



- SUPPLIES NEEDED**
- 3 YARDS OF 54" WIDE FABRIC
  - SHARP SCISSORS
  - REMOVABLE MARKING MEDIUM (chalk, wax, tailor's rock, etc.)
  - 1/2" NON-SEPARATING ZIPPER
  - THREAD
  - SEWING MACHINE
- optional:*
- 1/2 YARD OF THINNER POCKET FABRIC
  - FUSIBLE INTERFACING

**CUTTING INSTRUCTIONS**

1. Print pattern. You can print this document sized to sheets of standard size paper and tape the pieces together, or print on a wide-format printer (36" or wider). Print sheets after this service for approximately \$12. If available to you, the PDF convenience-wide-format printing.
2. Once your pattern is printed, cut along the contour outline to remove any excess paper. This template should fit neatly 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 yield this pattern is laid out for fabric that does not have a direction. For fabric with a grain, such as where a corduroy or flannel, with a clear directional grain, use **NOTE B**.
3. Fold your fabric in half along the lengthwise grain matching shoulder edge to shoulder edge. Scavage is the self-finished edge of fabric. This narrow border keeps the fabric from unraveling or fraying. Often it has an edge that resembles raw fabric, though just as frequently, a finely 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 your fabric, matching the folded edge of the fabric with the side of the paper marked "Shoulder edge".
5. Place pins throughout the template printing together both layers of fabric as well as the paper.
6. Cut around the perimeter of each piece.
7. Leaving the pins in place, you will need to snip each of the notches, taking care to not snip beyond the end of the 1/4" depth.

**NOTE A - FABRIC LESS THAN 54" WIDE**  
If your fabric is less than 54" wide, you will need to cut with extreme care, adjusting from the paper markings and ensure a firmness on your fabric allow you to repeat the pattern pieces on the other side of your fabric. The pattern pieces are laid out for fabric that does not have a direction. For fabric with a grain, such as where a corduroy or flannel, with a clear directional grain, use **NOTE B**.

**NOTE B - FABRIC WITH NAPO OR DIRECTIONAL PATTERN**  
Cut fabric with care, with a clear directional grain. Mark the grain direction with a small arrow. To cut the pattern pieces, cut along the shoulder edge of your fabric. To ensure that they are parallel to the grain, draw a line down from the top grain arrow to the edge of the fabric, then snip that line, starting with the bottom arm. Then the top and bottom arms are separated from the edge of your fabric from the pattern piece is correctly oriented.

**NOTE C - USING FUSIBLE INTERFACING**  
Fusible interfacing is a material that is used to stabilize, strengthen, and hold-in some pieces in a garment. While the use of fusible interfacing is optional, the Pattern Notes section contains a link to resources that will ensure you are using interfacing the recommended way.

