

**SUPPLIES NEEDED**

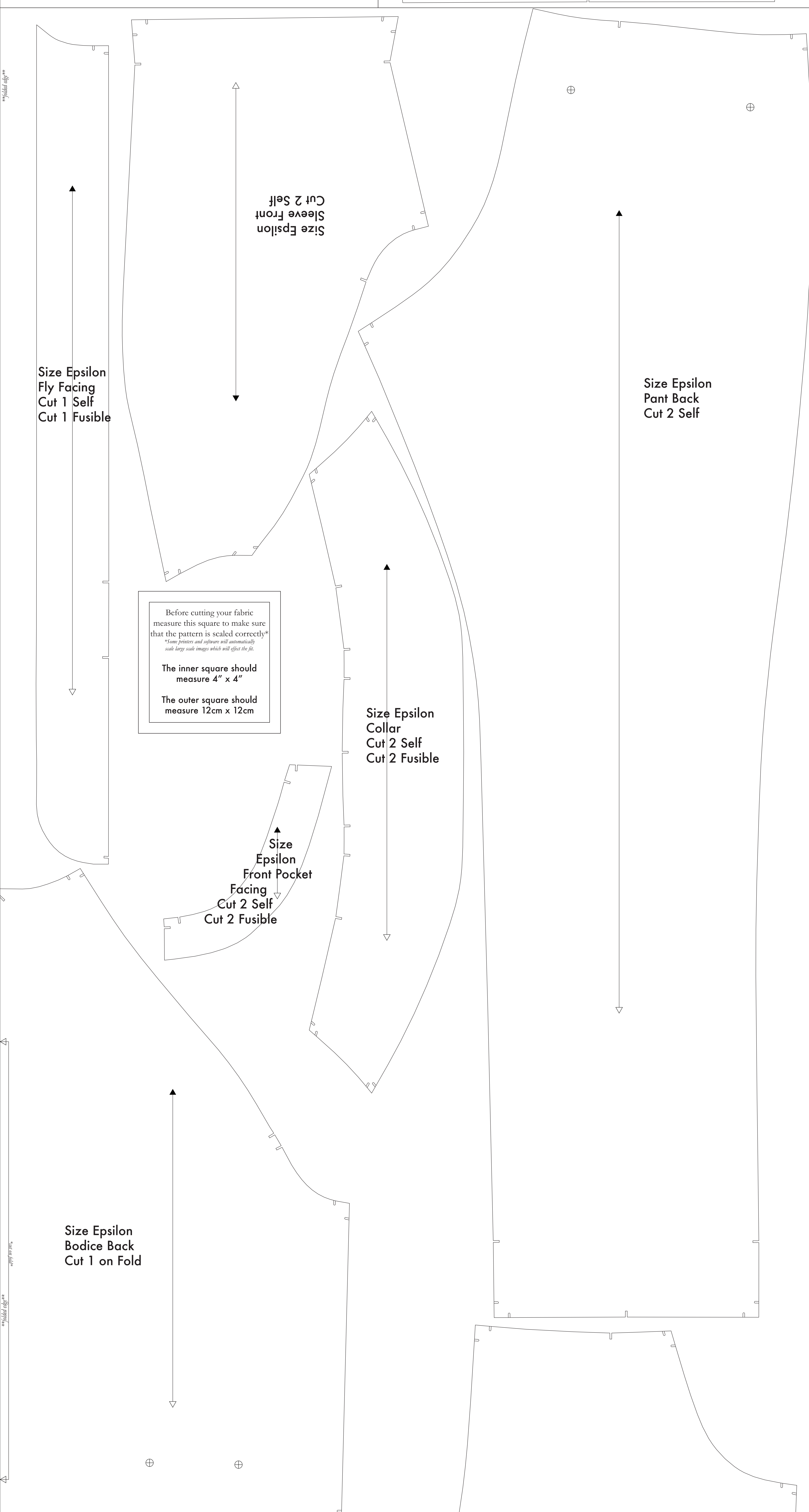
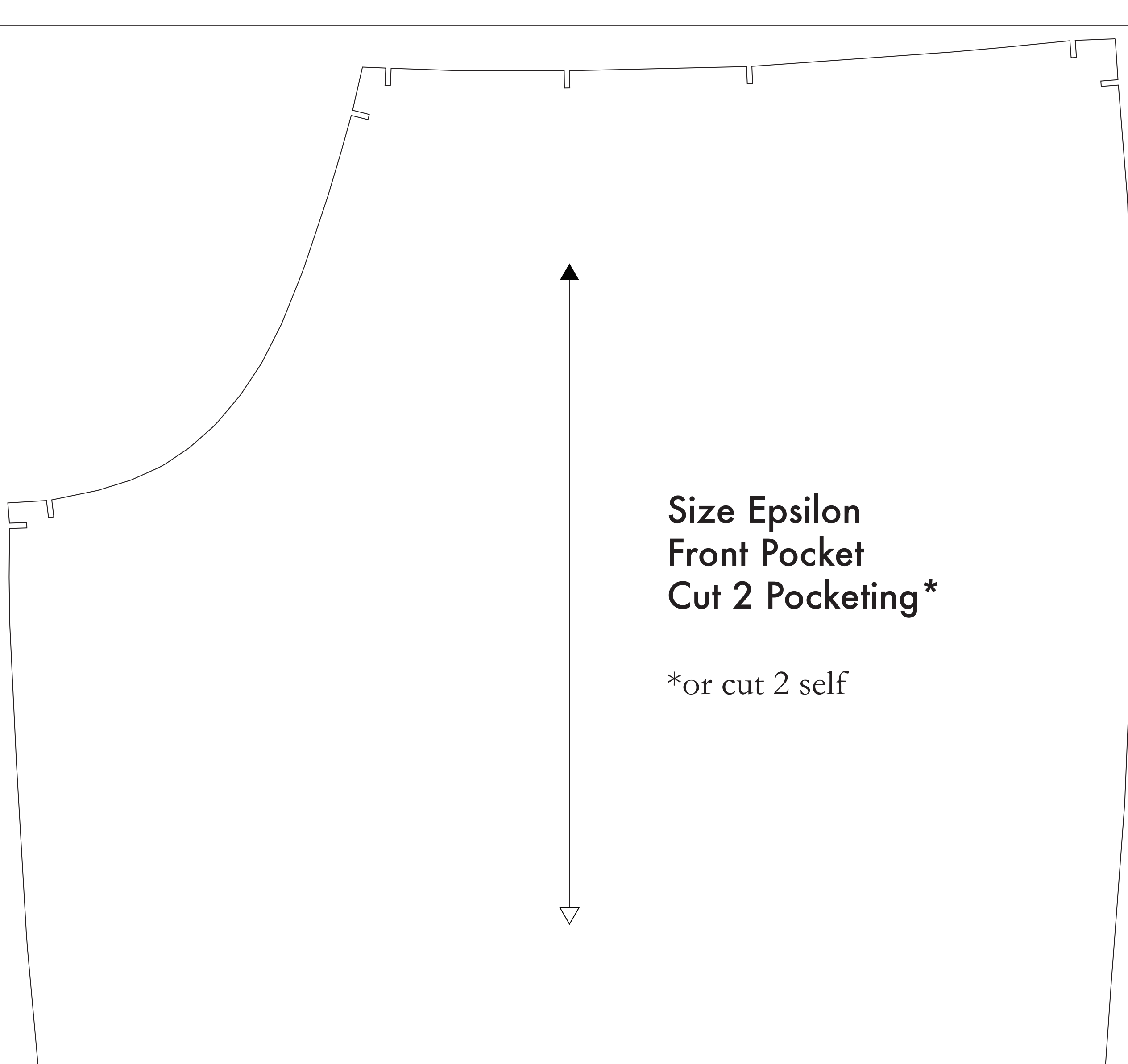
- 3 1/4 YARDS OF 54" WIDE FABRIC
- SHARP SCISSORS
- REMOVABLE MARKING MEDIUM (chalk, wax, tallow's tuck, etc.)
- 1" 26" NON-SEPARATING ZIPPER
- THREAD
- SEWING MACHINE (optional)
- 1/2 YARD OF THINNER POCKET FABRIC
- FUSIBLE INTERFACING

