

- SUPPLIES NEEDED**
- 3 YARDS OF 24" WIDE FABRIC
 - SHARP SCISSORS
 - REMOVABLE MARKING MEDIUM (chalk, wax, tailor's tack, etc.)
 - 1/2" NON-SERRATING ZIPPER
 - THREAD
 - SEWING MACHINE
- OPTIONAL**
- 1/2 YARD OF THINNER POCKET FABRIC
 - FUSIBLE INTERFACING

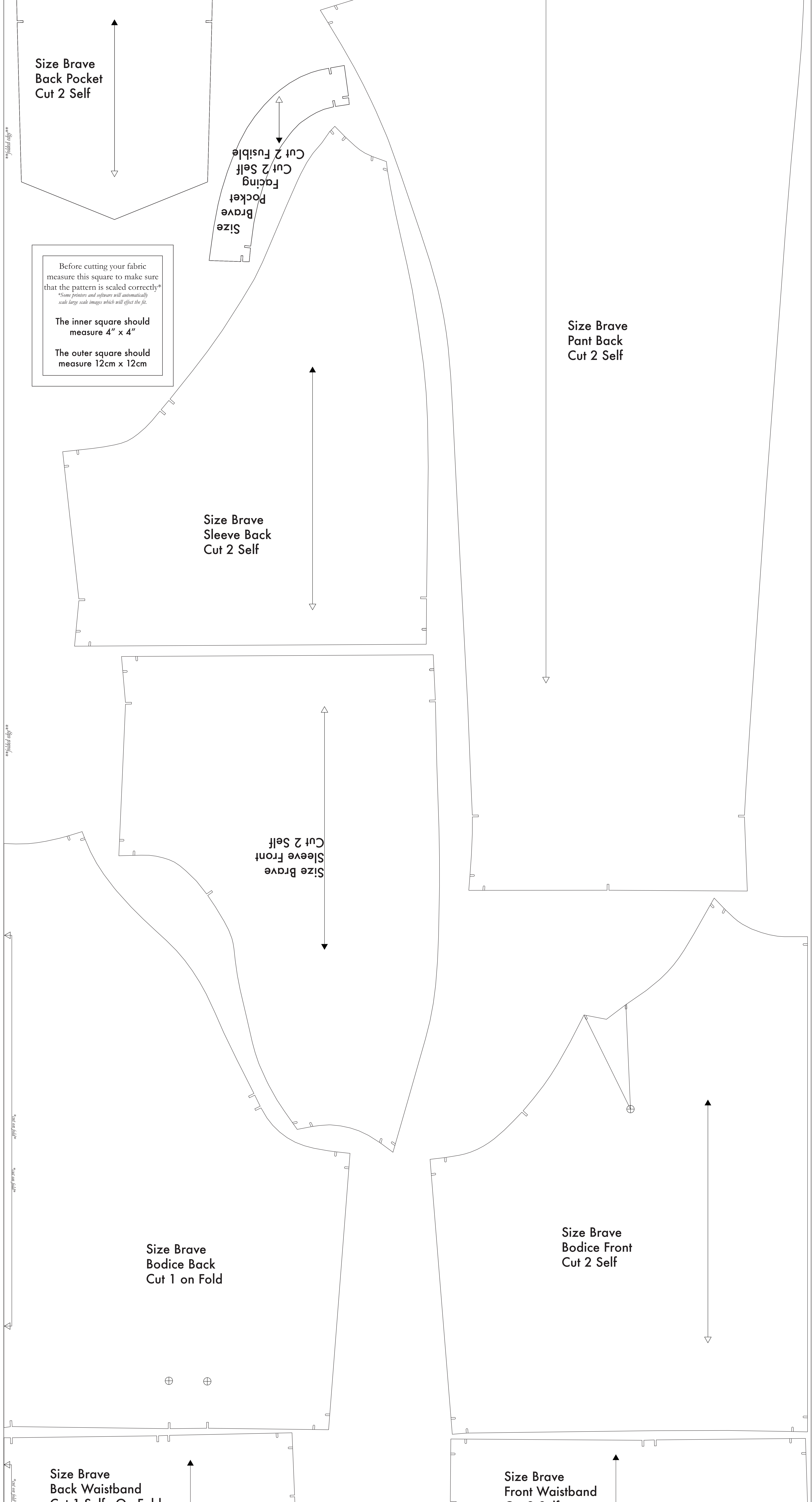
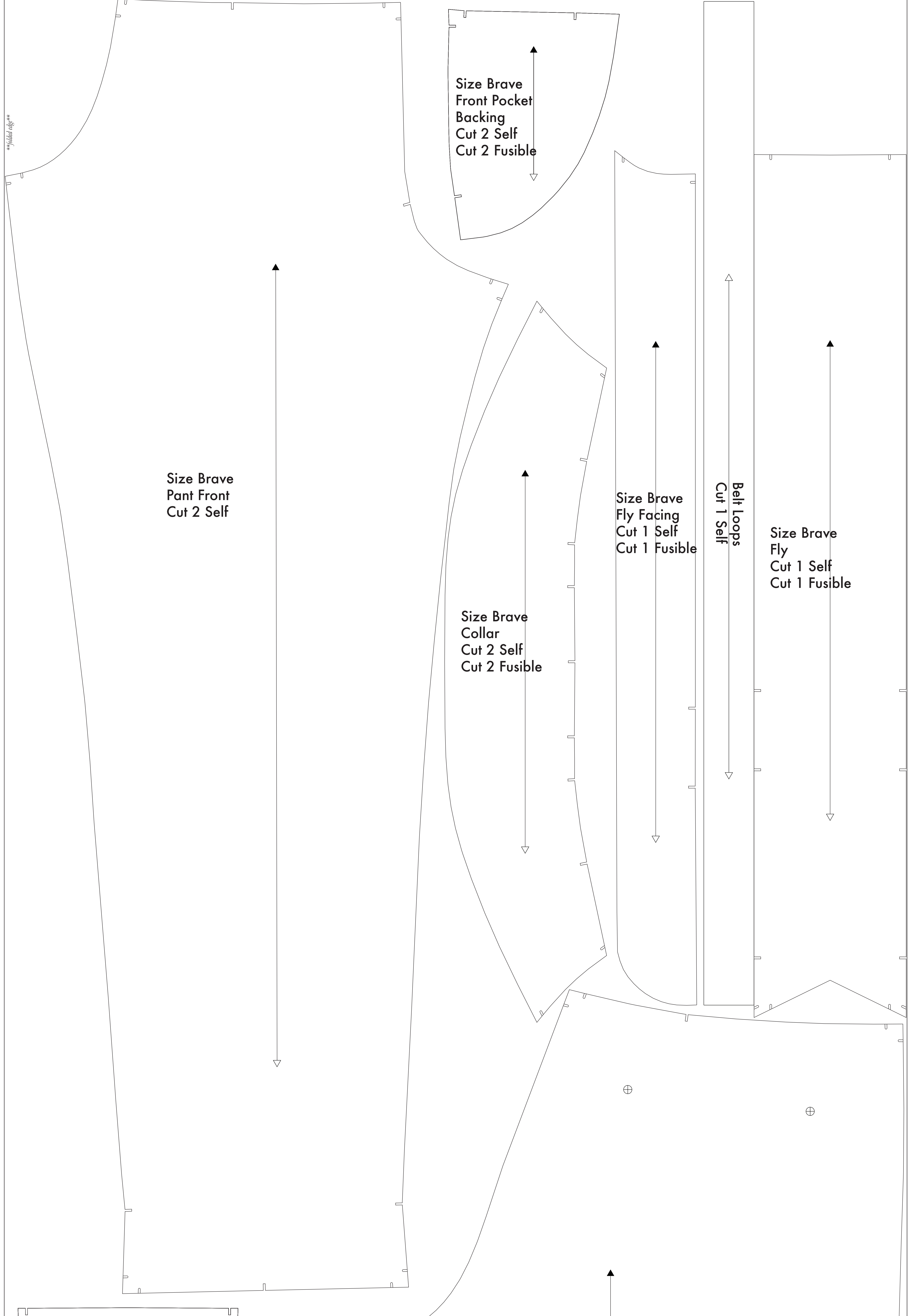
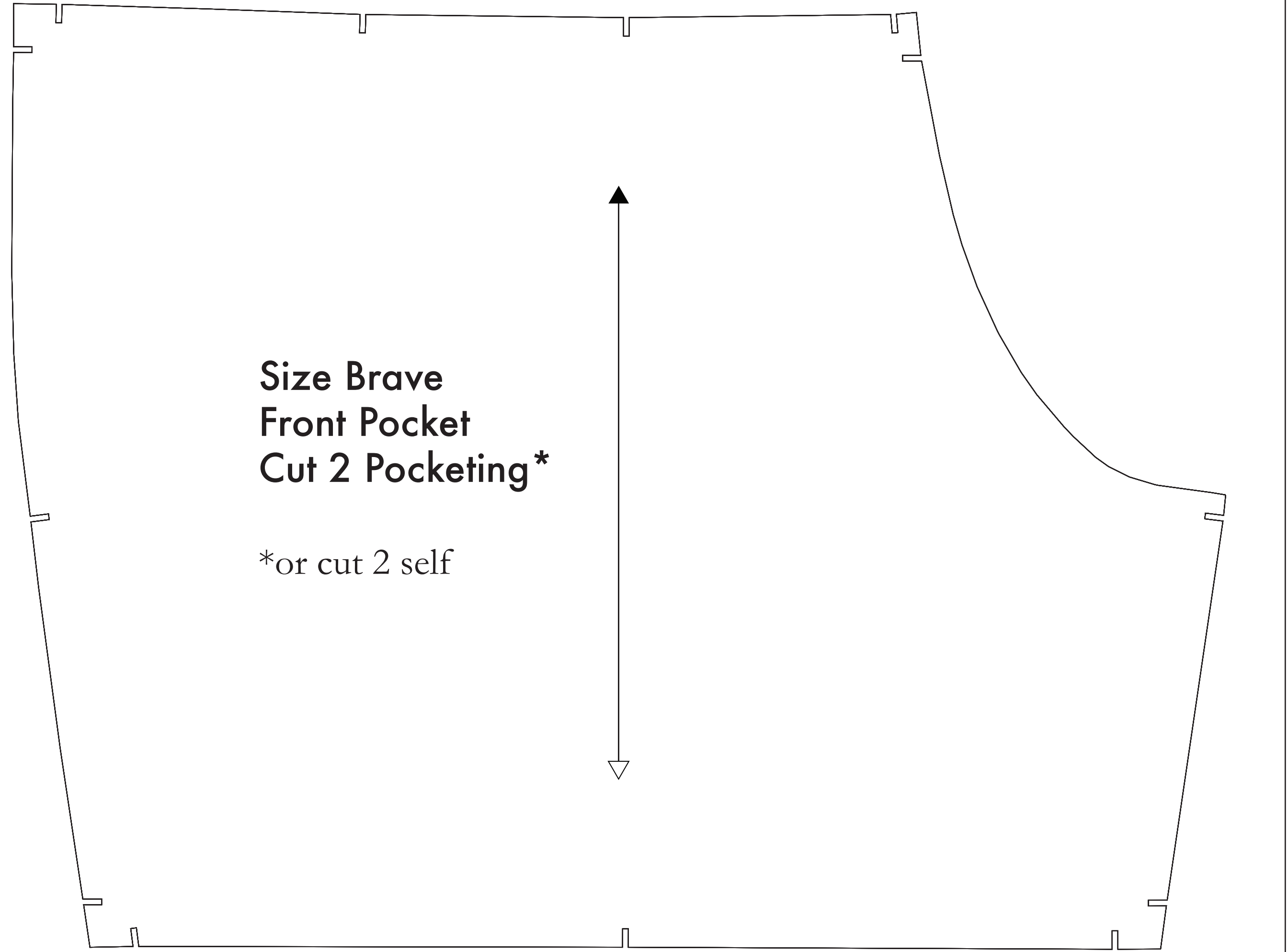
CUTTING INSTRUCTIONS

