



JUMPSUIT CUTTING INSTRUCTIONS
DOCUMENT: JHS-JUMPSUIT-CUTTING-INSTRUCTIONS.V1.0
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- SUPPLIES NEEDED**
- 3 YARDS OF 54" WIDE FABRIC
 - SHARP SCISSORS
 - REMOVABLE MARKING MEDIUM (chalk, wax, tailor's tack, etc.)
 - 1/2" NON-SEPARATING ZIPPER
 - THREAD
 - SEWING MACHINE
- optional:*
- 1/2 YARD OF THINNER POCKET FABRIC
 - FUSIBLE INTERFACING

- CUTTING INSTRUCTIONS**
- Print pattern. You can print this document tiled on sheets of standard size paper and tape the pieces together, or print on a wide-format printer (24" or wider). Print sharp; offer this service for approximately \$12. If available to you, the HBS recommends wide-format printing.
 - 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**.
 - Fold your fabric in half along the lengthwise grain matching selvage edge to selvage edge. Selvage is the self-finished edge of fabric. This pattern blocks keep the fabric from stretching or fraying. Often it has an edge that resembles stay fringe, though just 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.
 - 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".
 - Place pins throughout the template pinning together both layers of fabric as well as the paper.
 - Cut around the perimeter of each piece.
 - Leaving the pins in place, you will need to strip each of the wickets, taking care not strip beyond the end of the 1" shape.
 - Notches are not a digital marking that are found throughout the pattern. Some notches indicate seam allowance width, a fold where all but just the seam allowance are used. These notches are not used on the Fly, Front Pocket Facing, and Front Pocket Backing. To cut the fusible, by the material down with the glue side facing up, then place your pattern down and cut around the perimeter of each piece and notch.*
 - Mark all notches and holes. Using a pin, bring together both layers of fabric and the pattern, mark the center of each drill hole with chalk, wax or other removable, non-permanent tool. A tailor's tack may also be used. *These notches, drill holes, or markings are indicated by the following symbol:*
 - 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, by the material down with the glue side facing up, then place your pattern down and cut around the perimeter of each piece and notch.
 - Cut the Front Pocket Bag out of a lighter weighting 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 areas of thicker 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 some pieces that overlap from the paper template and that extend to the edge of the fabric. To maximize the pattern pieces that there is material waste. The pattern is oriented and produced in 48" increments. Each pattern piece for use of use. To find the precise marking look for the single line with two arrows at either end. These lines indicate the direction, or grain, of the fabric. When cutting, follow the grain of the fabric. Do not cut parallel to the selvage edge of your fabric. To ensure that they are parallel to the grain, the pattern lines on the outer piece of the edge of the fabric, then mark that same distance with 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, follow the direction of the nap, or the direction of the pattern, such as a directional pattern. To maximize the pattern pieces that there is material waste, ensure that the fold lines are placed on each pattern piece in the same direction.

NOTE C: USING FUSIBLE INTERFACING
 Fusible interfacing is a material that is used to stiffen, strengthen, and stabilize pattern pieces in garments. With the use of fusible interfacing is optional. The Bazaar Dress Society recommends light to medium weight non-woven iron-on fusible interfacing in the construction of JHS-02-22.

