

Makeup Bag

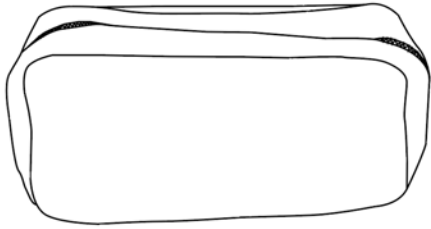


INSTRUCTION

BOOKLET

Table of Contents

- 3 What do I need to start sewing?
- 4 Printing instructions
- 7 Patterns
- 8 Sewing instructions
- 11 Glossary



COPYRIGHT - All rights reserved.

© 2023 Patterns For Less

Written permission is required to copy and/or distribute copies of this document, whether or not it is for profit.

Photocopying, digitizing or copying this document to share is strictly prohibited.

Help support the development of Patterns For Less sewing patterns by checking out the new arrivals.

For inquiries, questions, drop me a message on

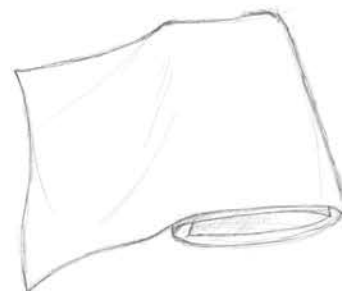
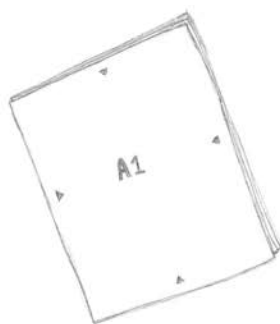
IG: PatternsForLess

info@patternsforless.com

Sign up to my email list for discounts and exciting store updates!

PatternsForLess.com

What do I need to start sewing?



Sewing machine
Overlock/Serger
Pattern printout
Sewing thread
Measuring tape
Water erasable pen/Chalks
Scissors
Ruler
Pins

19" or 48.3cm long zipper
7/8" or 2.2cm width grosgrain tape

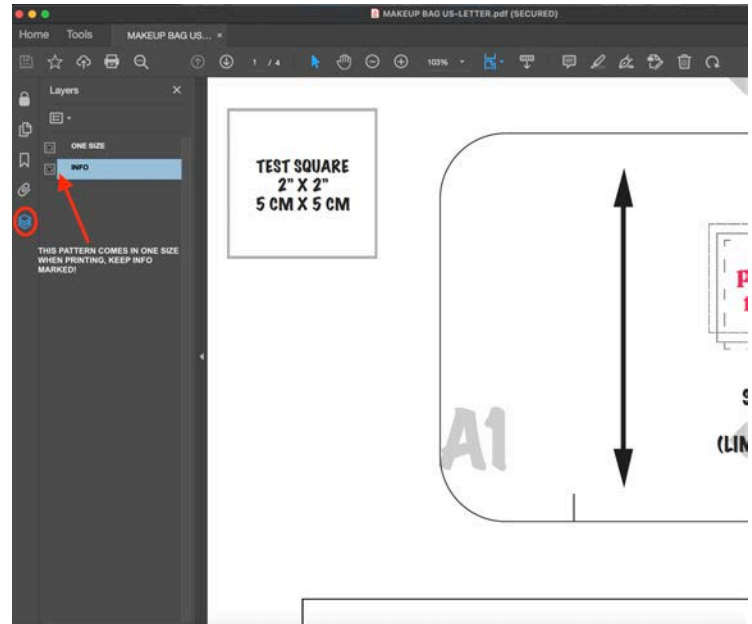
1/2 yard corduroy (1/2 yard nylon for lining)

Fabric Recommendations: denim, tweed, canvas, cotton, plush, suede, velveteen, twill, polyester, PU, PVC, nylon.

Printing Instructions

Let's print out the pattern!

The sewing pattern comes with 3 different printing options! The US Letter and A4 print is a tile version PDF that you can print out at home. The A0 version is used by a printshop to print on a single sheet of paper and saves time taping the separate pages together.



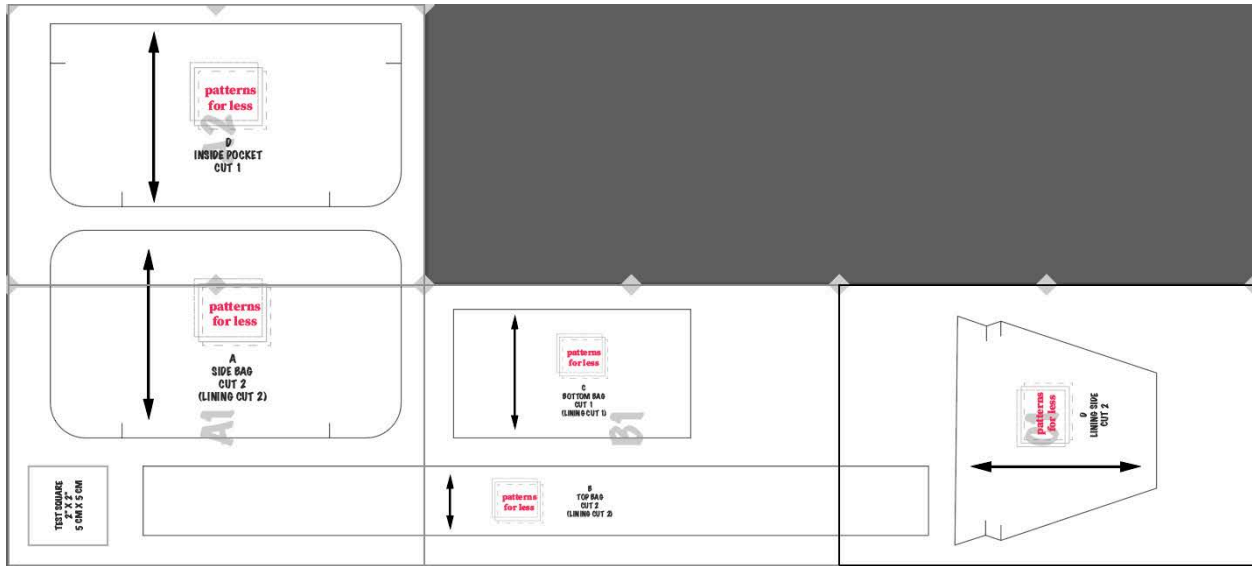
Additionally, you can use view mode to only select/print the size you are working on. Each pattern file is designed with layers of different sizes. There is an option to print only your size or all sizes based on your preference. Open the file in Adobe Acrobat and keep in legend layer.

If you print at home, then you need to trim each sheet by cutting off the top and excess margin. Tape each page together by row, and then attach the rows together. Use the diamond marks to align everything!

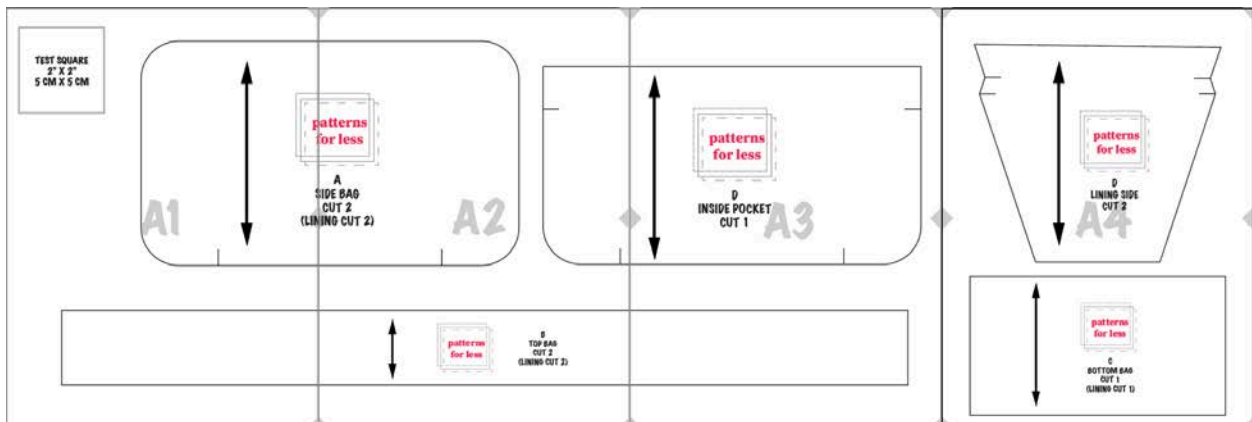
Always make sure to print on 100% scale.
(Do not 'fit to page' or reduce the size!)

