JUMPSUIT
CUTTING INSTRUCTIONS

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SUPPLIES NEEDED

- 3 1/2 YARDS OF 54" WIDE FABRIC
- 1 YARD FUSIBLE
- REMOVABLE MARKING MEDIUM (chalk, wax, tailor's tack, etc.)
- 7" INVISIBLE/SEPARATING ZIPPER
- THREAD
- SEWING MACHINE
- IRON
- 1/2 YARD OF THINNER POCKET FABRIC
- OTHER SNIPS/TOOLS

CUTTING INSTRUCTIONS

1. Print the pattern pieces. Each pattern piece should be drawn on sheets of standard size paper and tape the pieces together, or print on a wide format printer (36" or wider). Print drops offs this service for approximately $12. If available to you, this is the most convenient option.
2. Once your pattern is printed, cut along the connector rectangle to remove any excess paper. This rectangle should measure 4 x 4 (4" both on larger piece of fabric that has been folded in half. If your fabric is less than 54" wide (see NOTE A), you will need to make adjustments to the pattern pieces. Measure your fabric and make a note if it is less than 54" wide.
3. Lay out the fabric on a surface or fabric with a clean directional grain on **NOTE B**. Fold the fabric in half, selvedge to selvedge, with the right sides of the fabric facing inwards. Make sure the selvedge edge of fabric. This narrow hemmed hem is the fabric edge that will be folded in half. If your fabric has a selvedge edge, it will be the edge that is not the selvedge edge. Place the pattern pieces on the remaining fabric. Keep in mind that the pattern pieces on the remaining fabric will be the mirror image of the pieces on the remaining fabric. Keep in mind that the pattern pieces on the remaining fabric will be the mirror image of the pieces on the remaining fabric. Keep in mind that the pattern pieces on the remaining fabric will be the mirror image of the pieces on the remaining fabric.
4. Place the paper templates on top your fabric, matching the folded edge of the fabric with the side of the paper template that is marked.
5. Place pins throughout the template pinning together both layers of fabric as well as the paper.
6. Cut the pattern pieces out of the fabric.
7. Leaving the paper in place, you will now need to snip each of the notches, taking care to not snip beyond the end of the notch.

Notches are 1/2" aligned markings that are found throughout the pattern that notch indicate your allowance width, which either will help you align the pieces or sew together.

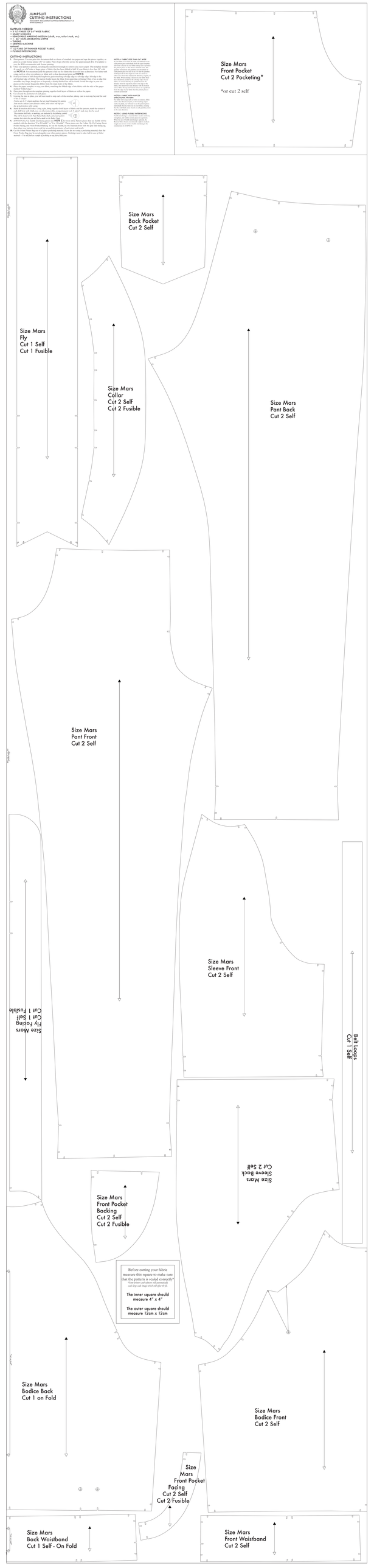
8. Mark all notches with marks. Using a pen, lining together both layers of fabric and the pattern, mark the corner of the notches with a dot. Do not mark the notches with a line, as it will be difficult to see and 2 points is all that is needed. (This notch will hide, or matching, are indicated by the following symbol: ⊕)
9. Remove the paper from the fabric. Keep the paper for later use.
10. Iron the fabric dots out and place marks on the fabric. Iron.
11. EFFICIENCY: Cut double notching pieces into **NOTE C** (in notch size). Thinner pieces that are flexible will be easier to cut out and will be more efficient. Pieces that are Front Pocket Facing, Back Pocket Facing, Front Pocket Backing, Fly Facing and Front Pocket Backing. To cut the fusibles, lay the unmarked pieces with the glue side facing up, then place your pattern down and run around the parameter of each piece and notch.

NOTE A: FABRIC LESS THAN 54" WIDE

If your fabric is less than 54" (also is cut off center, or is not a clean edge), you will need to make some adjustments and make a note of what fabric you have. Fabrics in a variety of widths are common, and this pattern can be adjusted to accommodate narrower fabrics and patterns can be adapted to accommodate wider fabrics. Measure your fabric and make a note of the length that the fabric can cut out. Keep in mind that the pattern pieces will be the mirror image of the fabric. When working a fabric on one fabric fabric edge, the pattern pieces will be the mirror image of the fabric. Keep in mind that the pattern pieces will be the mirror image of the fabric. When working a fabric on one fabric fabric edge, the pattern pieces will be the mirror image of the fabric. Keep in mind that the pattern pieces will be the mirror image of the fabric. When working a fabric on one fabric fabric edge, the pattern pieces will be the mirror image of the fabric. Keep in mind that the pattern pieces will be the mirror image of the fabric.

NOTE B: FABRIC WITH NAP OR DIRECTIONAL PRINTS

Fabrics with a nap (also called a pile) or a directional fabric (such as a fabric with a directional print, such as a fabric with a print, or a fabric with a nap) can be used to create a more uniform look. Fabrics with a nap or directional fabric can be used to create a more uniform look. Fabrics with a nap or directional fabric can be used to create a more uniform look. Fabrics with a nap or directional fabric can be used to create a more uniform look.

NOTE C: USING FUSIBLE INTERFACING

Fusible interfacing is a fabric that is used to add stability, strength and support to fabrics and garments. Fusible interfacing is typically used to add stability to areas that need extra support, such as collars, cuffs, and waistbands. Fusible interfacing is typically used to add stability to areas that need extra support, such as collars, cuffs, and waistbands. Fusible interfacing is typically used to add stability to areas that need extra support, such as collars, cuffs, and waistbands.