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### IMPORTANT:

There is a lot of information in this pattern! Please read all the instructions thoroughly before you start. This will help you to understand the steps when you get to each section.



## Imprint

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## Introduction

These instructions contain more than 250 photos where I show you, step by step, how to sew the wallet "Mini Mynta" by Hansedelli in about 3-6 hours.

"Mini Mynta" measures approximately H 9cm (3 1/2") x W 11cm (4 3/8") and is ideal as a small wallet for parties or vacation, or as a child's wallet. As it is a zip-around wallet, the contents are stored safely.

The stable interfacing makes the wallet comfortable to carry in your hand. Turning your wallet right side out is easy as the stabiliser is inserted at the very end.

The pictures on this page show where each pattern piece will end up later on.

**Pieces 1** and **2** (alternatively, the **combined Piece 1+2** for "one-piece exterior") are the front and back of the wallet.

The **zipper tabs (Piece 3)** are inside at the ends of the zip and cannot be seen.

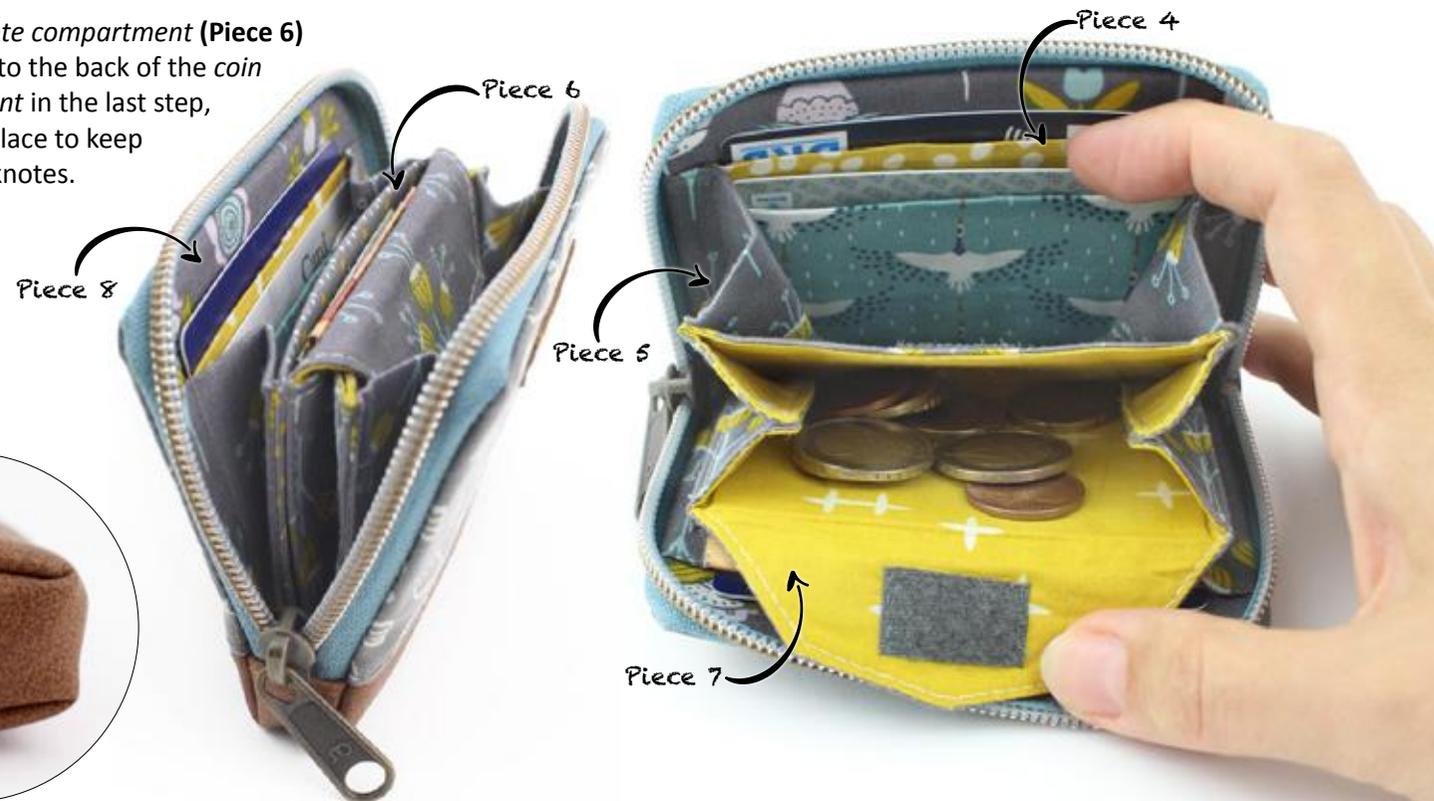
Inside there are four **card slots (Piece 4)** which are attached directly to the **interior pieces (Piece 8)**. You have the option of leaving out the **card slots** (for a child's wallet, for example).