There is a test square on the first page of the pattern.
Use as a scale to check if the dimensions are 5x5cm and/or 2x2".

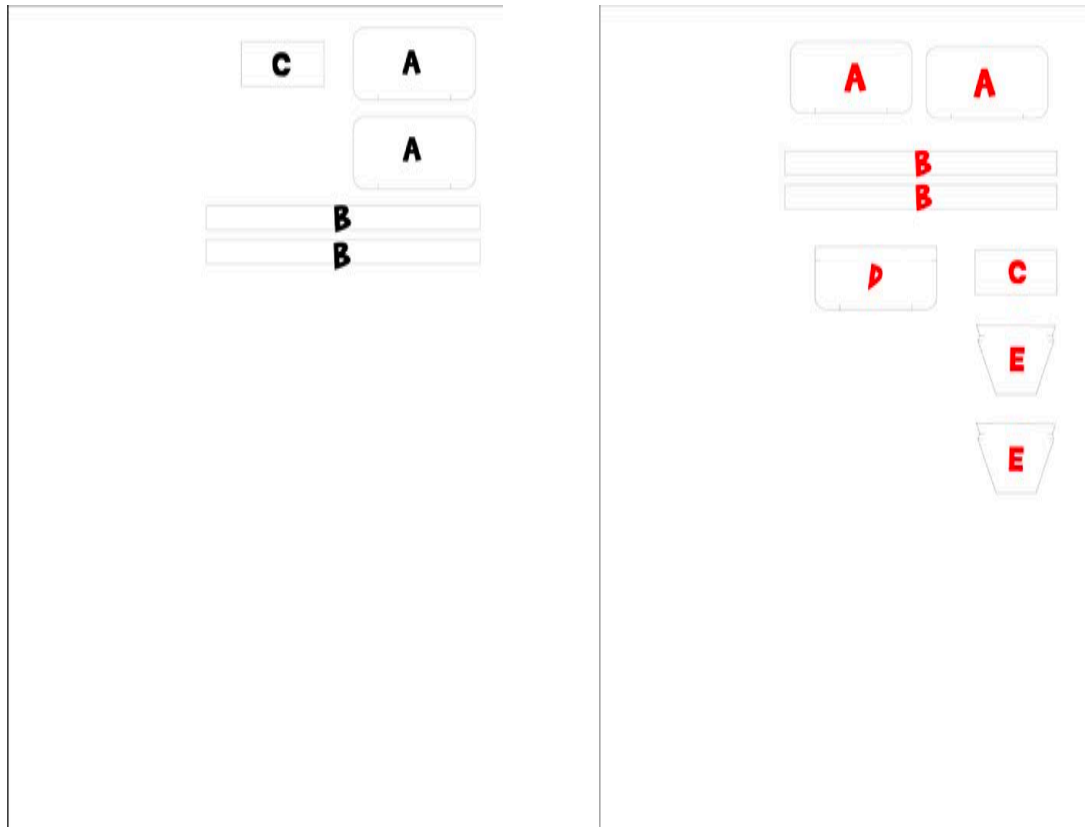
A4



US Letter



Patterns

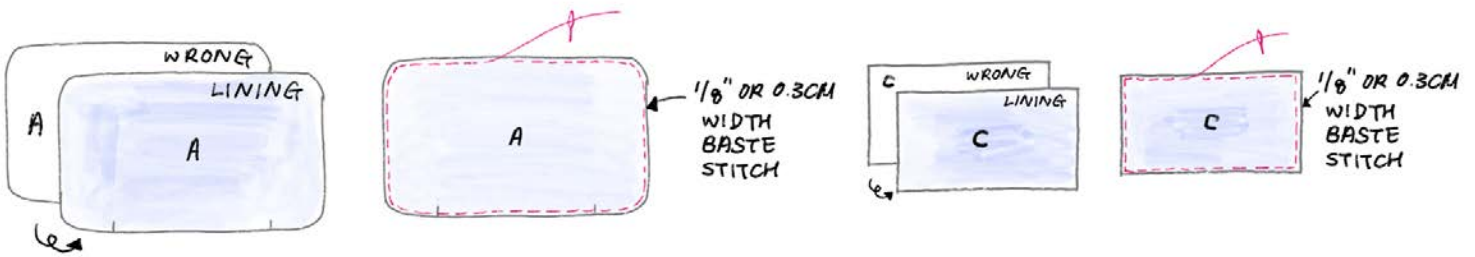


Makeup bag pattern pieces include:

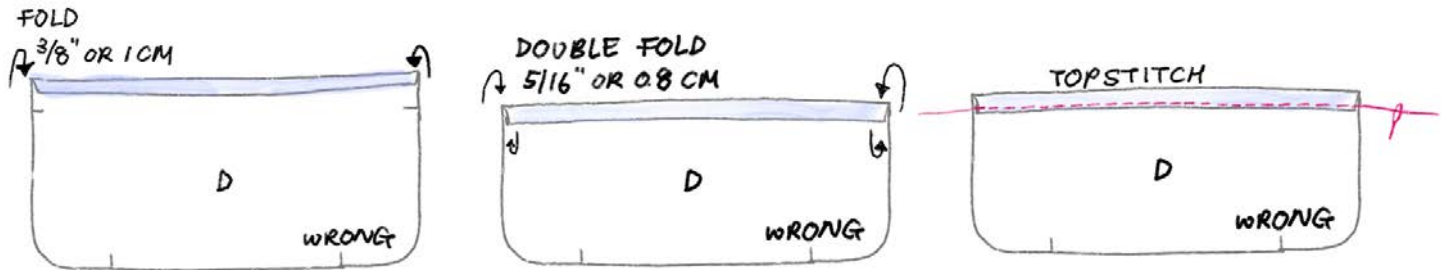
- A- Side Bag, cut 2 (Lining, cut 2)
- B- Top Bag, cut 2 (Lining, cut 2)
- C- Bottom Bag, cut 1 (Lining, cut 1)
- D- Lining Inside Pocket, cut 1
- E- Lining Side, cut 2

$\frac{3}{8}$ " or 1cm seam allowance is already included unless indicated on the pattern or instruction book.

