



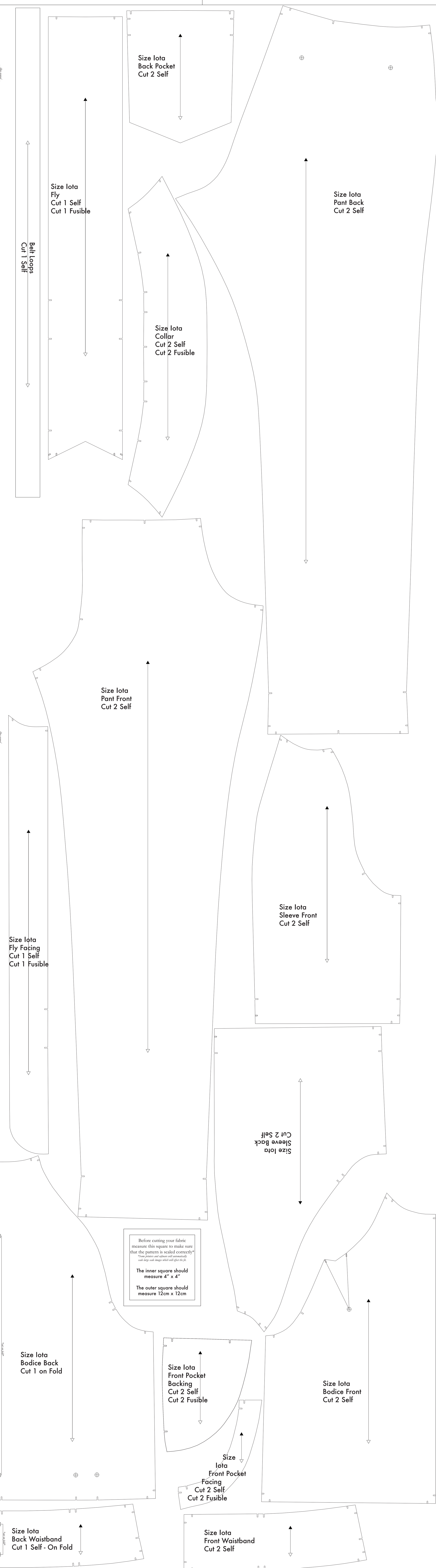
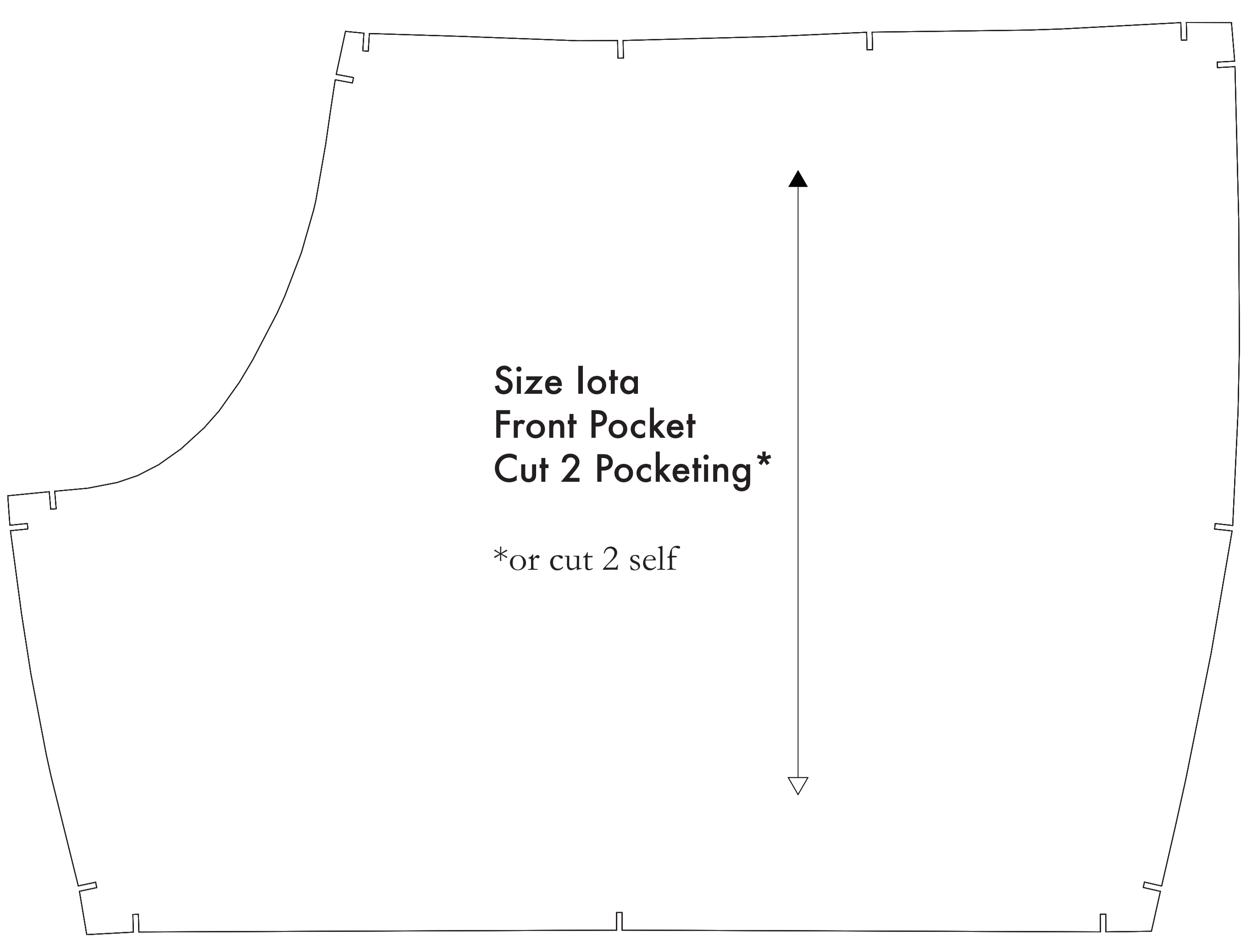
- SUPPLIES NEEDED**
- 2 YARDS OF 54" WIDE FABRIC
  - SHARP SCISSORS
  - REMOVABLE MARKING MEDIUM (chalk, wax, tailor's tack, etc.)
  - 1 - 24" NONSEPARATING ZIPPER
  - THREAD
  - SEWING MACHINE
- optional:
- 1/2 YARD OF THINNER POCKET FABRIC
  - FUSIBLE INTERFACING