The **accordion gussets (Piece 5)** hold the wallet together and ensure that nothing falls out at the sides. There is room in between to keep receipts or other slips of paper.

The **coin compartment (Piece 7)** opens wide, so that coins are easily accessible. It's closed with a small flap. I recommend using hook-and-loop tap because it makes it easy to open and close the flap, even when the **coin compartment** is full. And you don't have to fumble around for a specific spot.

But a small, flat, easy-to-open snap fastener is also possible. I would not recommend using a magnetic snap, as there is a risk that the magnet will delete the chip cards.

The **banknote compartment (Piece 6)** is attached to the back of the **coin compartment** in the last step, creating a place to keep folded banknotes.



## Important general information

Included **seam allowance is 0.75cm** (which is about  $\frac{1}{4}$ "). The instructions will mention if you should sew with exactly 0.75cm or with a different seam allowance.

Unless mentioned otherwise, make sure that all seams are secured at the beginning and end by backstitching.

### Abbreviations:

- SA = Seam allowance
- DST = Double-sided tape
- g/m<sup>2</sup> = gsm = Grams per square meter (weight of fabric)
- MWI = Medium weight fusible interfacing
- HWS = Heavy fusible stabiliser

"Right sides together" means that the front of each piece of fabric are facing each other.

"Top-stitching" means sewing along the edges on the right side (the front of the fabric) to stabilise them.

"Edgestitch" means sewing approx. 0.25cm ( $\frac{1}{8}$ ") away from the edge.

A dashed black or white line means "sew here".

A solid black or white line means "mark here" or indicates a marking line.

### Recommended stitch lengths:

- Sewing faux leather or similar: **3 - 3,5**
- Top-stitching faux leather or similar: **3,5 - 4** (a shorter stitch length either for stitching or top-stitching can cause the material to tear)
- Sewing lightweight cotton: **2 - 2,5**
- Top-stitching cotton: **2,5 - 3**

### Recommended needles:

- Lightweight cotton: size 70 universal
- Faux leather or similar: Microtex or size 90 universal (denim needles can also be used for thicker layers)

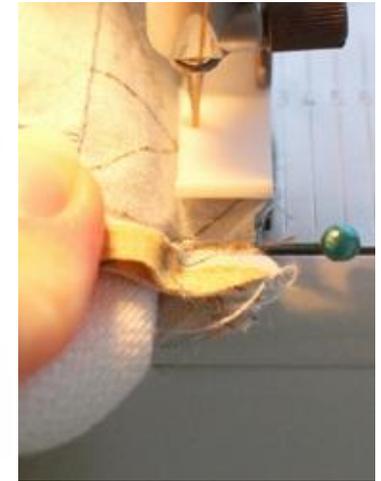
**Do NOT use leather needles!** These types of needles pierce holes in the fabric and are only suitable for genuine leather. These needles can cause faux leather to tear over time.

### Ironing:

Press faux leather **ONLY** on the wrong side with a cloth between the iron and the fabric. Test a scrap to see if your faux leather can be pressed.



Protect faux leather and zippers from the heat of the iron



0.75cm SA using the zipper foot



## List of Materials

Fabrics: (For fabric recommendations check next page)

- 2 exterior fabrics each approx. H 15cm x W 30cm (6" x 12")  
(or 1 exterior fabric H 20 cm (8") for "one-piece exterior")  
(e.g. oilcloth, canvas, faux leather or similar)
- Lining fabrics total amount (approx.) 30cm x 90cm (½ yard)  
(lightweight cotton max. 135g/m<sup>2</sup> or 4 oz/yd<sup>2</sup>, e.g. poplin)

Interfacing: (Requirements based on 90cm (35") wide interfacing)

- 30cm (12") of medium weight fusible interfacing 1 (MWI 1)
- 20cm (8") of medium weight fusible interfacing 2 (MWI 2)
- 10cm (4") of heavy fusible stabiliser (HWS)

Additional:

- 26cm (10 ¼") nylon coil zipper, tape width of 3 - 3.2cm (1 ¼")  
(equivalent to a coil width of 5-6mm = #5 zipper) + 1 slider (a non-lock slider is preferable to an auto-lock slider -> see page 13)
- a piece of **hook-and-loop tape (Velcro)**, 20-25mm (¾" - 1") wide  
(or a small, flat, easy-to-open snap fastener (without explanation))