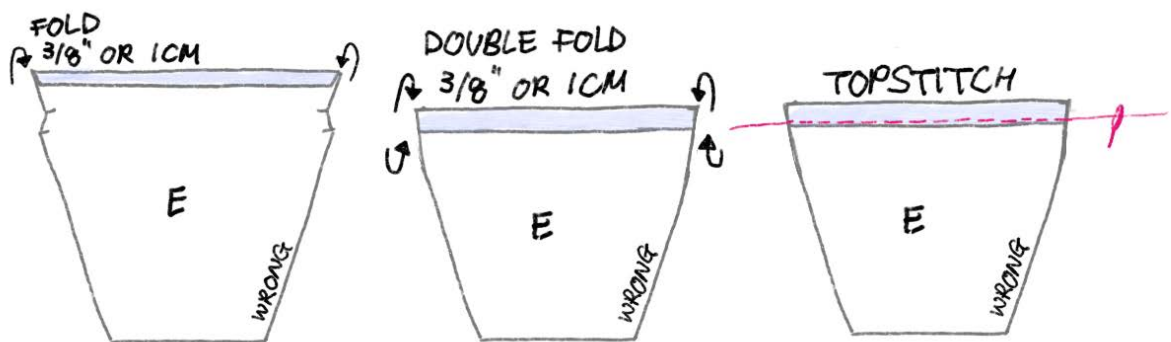
Sewing Instructions



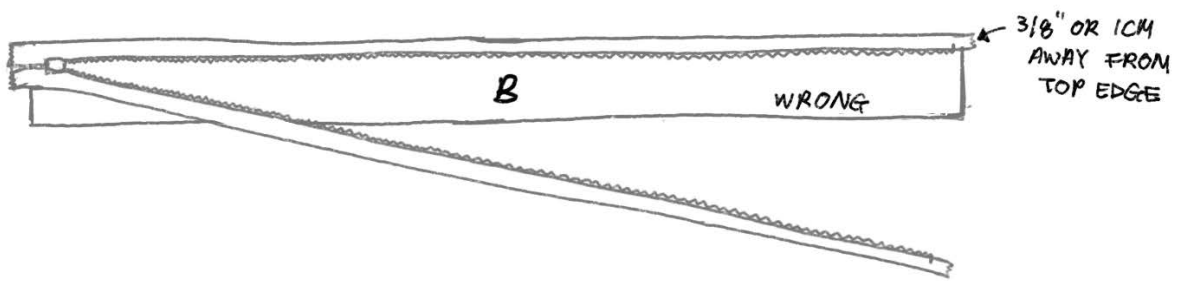
Step 1- Place lining pieces on the wrong side of Side Bag (A) and Bottom Bag (C). Hand or machine baste with $\frac{1}{8}$ " or 0.3cm width stitch length to secure.



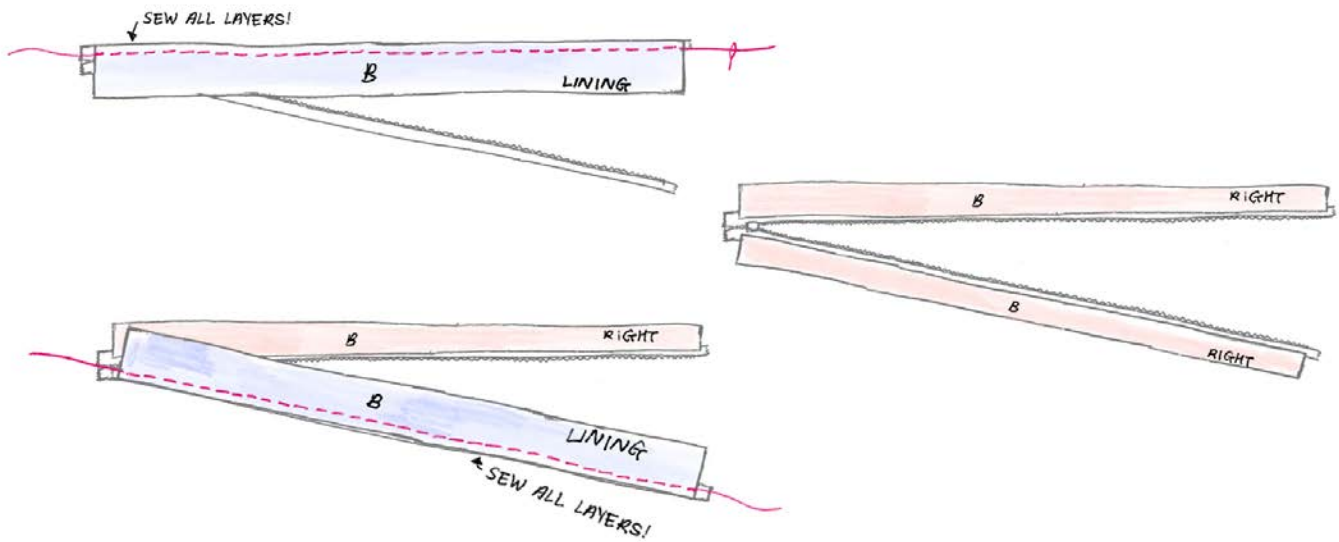
Step 2- Fold the top edge of Lining Inside Pocket (D) $\frac{3}{8}$ " or 1cm width, then double fold $\frac{5}{16}$ " or 0.8cm with the top edges of Lining Inside Pocket (D) and topstitch.



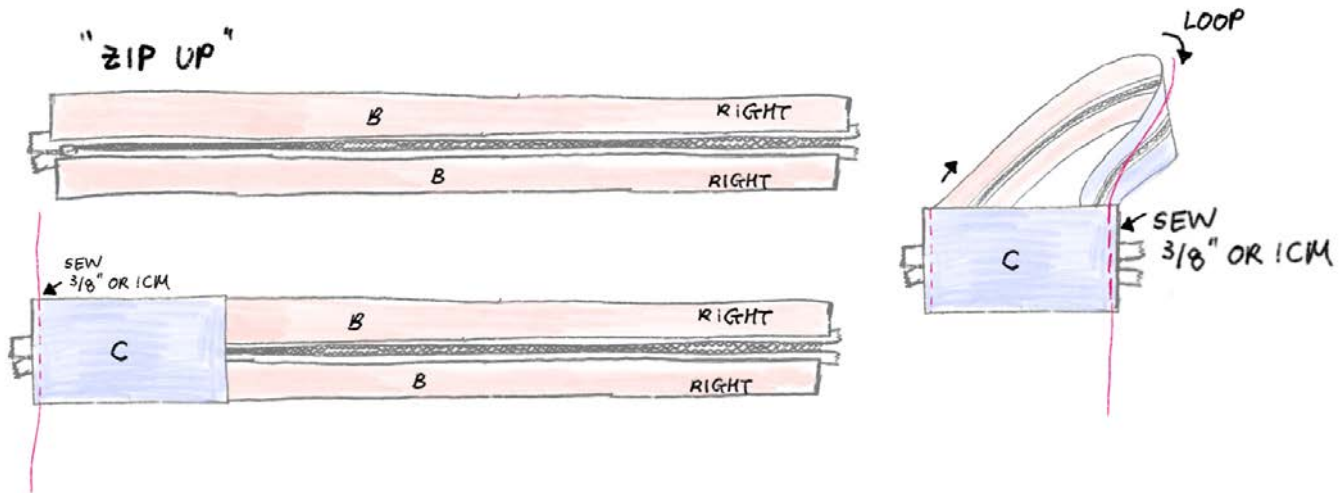
Step 3- Fold the top edge of Lining Side (E) $\frac{3}{8}$ " or 1cm width, then follow the notches to double fold the top edges of Lining Side (E) $\frac{3}{8}$ " or 1cm width and topstitch.



Step 4- Unzip the 19" or 48.3cm long zipper face down over the wrong side of Top Bag (B) and line up the edges. Ensure the zipper stop is about $\frac{3}{8}$ " or 1cm away from the edge.

