, or handmade gifts.

<https://creative.craftsforlove.com/> - **SEE THE BEST PATTERNS**

The instructions below follow the measurements and construction sequence shown in the tutorial graphic. All measurements are given in centimeters (cm). A standard sewing machine works perfectly for this project, and the appliqué can be finished either by machine or by hand.

Step 1: Gather the Materials and Tools

Before cutting anything, prepare all your materials. Choosing coordinating cotton fabrics will help create the soft vintage appearance shown in the project.

You will need:

- Cotton fabric for the main pouch exterior
- Cotton fabric for the lining
- Coordinating cotton fabric for the flap
- Fabric scraps for the apple and leaf appliqué
- Fusible interfacing, optional but recommended
- Quilt batting
- Matching sewing thread
- Appliqué or embroidery thread
- Sewing machine
- Fabric scissors
- Rotary cutter and cutting mat, if available
- Quilting ruler
- Pins or sewing clips
- Fabric marking pencil or erasable fabric pen
- Iron and ironing board
- Hand-sewing needle
- Decorative charm or beads, optional

For the main body, medium-weight quilting cotton is an excellent choice. Avoid very heavy upholstery fabric because the multiple layers around the flap and top edge can become difficult to sew.

<https://creative.craftsforlove.com/> - **SEE THE BEST PATTERNS**

The batting provides the softly padded appearance seen in the finished pouch. A thin cotton or polyester quilt batting is easier to handle than very thick batting.

Fusible interfacing is optional. If your cotton fabric is lightweight, adding interfacing to the flap or exterior pieces can give the pouch additional structure.

Wash, dry, and press the cotton fabrics before cutting if you expect the finished pouch to be washed later. This helps prevent uneven shrinkage.

Step 2: Understand the Finished Size

The completed pouch shown in the tutorial is approximately:

Width: 15 cm

Height: 12 cm

Depth: 4 cm

These are finished measurements rather than cutting measurements.

The 4 cm depth is created by forming boxed corners at the bottom of the pouch. This allows the pouch to stand more naturally instead of remaining completely flat.

Because batting, quilting, seam allowances, and pressing can slightly affect the final dimensions, a small variation in finished size is normal.

Try to maintain consistent seam allowances throughout construction. Consistency is more important than achieving an absolutely exact finished measurement.

The flap extends across the upper portion of the front and has a rounded lower edge. A gathered ruffle follows this curved edge.

<https://creative.craftsforlove.com/> - **SEE THE BEST PATTERNS**

Before sewing, place your cut pieces together temporarily. This gives you an opportunity to check proportions and decide exactly where you want the appliqué positioned.

Step 3: Cut the Fabric Pieces

According to the tutorial graphic, cut the following pieces.

For the main exterior fabric, cut:

2 pieces measuring 16 cm × 14 cm

These pieces become the front and back of the pouch.

For the lining fabric, cut:

2 pieces measuring 16 cm × 14 cm

For the flap, cut:

1 outer flap piece measuring 18 cm × 14 cm

and:

1 flap lining piece measuring 18 cm × 14 cm

The flap is shaped after cutting so that its lower edge forms the rounded curve shown in the project.

For the ruffle, cut:

1 strip measuring 4 cm × 40 cm

For the batting, cut:

2 pieces measuring 16 cm × 14 cm

The batting is optional if you prefer an unquilted pouch, but it is recommended for reproducing the padded appearance of the sample.

<https://creative.craftsforlove.com/> - **SEE THE BEST PATTERNS**

Press every piece before continuing. Accurate cutting and flat fabric make later assembly considerably easier.

Step 4: Make the Apple Appliqué Template

The decorative flap uses a simple appliqué consisting of three main shapes:

- 1 apple
- 2 leaves
- 1 stem

Draw or trace these shapes onto paper first. Keep the apple large enough to become the focal point without filling the entire flap.

The tutorial specifies adding approximately 0.5 cm seam allowance when cutting the templates. This is particularly useful if you intend to use a turned-edge appliqué technique.

For raw-edge fusible appliqué, you can instead cut the shapes close to the finished outline after applying fusible web, depending on your preferred appliqué method.

Cut the apple from red or orange fabric. Cut two leaves from coordinating green fabrics and the stem from brown fabric.

Using different prints for the two leaves adds visual interest. Small-scale prints work especially well because the motifs remain visible within the small appliqué pieces.

Arrange the paper templates on the flap before cutting your final fabrics. This allows you to check the overall scale and make adjustments.

Step 5: Prepare and Sew the Appliqué

<https://creative.craftsforlove.com/> - **SEE THE BEST PATTERNS**

Position the apple, stem, and two leaves on the right side of the outer flap fabric.