- CUTTING INSTRUCTIONS**
1. Print pattern. You can print this document third 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 B2D recommends 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 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 grain use **NOTE B**.
  3. Fold your fabric in half along the lengthwise grain matching selvage edge to selvage edge. Selvage is the self-finished edge of fabric. This narrow band keeps the fabric from stretching or fraying. Once it has an edge that resembles any fringes, though not as frequently, a clearly finished line will be found. Avoid this edge in your cut pieces as the second fringed edge forms 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. Leaving the pins in place, you will need to snip each of the noches, taking care to not snip beyond the end of the U shape!
  8. *Check on the 1" sized markings that are found throughout the pattern. Some marks allow you to allow extra width, while others will help you line up pattern pieces while sewing.*
  9. Mark all inner or cut folds. Using a pin, bring together both layers of fabric and the pattern, mark the center of each fold with chalk, wax or other removable, nonpermanent mark. A tailor's tack may also be used. *This pattern did not, as markings are indicated by the following symbols:*  
 This symbol indicates a fold line.  
 This symbol indicates a cut line.  
*These lines that you will find a mark on the Back Fly.*
  10. **OPTIONAL:** Cut fusible interfacing pieces per **NOTE C**. For more info: Pattern pieces that are fusible will be marked with the letters "C" or "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 snip.
  11. Cut the Front Pocket Bag out of a lighter-weight material. If you are not using a pocketing material, then the Front Pocket Bag may be cut alongside your other pattern pieces. Pocketing is used to reduce bulk in case of thicker material - You will find an example of pocketing on our page of fabric page.

**NOTE A: FABRIC LESS THAN 54" WIDE**  
If your fabric is less than 54" wide, you will need to cut multiple pieces and lay them out in a pattern on the pattern pieces so that they do not overlap. The quantity measured and provided on the pattern pieces is for one set of one. To find the number of pieces you will need, divide the quantity measured and provided on the pattern pieces by the width of your fabric. Round up to the next whole number. Then, take into account the direction or grain of the fabric. If you are using a directional fabric, you will need to cut multiple pieces for each direction. To ensure that they are parallel to the grain, draw lines from the pattern pieces to the selvage edge of your fabric. To ensure that they are parallel to the grain, draw lines from the pattern pieces to the selvage edge of the fabric. Then mark that line distance with the heavy pencil. Then the top and bottom areas are indicated from the edge of your fabric. Then the pattern pieces is correct pattern!

**NOTE B: FABRIC WITH NAP OR DIRECTIONAL PATTERN**  
For fabric with a nap, such as velvet or corduroy, fabric with a clear directional grain, or for marking pieces with a nap, you will need to cut the pattern pieces in both directions. For more information, see the note on the side of the fabric. To ensure that they are parallel to the grain, draw lines from the pattern pieces to the selvage edge of the fabric. Then mark that line distance with the heavy pencil. Then the top and bottom areas are indicated from the edge of your fabric. Then the pattern pieces is correct pattern!

**NOTE C: USING FUSIBLE INTERFACING**  
Fusible interfacing is used to provide structure, strength, and reduce crease lines in a garment. When used in conjunction with a fusible, the weight and texture of the interfacing will affect the drape and feel of the fabric. To ensure that they are parallel to the grain, draw lines from the pattern pieces to the selvage edge of the fabric. Then mark that line distance with the heavy pencil. Then the top and bottom areas are indicated from the edge of your fabric. Then the pattern pieces is correct pattern!



Before cutting your fabric measure this square to make sure that the pattern is scaled correctly\*  
*\*These patterns and images will automatically scale large scale images which will offer the fit.*

The inner square should measure 4" x 4"

The outer square should measure 12cm x 12cm