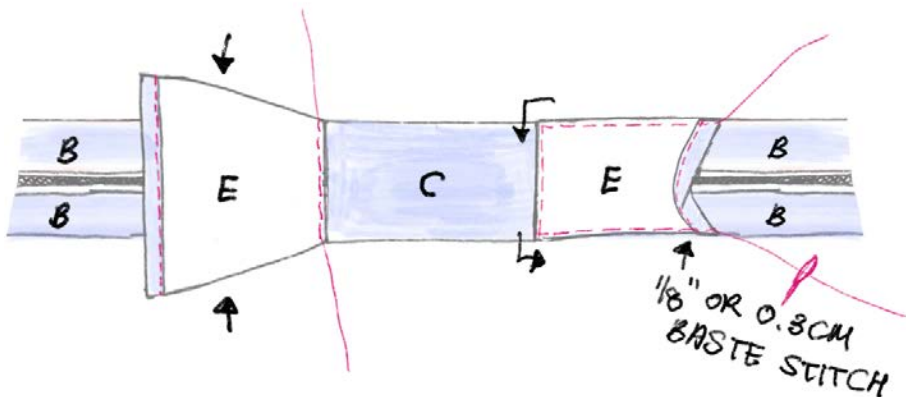
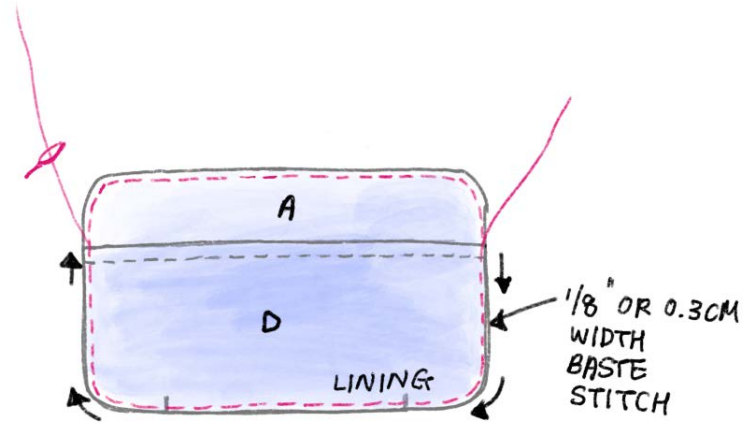


Step 5- Place the Top Bag Lining on top of the Top Bag right sides together. Use a zipper foot and sew all the layers together. Do the same to the other remaining zipper tape with Top Bag (B) and Top Bag Lining.

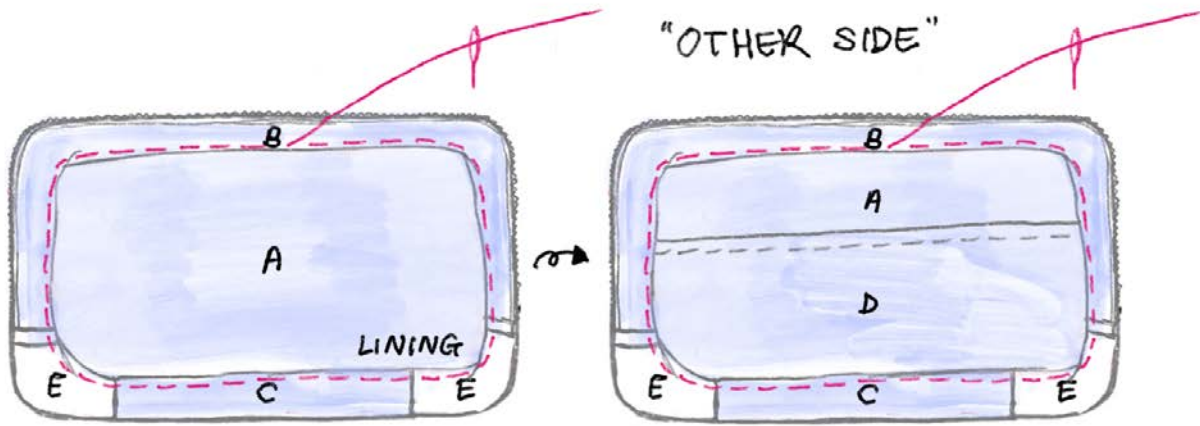


Step 6- Zip up the zipper so it becomes one Top Bag (B) piece. Place the Bottom Bag (C) right side facing each other on both ends and sew $\frac{3}{8}$ " or 1cm width straight stitch to make a loop.

Step 7- Place the Lining Inside Pocket (D) on top of the Side Bag (A) on the lining side. Hand baste or machine baste around 3 lines except the pocket opening with $\frac{1}{8}$ " or 0.3cm width stitch length to secure.



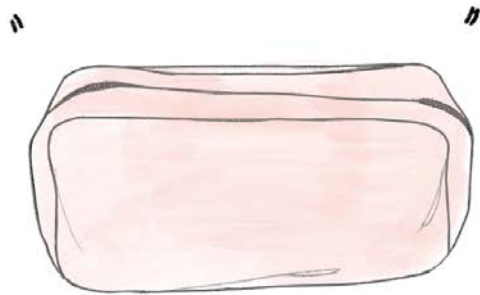
Step 8- Place the Lining Side (E) on the lining side of Top Bag (B) and Bottom Bag (C). Hand baste or machine baste to secure all 3 edges with $\frac{1}{8}$ " or 0.3cm width stitch length.



Step 9- Flip the Top Bag (B) inside out so the lining side is facing up. Place the Side Bag (A) and Top Bag (B) right sides together, then sew around the bag with $\frac{3}{8}$ " or 1cm width. Do the same on the other side.

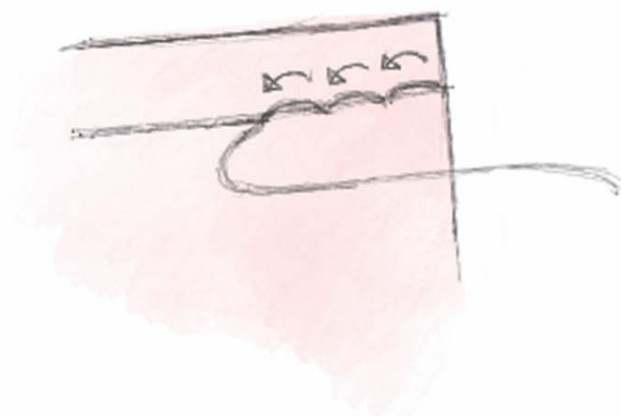


Step 10- Fold $\frac{3}{8}$ " or 2.2cm width grosgrain tape in half lengthwise and press. Open the tape and slide through all the seam allowances inside of the bag for a clean finish. Flip the bag right side out and enjoy your makeup bag!



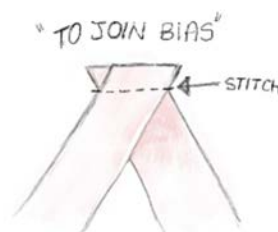
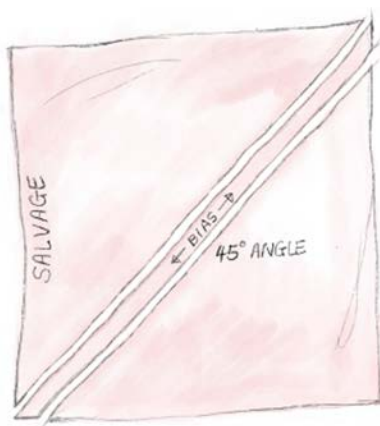
Sewing Glossary

Back Stitch



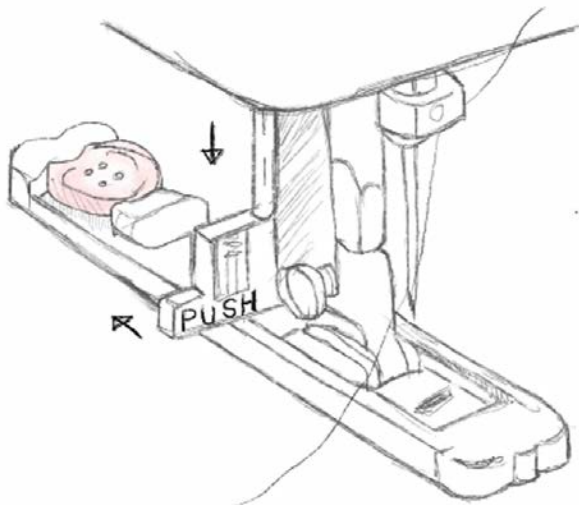
When you start a new seam or finish the seam, always backstitch by hitting the reverse button on your sewing machine. Back stitching consists of 3-4 stitches to lock the stitching and prevent unraveling.

