

Winning Welts!

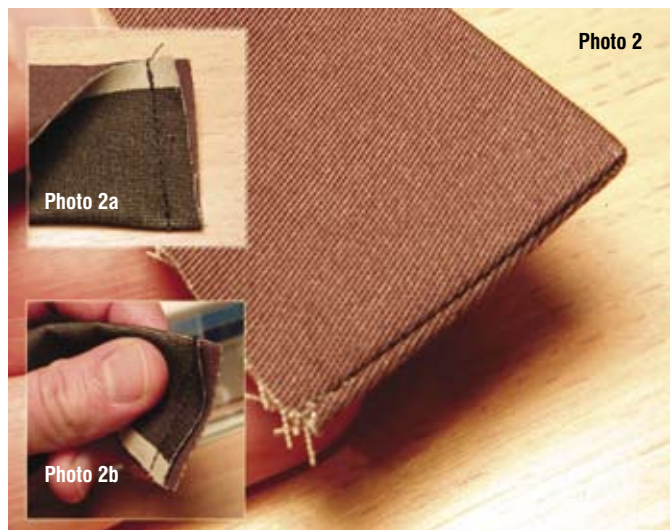
By Martyn Smith



Now that you have tackled and tamed the jetted pocket on the previous pages, you can feel confident about making a welt pocket. Martyn again gives great step-by-step instructions and photos on how to achieve a professional finish. This pocket has two lining pocket pieces rather than one fabric and one lining. Using a 6mm (1/4in) seam allowance makes this method SO easy! Give it a try ...



Mark the position of the pocket mouth and reinforce behind the pocket area with interfacing if the garment doesn't have any in this area. The interfacing should be soft but firm enough to provide a stable reinforcement. For a more refined finish and to ensure the welt doesn't look too chunky when completed, don't interline the seam allowances. See photo 1.



Fold the welt in half, right sides together, stitch the ends and then bag out. To ensure the end seams roll to the back of the welt see photo 2, let the back of the welt slip out 3mm (1/8in) see photo 2a before stitching a 6mm (1/4in) seam. Clip into the corners without trimming the stitching. See photo 2b. Turn through then press well.



Attach the welt to one of the pocket linings with a 6mm (1/4in) seam. Photo 3 shows the right side of welt facing up and the stitched seam on the outside.



This looks odd but is correct. Now place the pocket into position on the garment (welt side towards the garment, with the stitching line on top of the chalked placement line) and stitch on the same row of stitching as when attaching the welt to the pocket bag. This is referred to as 'sandwiching the welt'. See photo 4. You can see that the first stitching line is actually the template for the second stitching line (we're going to sew on top of it), therefore it needs to stop exactly at each end of the welt. One stitch more or less will cause a pucker when turning out, as we need to clip to this point shortly.

Now with the wrong side of the other pocket lining facing up, butt it





Photo 6



Photo 9



Photo 7

up to the other. Stitch this seam 6mm ($\frac{1}{4}$ in) seam from the other raw edge, see photo 5, stopping 1cm ($\frac{3}{8}$ in) shorter than the first stitching line at each end to prevent the lugs (the technical name for the welt triangles we get when cut) from being weak. By using a 6mm ($\frac{1}{4}$ in) seam on both these seams, the

inside pocket-bag seam will be hidden inside the pocket when finished.

Cut up between the pocket linings, stopping short by 6mm ($\frac{1}{4}$ in) from the shortest stitching line, and then mitre clip each end, it will be an uneven mitre. See photo 6. Pull the pocket bags through gently, see photo 7, and arrange the bag till it looks like photo 8.

Edge-stitch the welt into position, ensuring the lugs are flat inside the pocket. See photo 9. Stitch the pocket linings together. See photo 10.

Photo 11 shows the lining seam sitting well down into the pocket, therefore reducing bulk in the finished pocket by not having to use self-fabric for one of the pocket linings. Don't over press this pocket from the front of the garment; press from the back instead so there is no bruising on the outside. Having used 6mm ($\frac{1}{4}$ in) seams, no interfacing in the seam allowances and lining for the pockets will give you a much flatter pocket overall. I learnt this method when I first started my trade and have seen many ways of making this pocket but have never been tempted to change.

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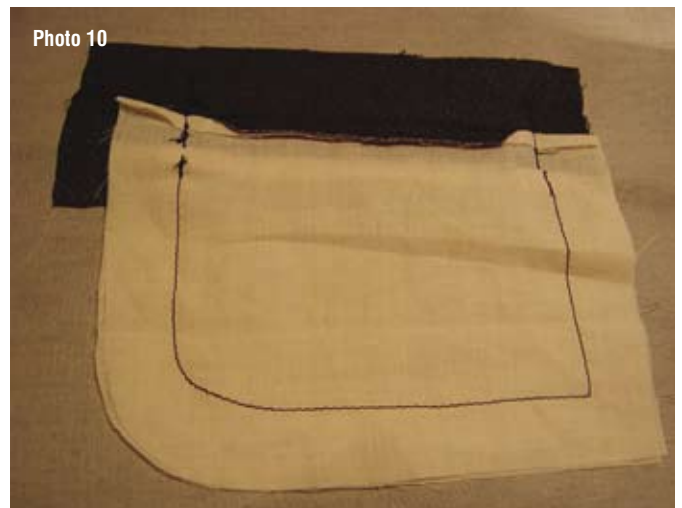


Photo 10



Photo 8



Photo 11