The apple should sit near the center of the flap, with enough space around the curved lower edge for the ruffle and stitching.

If you are using fusible web, follow the manufacturer's instructions to fuse each appliqué shape into position. Use a pressing cloth when necessary to protect the fabric.

If you prefer traditional appliqué, secure the pieces with pins, temporary fabric adhesive, or hand-basting stitches.

Begin by attaching pieces that visually sit behind the others. The stem and leaves can usually be positioned first, followed by the apple.

Stitch around each shape. The tutorial suggests several suitable techniques, including a straight stitch, satin stitch, or blanket stitch.

A narrow satin stitch creates a bold embroidered appearance. A blanket stitch produces a more traditional appliqué finish, while a simple straight stitch creates a relaxed handmade style.

After stitching, press the flap carefully from the wrong side. Avoid pressing directly over raised embroidery with excessive pressure.

Step 6: Make the Gathered Ruffle

Take the 4 cm × 40 cm ruffle strip.

Fold the strip in half lengthwise with the wrong sides together, creating a strip approximately 2 cm wide. Press the fold.

<https://creative.craftsforlove.com/> - **SEE THE BEST PATTERNS**

Along the raw edges, sew a long gathering stitch approximately 0.5 cm from the edge. Set your sewing machine to a long stitch length and do not backstitch at the beginning or end.

Leave long thread tails.

Gently pull the bobbin threads to gather the strip. Distribute the gathers evenly rather than allowing large clusters to form in one area.

Place the gathered ruffle around the curved outer edge of the flap. The folded edge should point inward toward the flap while the raw edges align with the raw curved edge.

Pin or clip the ruffle carefully around the curve. Add more pins than you normally would because gathered fabric tends to shift during sewing.

Baste the ruffle into position. Check the front to make sure the gathers are evenly distributed before proceeding.

Step 7: Assemble the Flap

Place the outer appliquéd flap and flap lining with their right sides together.

The ruffle should now be sandwiched between these two layers.

Pin around the curved edge, making sure the gathers remain inside and are not accidentally caught incorrectly in the stitching.

Sew around the curved edge. Keep the straight top edge open because this edge will later be attached to the pouch.

<https://creative.craftsforlove.com/> - **SEE THE BEST PATTERNS**

Clip or notch the seam allowance around the curves without cutting through the stitching. Removing excess bulk allows the curved seam to turn smoothly.

Turn the flap right side out through the open top.

Use a blunt turning tool to gently shape the curved edge. Do not use sharp scissors because they can puncture the fabric.

Press the flap carefully.

Topstitch approximately 0.5 cm from the curved edge. This helps the flap lie flat and gives the project a neat, professional-looking finish.

Your completed flap should now have the apple appliqué centered on the front and an evenly gathered ruffle following the rounded edge.

Step 8: Prepare and Quilt the Pouch Body

Place one batting piece behind each exterior fabric piece.

Pin or lightly baste the layers together.

The tutorial uses vertical quilting lines approximately 2.5 cm apart. Use a removable fabric marker and ruler to draw evenly spaced guidelines.

Begin near the center and work outward. Sewing from the center toward each side helps reduce distortion.

Use a normal straight stitch to quilt through the exterior fabric and batting.

Repeat for the second exterior piece.

After quilting, trim the edges if the fabric shifted slightly. Both quilted exterior pieces should remain the same size.

<https://creative.craftsforlove.com/> - **SEE THE BEST PATTERNS**

Place the quilted front and back pieces right sides together.

Sew around the sides and bottom using approximately a 1 cm seam allowance, leaving the top completely open.

Do not sew the lining to the exterior yet.

Step 9: Create the 4 cm Boxed Corners

Boxed corners transform the flat pouch into a three-dimensional shape.

At one bottom corner, separate the fabric layers and flatten the corner so the side seam aligns directly with the bottom seam.

The corner should form a triangular point.

Use a ruler to measure and mark the line needed to create approximately a 4 cm finished boxed corner, following the proportion shown in the graphic.

Make sure the side and bottom seams line up accurately. Pin through the seam intersections.

Sew straight across the marked line.

Repeat on the opposite corner.

Trim away excess fabric beyond the stitching, leaving enough seam allowance to keep the seam secure.

Turn the exterior right side out temporarily and check that both corners are symmetrical.

Repeat the same boxed-corner construction with the lining pieces.

Step 10: Assemble the Lining

<https://creative.craftsforlove.com/> - **SEE THE BEST PATTERNS**

Place the two 16 cm × 14 cm lining pieces right sides together.

Sew the side seams and bottom seam, but leave an opening in the bottom or lower side seam large enough to turn the completed pouch through later.