Bias Tape



Bias tape is widely used in neckline, spaghetti strap, and other garment finishings. Prepare the bias strap by cutting in half diagonally to give a nice stretch. When needing to make a long continuous bias tape, sew the diagonal pieces together as long as you need.

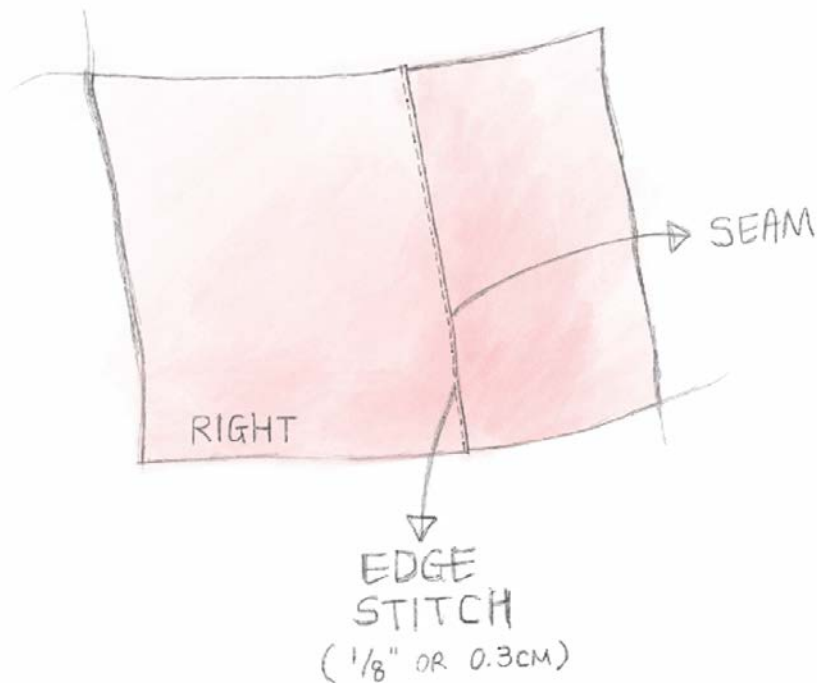
Buttonholes



There are various styles of buttonholes you can create with your sewing machine. For cleaner look, add interfacing and sew over the buttonhole more than once to create nice tight holes.

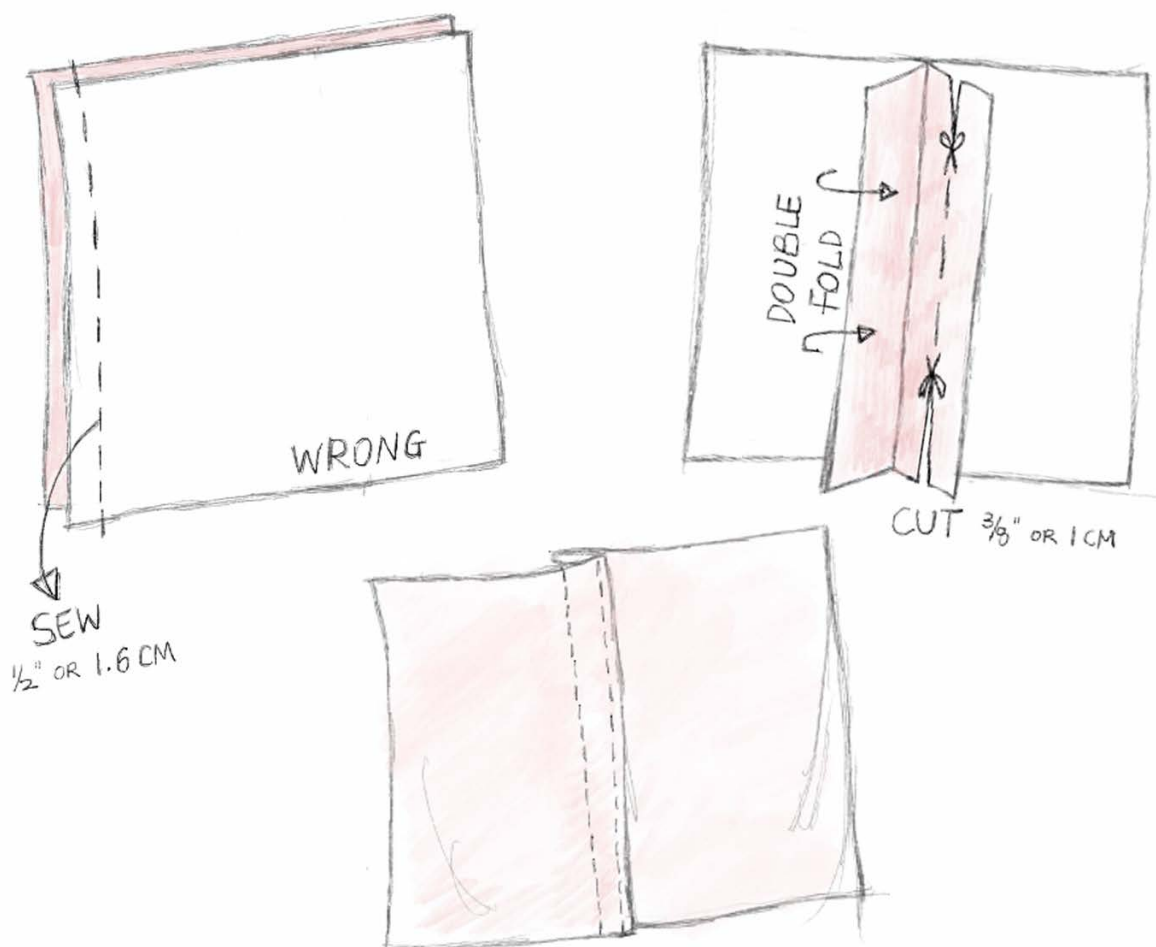
Use a buttonhole foot by inserting the button in the back of the foot, and snap the foot into place. Pull the button hole lever down, and select the buttonhole stitch on your machine. Press the pedal and stitch away, your machine will automatically go through the steps to make an accurate buttonhole.

Edge Stitch



Edge stitches are typically used to decorate or emphasize the original seam line. To achieve clean edge stitch, use a special footer to sew close to the edges without gliding off. Sew slowly to control the fabric.

