

SUPPLIES NEEDED

- 3 1/4 YARDS OF 54" WIDE FABRIC
- SHARP SCISSORS
- REMOVABLE MARKING MEDIUM (chalk, wax, tailor's tack, etc.)
- 1/2" NON-SERRATED ZIPPER
- THREAD
- SEWING MACHINE

OPTIONAL:

- 1/2 YARD OF THINNER POCKET FABRIC
- FUSIBLE INTERFACING

CUTTING INSTRUCTIONS

1. Print pattern. You are print this document that on sheets of standard size paper and use the pieces together, or print on a wide-format printer (36" or wider). Print sheets offer this service for approximately \$12. If available to you, the 3DZ commercial wide-format printing.
2. Once your pattern is printed, cut along the outermost rectangle to remove any excess paper. This template should fit exactly on 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 and the pattern is laid out for fabric that does not have a direction. For fabric with a grain, such as velvet or corduroy or fabric with a clear directional print use **NOTE B**.
3. Fold your fabric in half along the lengthwise grain matching selvage edge to selvage edge. Sewage in the self-folded edge of fabric. This narrow band keeps the fabric from stretching or fraying. Once it has an edge that matches size (long, though just as frequently, a clearly finished line will be found). Avoid this edge in your cut piece as the pieces throughout differ from the main body of the fabric.
4. Place the paper template on top 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 pins in place, you will need to step each of the number, taking care to not step beyond the end of the design.

NOTE A: FABRICS LESS THAN 54" WIDE
 If your fabric is less than 54" wide it will need to be cut into two pieces and laid flat. One piece is laid flat and the other piece is laid on top of it. The pieces are then pinned together and cut out. This method ensures that each piece piece faces the right direction. To find the precise matching side of the fabric, fold the fabric in half and then have someone else remove the pins, or piece of the fabric. When someone else removes the pins, they will see the right side of the fabric. If you are unable to find the right side of the fabric, then mark the side of the fabric that you want to use. When the top and bottom pieces are together from the edge of your fabric then the pattern piece is correctly positioned.

NOTE B: FABRIC WITH NAP OR DIRECTIONAL PATTERN
 For fabric with a nap such as velvet or corduroy, there will be a directional pattern on the pattern. You will need to cut the fabric in the direction of the nap. This means that you will need to cut the fabric in the direction of the nap. This means that you will need to cut the fabric in the direction of the nap. This means that you will need to cut the fabric in the direction of the nap.

NOTE C: USING FUSIBLE INTERFACING
 Fusible interfacing is a material that is used to stiffen, strengthen, and stabilize construction or garments. While the use of fusible interfacing is optional, the following instructions are provided to help you understand how to use fusible interfacing in the construction of jumpsuits.

OPTIONAL: 1) Cut fusible interfacing pieces (see NOTE C for more info). Pattern pieces that are fusible will be marked with the direction "Cut 2 Fusible" or "Cut 1 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 mark.

2) Cut the Front Pocket Bag out of a lighter pocketing material. If you are not using a pocketing material, then the Front Pocket Bag may be cut directly from other pattern pieces. Pocketing is used in other both in case of lighter material - 3 or 400 that an example of pocketing in any part of the jumps.