1. Print pattern. You can print this document (and on sheets of standard size paper and tape the pieces together, or print on a wide-format printer (36" or wider). Print (do not offer this service for approximately \$12). If available to you, the BKS recommends wide-format printing.
2. Once your pattern is printed, cut along the outermost rectangle to remove any excess paper. This template should be roughly a 54" wide or larger piece of fabric that has been folded in half. If your fabric is less than 54" wide use **NOTE A**. For maximum yield this pattern is laid out for fabric that does not have a direction. For fabric with a nap, such as velvet or tulle, or fabric with a clear directional grain use **NOTE B**.
3. Fold your fabric in half along the lengthwise grain matching selvedge edge to selvedge edge. Selvedge is the self-finished edge of fabric. This narrow border keeps the fabric from unraveling or fraying. (Often it has an edge that resembles a tiny fringe, though you can frequently find a clearly finished line will be found). Avoid this edge in your cut pieces as the texture frequently differs from the main body of the fabric.
4. Place the paper template on top of your fabric, matching the folded edge of the fabric with the side of the paper marked "folded edge".
5. Place pins throughout the template, pinning together both layers of fabric as well as the paper.
6. Cut around the perimeter of each piece.
7. Laying the pieces in place, you will next need to snip each of the notches, taking care to not snip beyond the end of the shape.
8. *Notches are to be placed along the edge of the pattern. Some notches indicate seam allowances, while others indicate the line of your pattern piece and/or seam.*
9. Mark all measure and fold lines. Using a pins, bring together both pieces of fabric and the pattern, mark the center of each dart hole with chalk, wax or other removable, non-permanent tool. A tailor's tack may also be used. *These notches and dots are to be used as indicated by the following panel.*
10. **OPTIONAL:** Cut fusible interfacing pieces (see **NOTE C** for more info). Pattern pieces that use fusible will be marked with the direction "Cut 1 Fusible" or "Cut 2 Fusible". These pieces are the Collar Fly, Fly Facing, Front Pocket Facing, and Front Pocket Backing. To cut the fusible, lay the material down with the glue side facing up, then place your pattern down and cut around the perimeter of each piece and notch.
11. Cut the Front Pocket Bag out of a higher pocketing material. If you are not using a pocketing material, then the Front Pocket Bag may be cut alongside your other pattern pieces. *Padding is used to make look in case of thicker material. - The end part or sample of padding is not part of the piece.*