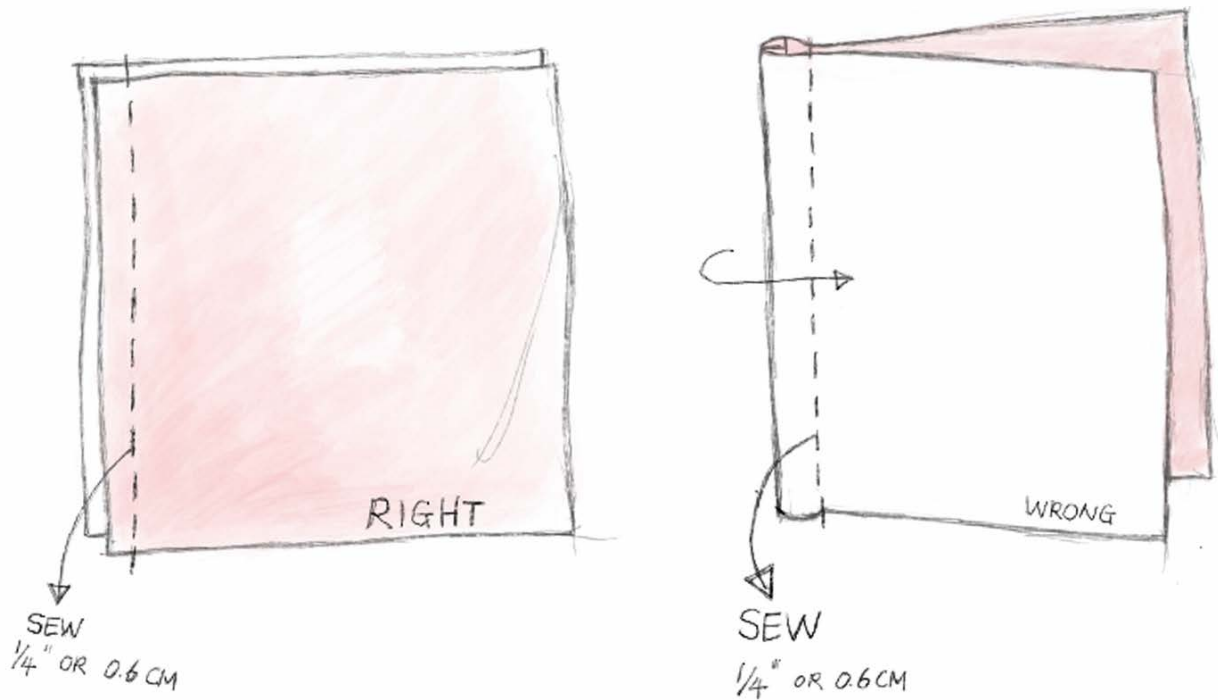
Flat Felled Seam



Flat felled seam or jeans seams is a great way to sew heavy duty fabric or bottoms to strengthen the garment.

Sew the fabric right sides facing each other. Trim one of the seam allowances in half. Turn the raw edge under and fold over to hide the half cut edge. Topstitch down the enclosed seam allowance.

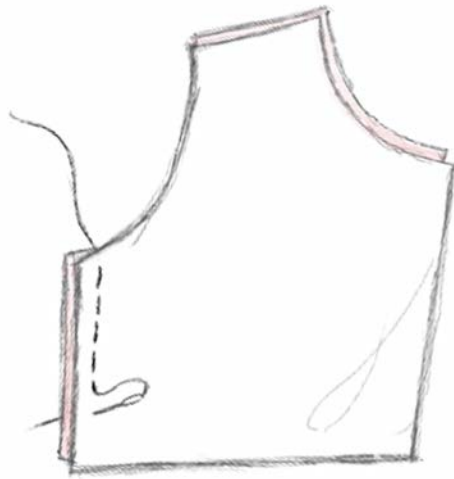
French Seam



When sewing silk or chiffon with delicate fabrication, French seams are a great way to achieve an excellent quality finish.

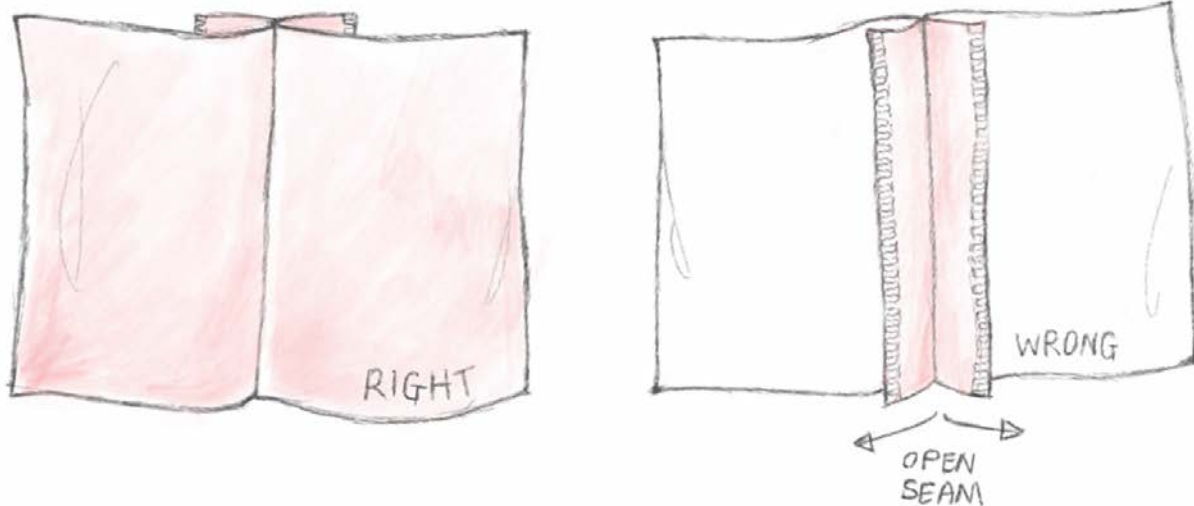
Place wrong sides of fabric facing each other and sew $\frac{1}{4}$ " or 0.6cm. Press the seam and fold the fabric along the seam line. Enclose the seam by stitching $\frac{1}{4}$ " or 0.6cm from the folded edge.

Hand Basting



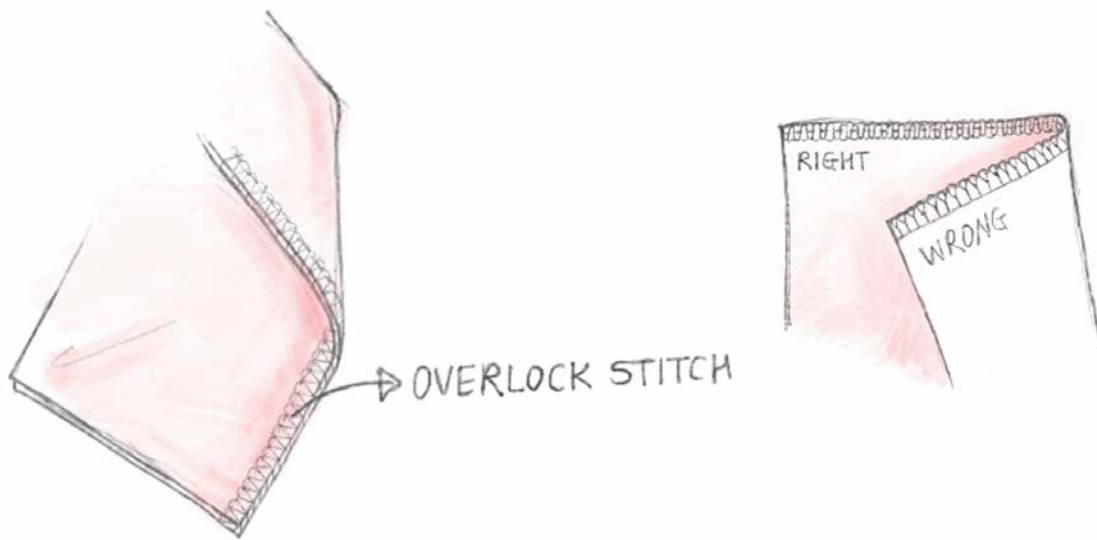
Basting or running stitches are simple hand stitches to use instead of pinning or gathering. Alternatively, you can increase the stitch length and loosen tension on your sewing machine to create a basting look.

Open Seam



Open seams are a technique used to make the seams clean and flat. It can be used for CF, CB, or side seams. Overlock both raw edges first, and then stitch the 2 pieces together to iron the seam open.