## Required supplies and tools

Iron, double-sided tape, quilting ruler or geo-triangle, fabric clips and pins, marker pen, corner/edge former, lighter, teflon foot or walking foot (for faux leather), zipper foot, pinking shears, hand sewing needle

## Interfacing: Vlieseline / Pellon

- MWI 1: e.g. **Vlieseline H250 / Pellon 809**
- MWI 2 (a little heavier than the first one):  
e.g. **Vlieseline S320 / Pellon 950F**
- HWS: e.g. **Decovil I / Decovil heavy / Pellon 526**

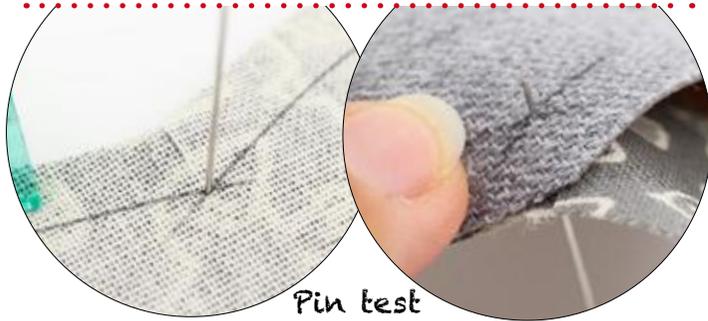


3. Take one of the *exterior top* pieces and the *exterior bottom*. It's best to lay these pieces out in front of you with the right sides facing up. Flip the *exterior top* down onto the *exterior bottom*, right sides together.

4. Align the slanted edges. **IMPORTANT:** the line drawn on the back of the exterior top should meet the edge of the exterior bottom exactly, then everything is correct. The corner of the SA should jut out slightly. Hold the slanted edges in place with fabric clips.

**TIP: Pin test**

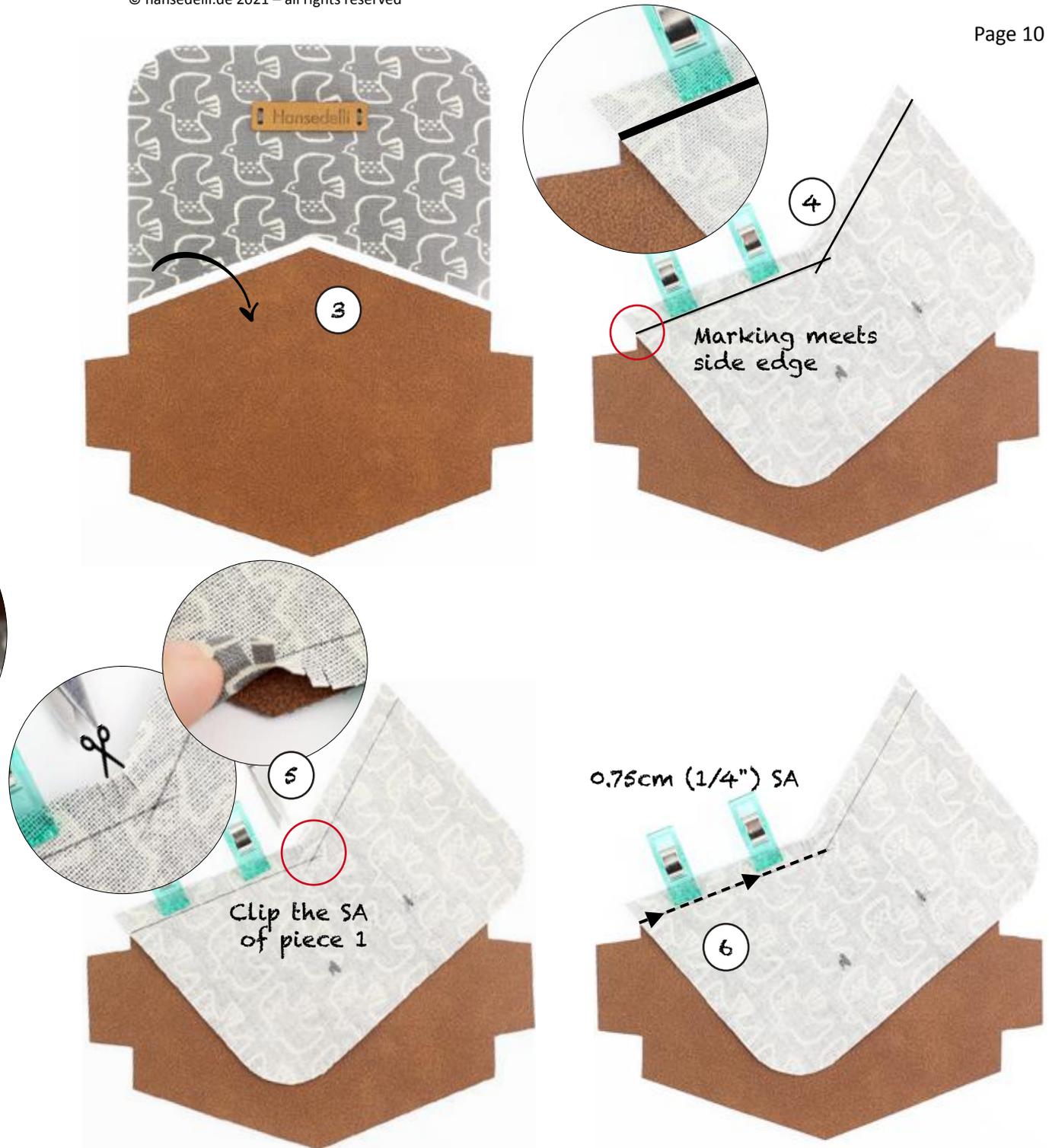
To make sure that the centre crosses of both pieces are directly on top of each other, you can stick a pin into the drawn centre cross from above. On the back, the pin should reappear pretty much exactly at the centre cross.



