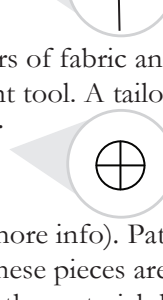


- SUPPLIES NEEDED**
- 2 YARDS OF 24" WIDE FABRIC
 - SHARP SCISSORS
 - REMOVABLE MARKING MEDIUM (chalk, wax, tailor's tack, etc.)
 - 1 - 24" NON-SEPARATING ZIPPER
 - IRON
 - SEWING MACHINE
- optional:**
- 1/2 YARD OF THINNER POCKET FABRIC
 - FUSIBLE INTERFACING

CUTTING INSTRUCTIONS

1. Your 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 shops offer this service for approximately \$12. If available to you, the B2B recommends wide format printing.
2. Once your pattern is printed, cut along the statement rectangle to remove any excess paper. This template should fit comfortably on a 5' wide or longer piece of fabric that has been folded in half. If your fabric is less than 54" wide, see **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 corduroy or fabric with a clear directional print see **NOTE B**.
3. Fold your fabric in half along the lengthwise grain reaching the edge to the edge. Fold the fabric so that the self-finished edge of fabric. This narrow border keeps the fabric from unraveling or fraying. Once it has an edge that resembles one from a factory, through your ironing, a clearly finished edge will be formed. Avoid the edge to your cut piece 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 your hand over the template, pinning together both layers of fabric as well as the paper.
6. Cut around the perimeter of each piece.
7. Laying the piece on fabric, you will need to use each of the notches, taking care to not snip beyond the end of the U-shape?
 - Notches are used to signal markings that are found throughout the pattern.
 - Some notches indicate seam allowances, which others will help you line up pattern pieces while sewing.
8. Mark all interior doll holes. Using a pin, bring together both layers of fabric, and the pattern, mark the center of each doll hole with chalk, wax, or other removable, non-permanent mark. A tailor's tack may also be used. These interior doll holes, or markings, are indicated by the following symbol:
 

They will be marked on the front back, bodice back, and front pant pieces.
9. **OPTIONAL:** Use fusible interfacing pieces (see **NOTE C** for more info). Pattern pieces that use 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 notch.
10. 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 alongside your other pattern pieces. *Printing is used to show how to use of lighter material - You will find an example of pocketing on any pair of blue jeans.*

NOTE A: FABRIC LESS THAN 54" WIDE
If your fabric is less than 54" wide you will need to cut with pattern pieces laid flat. From the paper template and move it down to your fabric taking care to position the pattern piece in the direction shown. The pattern pieces are laid out for fabric that does not have a direction. To find the grainline markings will be the single line for the grainline. After you have laid out the pattern pieces, you should not need to be the edge of your fabric. From the top arrow point to the edge of the fabric, then mark the top arrow point to the bottom arrow. When the top and bottom arrows are equidistant 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, fabric with a directional pattern, such as a plaid, check, or floral, you will need to cut the pattern pieces with the nap or grainline. Lay the fabric flat, matching the top and bottom arrows to the edge of your fabric, ensuring that the solid black arrow faces to your fabric, pointing in the same direction.

NOTE C: USING FUSIBLE INTERFACING
Fusible interfacing is a material that is made of polyester, acrylic, and cotton fibers. It is used to stabilize, strengthen, and add body to fabric pieces in a garment. When the use of fusible interfacing is required, the pattern pieces will be marked with a light to medium weight line or a red line indicating the placement of the interfacing.