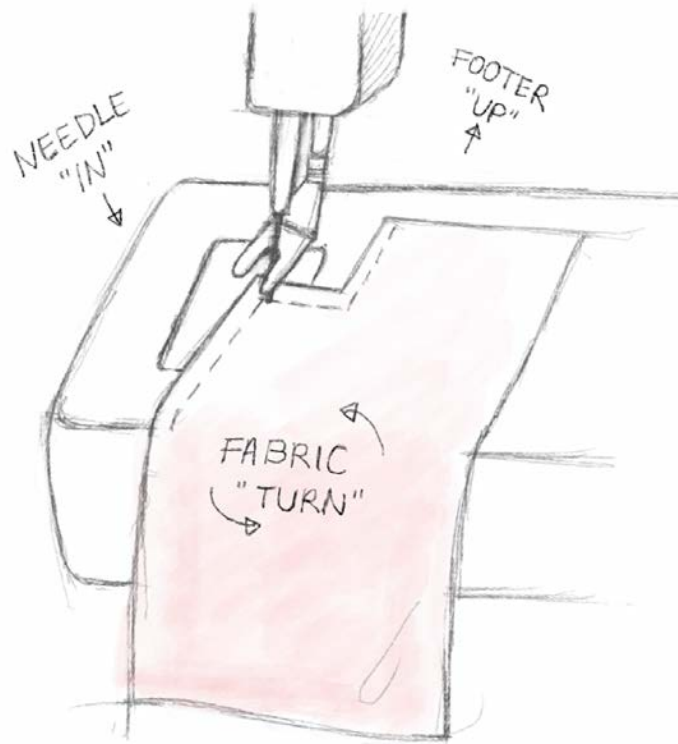
Overlock



Overlock stitches help to bind raw cut edges to prevent from fraying. This technique is mostly accomplished by overlock machine, serger, or your home sewing machine with overlock stitch setting.

Overlock machines have 2 to 3 needles and 2 top threads and lower threads to braid and stitch, which results in a variation of blanket stitch. The knife blade cuts the fabric edge to give a clean overlock stitch.

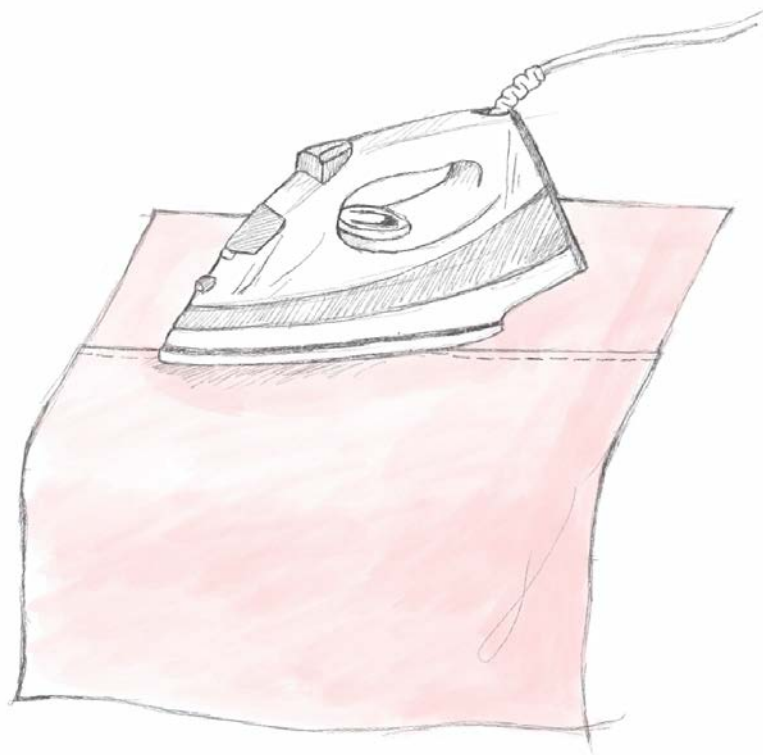
Pivoting



Use the pivoting method when sewing corners or at an angle such as pocket corners, tip of collars, v-neckline, etc.

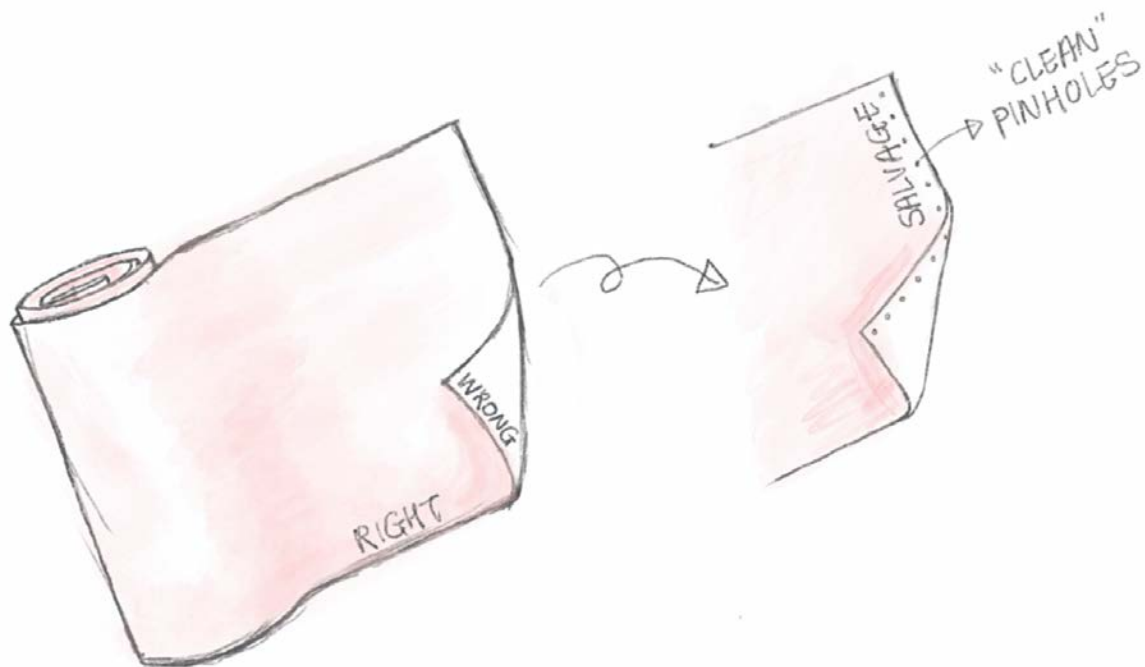
Execute the technique by leaving the needle in the fabric, lift the footer, and then turn the fabric as much as you need. Continue to sew by lowering the footer again, then stitch in the new direction.

Pressing



Steam and iron with pressure after every stitch you make in the garment. Pressing helps to relax the threads and finish the seams cleanly. Be aware to avoid extreme steam on natural fabrics such as cotton and linen due to the risk in shrinkage.