Pin test

5. Before sewing these pieces together, clip (only) the SA of the exterior top at the inner angle a few times, about 0.5cm ( $\frac{3}{16}$ " ) apart, to 2-3mm ( $\frac{1}{8}$ " ) away from the marked seam. This is important to be able to align the other slanted edge later.

6. Now sew from the edge to the centre point with 0.75cm SA ( $\frac{1}{4}$ " )(sewing exactly on your marking), but only to where the lines cross. For the last stitches use the handwheel to hit the centre cross more accurately.



Baste in place

Start and stop approx. 1cm (3/8") below the edge of the zipper



24. Now you are prepared to attach the zipper. Carefully open the zipper completely. This will make it easier to sew. Now baste the zipper in place with a bit less than 0.75cm (3/8"), using the zipper foot.

Start and stop sewing approx. 1cm (3/8") below the topstitched edge of the zipper. This seam doesn't have to be perfect, as it is only a temporary seam.

However, it is important that the edge of the zipper is always aligned with the edge of the fabric. Now sew to just before the first curve.

25. Once there, press the zipper flat along the curve in your direction. It should make a small crease.

26. Sew until just before this crease.

27. Put down the needle and lift the foot. Now just push the zipper past the needle to the back. The crease is gone and you can put the foot down again and continue sewing.

Make sure that the zipper tape you are sewing on is still aligned with the edge of the fabric.

Using the handwheel makes this part easier.

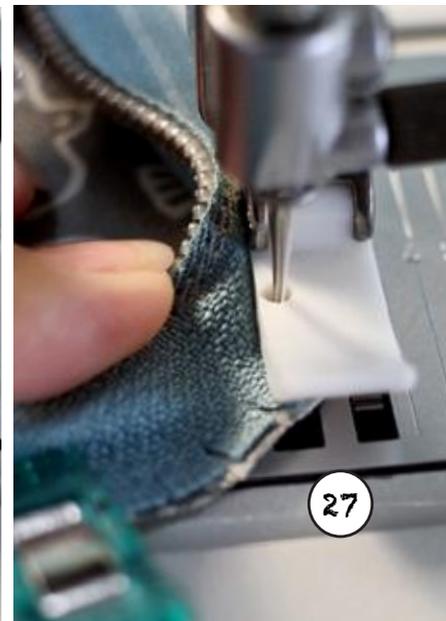
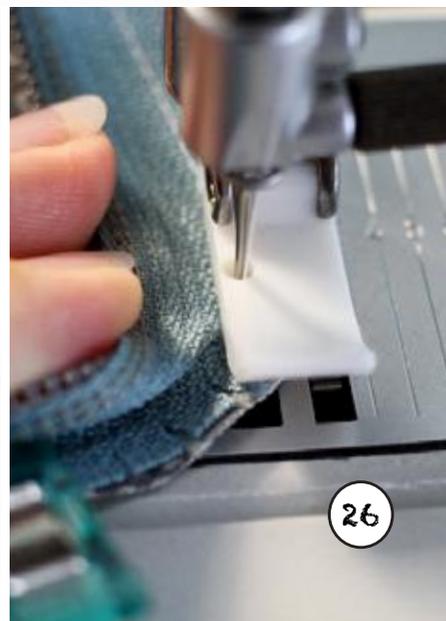
28. Once you have completed the curve, you can now remove the pin, if you used one.