**CUTTING INSTRUCTIONS**

1. Print pattern. You can print the document on a sheet of standard size paper and tape the pieces together, or print on a wide-format printer (36" or wider). Print sheets offer the service for approximately \$12. If available to you, the HDX economical wide-format printer.
2. Trace your pattern. Print the pattern on a sheet of paper. The template should be exactly as a 54" wide or larger piece of fabric that has been folded in half. If your fabric is less than 54" wide, you may need to print the pattern on a larger piece of paper. **NOTE A:** For maximum yield, the pattern is laid out for fabric that does not have a direction. For fabric with a direction, you may need to print the pattern on a larger piece of paper. **NOTE B:** Fold your fabric in half along the lengthwise grain matching selvage edge to selvage edge. Sewage in the self-finished edge of fabric. This narrow border keeps the fabric from stretching or fraying. Once it has an edge that resembles the fringe, though not as frequently, 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.
3. Place the paper template on top of fabric, matching the folded edge of the fabric with the side of the paper marked "folded edge".
4. Place pins throughout the template pinning together both layers of fabric as well as the paper.
5. Cut around the perimeter of each piece.
6. Leaving the pins in place, you will need to snip each of the notches, taking care to not snip beyond the end of the fabric.
7. *Notches are for alignment markings that are joined throughout the pattern. Some notches indicate seam allowances, while others will fit just on the pattern piece while sewing.*
8. Mark all zipper slash holes. Using a pin, being together both layers of fabric and the pattern, mark the corner of each slash hole with chalk, wax or other removable, non-permanent tool. A tailor's tack may also be used. *These notches will be used to mark the corners of each slash hole with chalk, wax or other removable, non-permanent tool. A tailor's tack may also be used.*
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10. **OPTIONAL:** Cut 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 grain 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 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 to allow both in case of fabric material. - You will find an example of pocketing in any part of this page.

**NOTE A: FABRIC LESS THAN 54" WIDE**  
If your fabric is less than 54" wide, you will need to print the pattern on a larger piece of paper. The pattern pieces are laid out for fabric that does not have a direction. For fabric with a direction, you may need to print the pattern on a larger piece of paper. **NOTE B:** Fold your fabric in half along the lengthwise grain matching selvage edge to selvage edge. Sewage in the self-finished edge of fabric. This narrow border keeps the fabric from stretching or fraying. Once it has an edge that resembles the fringe, though not as frequently, 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.

**NOTE B: FABRIC WITH NAP OR DIRECTIONAL PATTERN**  
If your fabric has a nap or a directional pattern, you will need to print the pattern on a larger piece of paper. The pattern pieces are laid out for fabric that does not have a direction. For fabric with a direction, you may need to print the pattern on a larger piece of paper. **NOTE C:** USING FUSIBLE INTERFACING. Fusible interfacing is a material that is used to reinforce, stabilize, and add structure to garments. It is available in a variety of weights and finishes. It is used to reinforce, stabilize, and add structure to garments. It is available in a variety of weights and finishes. It is used to reinforce, stabilize, and add structure to garments. It is available in a variety of weights and finishes.



Before cutting your fabric measure this square to make sure that the pattern is scaled correctly\*  
*\*Some printers and software will automatically scale large scale images which will affect the fit.*

The inner square should measure 4" x 4"

The outer square should measure 12cm x 12cm