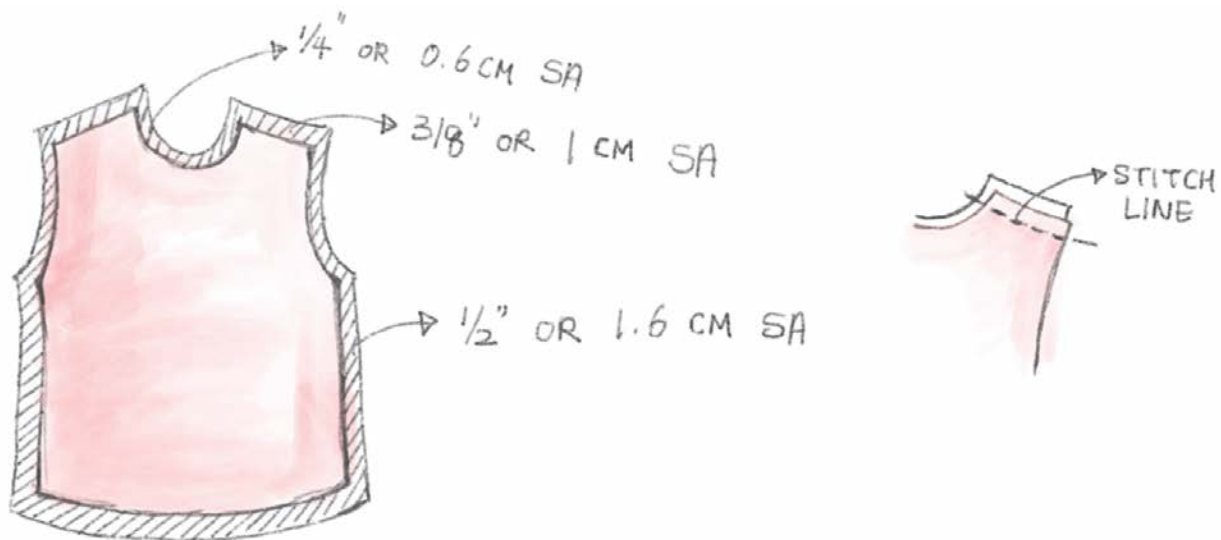
Right side - Wrong side



All fabrics have a right side and wrong side. The right side is mostly worn visibly to the outside whereas the wrong side should be on the inside of the garment. Some fabrics are easy to identify the right or wrong side by sheen or texture, but some might look identical both right and wrong side.

To find out the right and wrong side of the fabric, look for little pinholes along the selvage. The clean side of the holes is the right side.

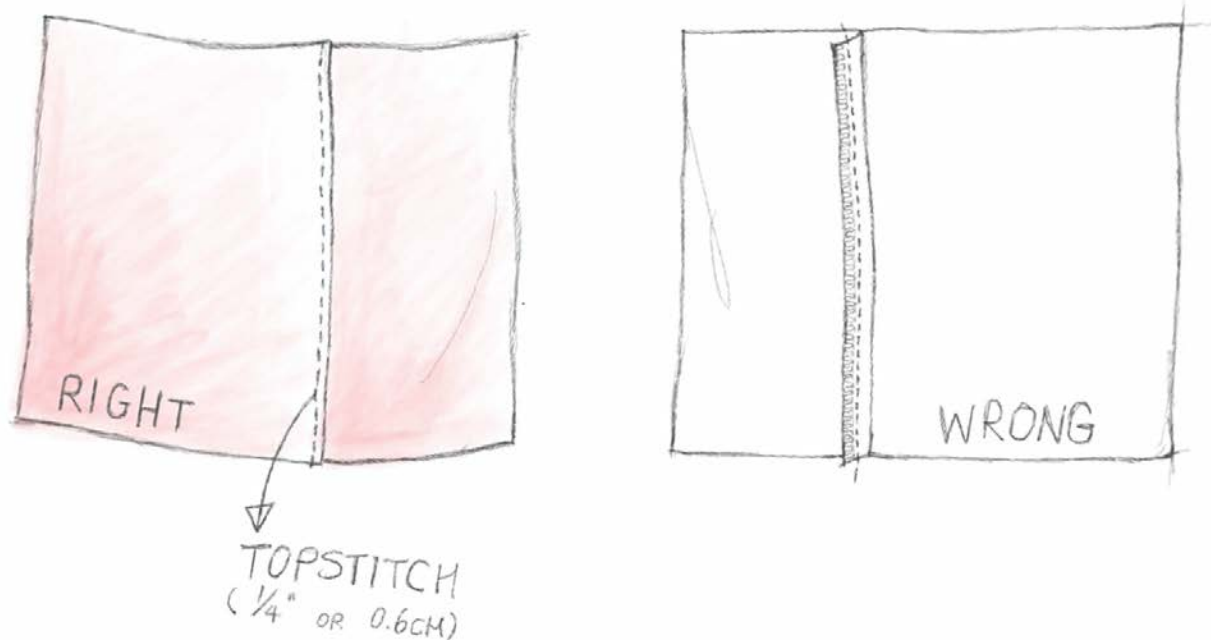
Seam Allowance



The seam allowance or SA is the extra fabric next to the stitch line all around each pattern piece. The additional space allows us to sew everything together.

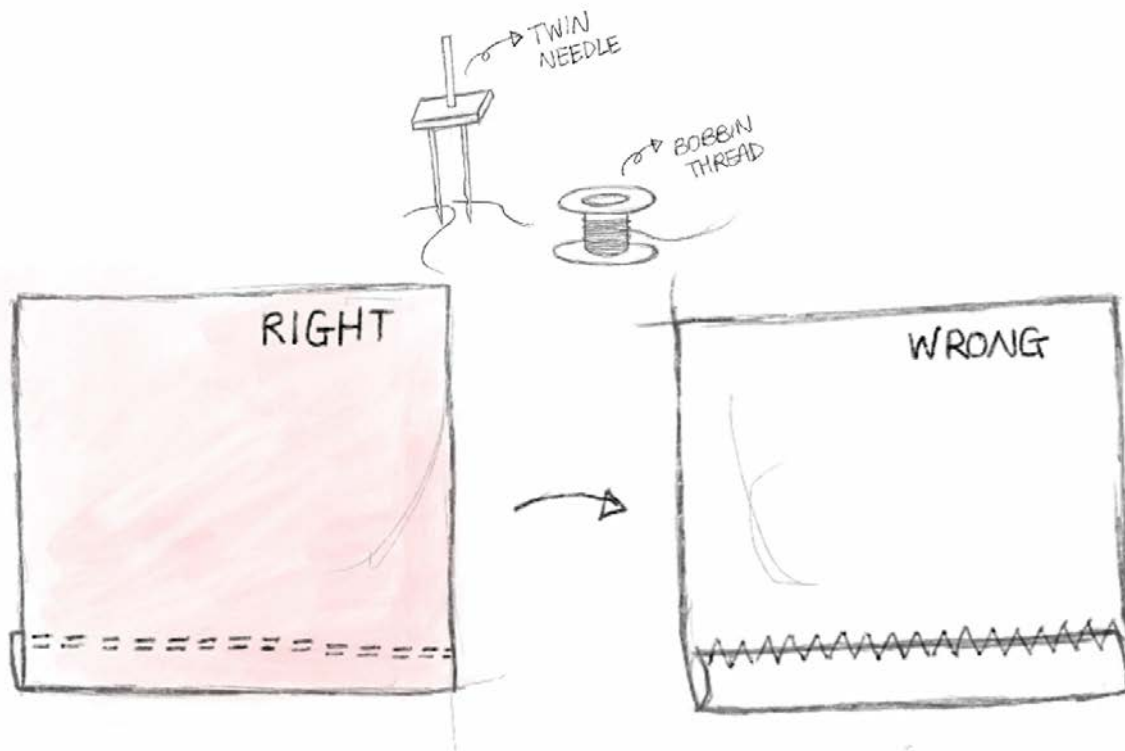
Depending on the seams and styles, the seam allowance is usually ($\frac{1}{4}"$, $\frac{3}{8}"$, $\frac{1}{2}"$) or (.6cm, 1cm or 1.2cm) width. Always refer to the pattern and instruction booklet for accurate seam allowance amount.

Topstitch



The purpose of top stitches are to add strength to the garment. Iron the seam allowance to the side. Straight stitch $\frac{1}{8}$ " or 0.3cm, or $\frac{1}{4}$ " or 0.6cm away from the original seam to sew the right side and seam allowance together.

Twin Needle



Twin needles are used in knit casual or sportswear for clean finishing without needing a double fold hemming method. The 2 top threads and 1 bobbin thread create parallel topstitch on the right side of the fabric and zigzag stitch on the wrong side of the fabric.