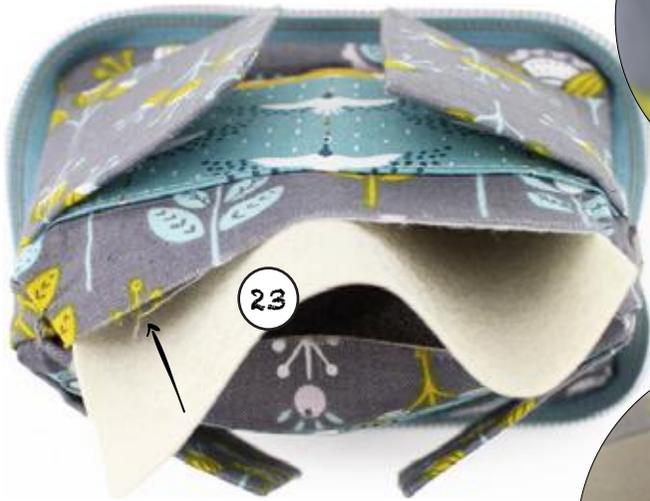
Sew the second curve in the same way. At the end you sew to approx. 1cm (3/8") below the topstitched edge of the zipper.

You've now attached the first *exterior piece* to the zipper.

**TIP:**

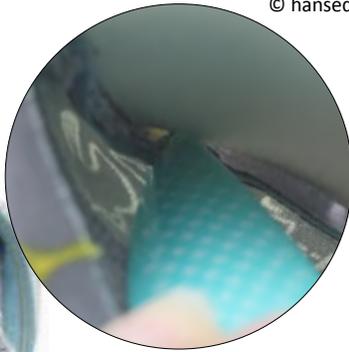
The basting seam with less than 0.75cm (3/8") SA has the advantage that later seams will not be in exactly the same place and the fabric will not be "stressed" (e.g. faux leather). There is also no risk that you might see unwanted stitching lines later.





23

Fusible side  
faces interior  
piece



Place SA between  
stabiliser and ex-  
terior fabric



23. Now you'll add the stabiliser to the wallet. Insert one **Piece 8V** into the first side, so that the fusible side faces towards the lining!

Make sure that the SA inside is ALWAYS between the stabiliser and the exterior fabric so that it won't get fused later. This way you'll avoid getting any unsightly bumps on the outside. Use your edge former to help you push the SA inside to the non-fusible side of the stabiliser.

24. Lay the *exterior pieces* on top of each other and push the stabilizer all the way to the top.

25. Then fuse the stabiliser into place. Since the fusible side is facing the *interior piece*, first press on the *interior piece* with plenty of steam (protect the zipper again). It's important here that the stabiliser is pressed

on well at the top edge, as this edge is visible later. Use the tip of your iron to slowly press along this edge several times. Again I recommend you press on the corner of the ironing board.

26. When the top edge is pressed well, turn the purse over so that the *interior piece* you just fused the stabiliser to is facing the ironing board. Then go in through the turning gap and press the stabiliser from behind (place a cloth over it).

While you are pressing, turn the SA inside at the turning gap, creating a nice straight edge and press the fold well. This is important to help close the turning gap evenly later.

Repeat these steps with the remaining **Piece 8V** on the other side of the wallet.



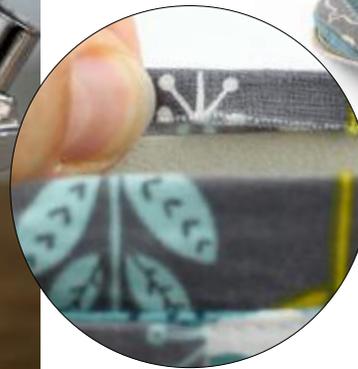
24

Push stabiliser all  
the way to the top



iron on the  
corner of the  
ironing board

25



26

Press SA to the  
inside

17. Press the wallet on the inside one last time, so that the *card slots* lay flat. Put a thick pressing cloth over the zipper so that there's no risk of it being damaged while ironing!

Let your wallet cool down after this final pressing (roughly 30 minutes), before you fill it up.



*Your new wallet is now finished!*

You can find all design examples in the LookBook on my website [www.hansedelli.de](http://www.hansedelli.de)