NOTE A: FABRIC LESS THAN 54" WIDE
 If your fabric is less than 54" wide, you will need to cut your pattern piece vertically from the right selvedge and down a least an your fabric width, you to position the pattern piece on the fabric as needed. The pattern pieces are not to be cut on the selvedge. The pattern pieces are not to be cut on the selvedge. The pattern pieces are not to be cut on the selvedge. The pattern pieces are not to be cut on the selvedge.

NOTE B: FABRIC WITH NAP OR DIRECTIONAL PATTERN
 Lay fabric with nap side or directional pattern side with a clear directional grain, or in matching stripes with a fold, so that the nap or directional pattern runs vertically. Then, lay the pattern piece on the fabric, then lay the fabric flat on the table. Then, matching stripes or the fabric, then lay the fabric flat on the table. Then, matching stripes or the fabric, then lay the fabric flat on the table. Then, matching stripes or the fabric, then lay the fabric flat on the table.

NOTE C: USING FUSIBLE INTERFACING
 Fusible interfacing is a material that is used to reinforce, stabilize, and stabilize certain pieces in a garment. With the use of fusible interfacing to reinforce the fabric, the fabric will be stronger and more durable. The use of fusible interfacing is optional. The use of fusible interfacing is optional. The use of fusible interfacing is optional.



Before cutting your fabric measure this square to make sure that the pattern is scaled correctly*

*Some printers and software will automatically scale large size images which will affect the fit.

The inner square should measure 4" x 4"

The outer square should measure 12cm x 12cm