An opening of several centimeters is normally sufficient.

Create the same boxed corners used on the exterior so that the lining fits naturally inside the pouch.

Keep the lining wrong side out for the next stage.

Check the lining inside the exterior before final assembly. It should fit comfortably without excessive loose fabric.

If necessary, make tiny adjustments to the lining seams rather than altering the quilted exterior.

Press the lining seams carefully.

Step 11: Attach the Flap to the Pouch

Position the completed flap against the back exterior section of the pouch.

Center the straight raw edge of the flap along the upper raw edge of the pouch.

The right side of the flap should face the right side of the exterior fabric when arranged for final assembly.

Baste the flap securely in place. This prevents it from moving when the lining is attached.

Place the exterior pouch inside the lining so the right sides of the exterior and lining face each other.

The flap should be sandwiched between these layers.

<https://creative.craftsforlove.com/> - **SEE THE BEST PATTERNS**

Match the side seams and top raw edges carefully. Pin or clip around the entire opening.

Sew around the top edge using approximately a 1 cm seam allowance.

Take extra care where the flap joins the pouch because this area contains several fabric layers.

Step 12: Turn and Close the Pouch

Reach through the opening that you previously left in the lining.

Slowly pull the exterior pouch, flap, and remaining fabric through this opening.

Do not pull aggressively. The batting and ruffle create extra bulk, so work gradually.

Once everything is right side out, use your fingers to shape the upper seam and boxed corners.

Press the top edge carefully.

Turn the raw edges of the lining opening inward and press them flat.

Close the opening using a small ladder stitch or slip stitch by hand. This creates an almost invisible closure.

Alternatively, you can machine-stitch very close to the folded edge if you do not mind a visible line of stitching inside the pouch.

Push the lining completely inside and smooth it into the boxed corners.

Step 13: Add the Finishing Touches ✨

<https://creative.craftsforlove.com/> - **SEE THE BEST PATTERNS**

Give the entire pouch a gentle final press.

Check the flap and redistribute any ruffle gathers that may have shifted during construction.

The tutorial shows a decorative charm attached to one side of the pouch. This feature is optional.

You can create a small fabric loop in the side seam during construction and later attach a split ring, clasp, beads, fabric-covered buttons, or handmade charms.

A small fabric label can also be stitched onto the front. Position it before final assembly if you want the stitching concealed inside the construction.

For additional security, you may add a magnetic snap, sew-on snap, or fabric-covered button beneath the flap. If using a magnetic closure, install it before completing the lining so the hardware is hidden.

Remove any visible basting threads and trim loose thread tails.

Your Fabric Pouch with Appliqué and Ruffle Flap is now ready to use.

Main Sewing Methods Used

Straight Stitch: This is the primary construction stitch used for joining the pouch pieces, lining, and flap.

Topstitch: Topstitching approximately 0.5 cm from the flap edge helps define the curved shape and gives the project a polished finish.

Appliqué Stitch: Straight stitch, satin stitch, or blanket stitch can be used to secure the apple, leaves, and stem.

<https://creative.craftsforlove.com/> - **SEE THE BEST PATTERNS**

Gathering Stitch: A long machine stitch allows the 40 cm ruffle strip to be gathered until it matches the curved flap edge.

Backstitch: Backstitching at structural seam beginnings and endings helps reinforce areas that may experience additional stress.

Boxed Corner: This technique creates the approximately 4 cm depth at the bottom and changes the pouch from a flat envelope shape into a dimensional bag.

Final Sewing Tips for the Best Result

Accuracy matters most during cutting and when forming the boxed corners. Take time to measure both corners so the finished pouch stands evenly.

Press throughout the project rather than waiting until the end. Pressing after appliqué, after making the flap, after quilting, and after assembling the lining makes the next stage easier.

When sewing the gathered ruffle, slow down around the curved sections. Keep the gathers away from the needle with a pin or stiletto so folds do not become trapped underneath the seam.

For a vintage-inspired result similar to the tutorial, combine small floral cotton prints, cream fabric, muted reds, greens, mustard shades, and deep blue. Mixing several small prints gives the pouch its handmade patchwork character.

Most importantly, keep the construction sequence consistent: cut the pieces → prepare the appliqué → make the ruffle → construct the flap → quilt the exterior → assemble the pouch and lining → create boxed corners → attach the flap → turn and close the lining → add decorative details.

<https://creative.craftsforlove.com/> - **SEE THE BEST PATTERNS**

Once you understand this basic construction, the same pattern can easily be customized with different appliqués. Apples can be replaced with flowers, strawberries, cherries, hearts, pumpkins, birds, or other simple fabric motifs, while the fundamental sewing method remains the same.