

- 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**
1. Print pattern. You can print the document (and on sheets of standard size paper and tape the pieces together, or print on a wide-format printer (36" or wider). Print the entire file on a single sheet of paper if available to you. The PDF recommends wide-format printing.
 2. Once your pattern is printed, cut along the convenience markings to remove any excess paper. This template should fit exactly on a 54" 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 marking (where applicable) to save edge grain. Schedule in the self-finished edge of fabric. This narrow border keeps the fabric from unraveling or fraying. Once it has an edge that resembles top fringe, though not as frequent, 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.
 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 next need to snip each of the noches, taking care to not snip beyond the end of the U-shaped.
 8. *Notches are the U-shaped markings that are found throughout the pattern. Some noches indicate seam allowances, while others will help you line up pattern pieces while sewing.*
 9. *This pattern will have, or markings, are indicated by the following symbol. They will be located on the Pant Back, Bodice Back, and of your pattern.*
 10. *Notches that allow you will find a mark on the fabric. From markings, you will find the correct placement of your pattern pieces that use fusible will be marked with the direction "Cut 2 Fusible". These pieces are the Collar, Fly Facing, Front Pocket Facing, and Front Pocket Backing. To use 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.*
 11. Can the Front Pocket Bag cut of a lighter producing 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 part of this page.*

NOTE A: FABRIC LESS THAN 54" WIDE
 If your fabric is less than 54" wide, you will need to cut your fabric into two pieces. The paper template will print twice side-by-side. Fold the paper template and place it on your fabric. The paper template should be centered on your fabric. The paper template and pattern are all marked on only one piece for ease of use. To find the pocketing marking look for the single line with two arrows at either end. These lines indicate the direction or grain of the fabric. When marking a piece on your fabric, these lines should be parallel to the outside edge of your fabric. To ensure this is the case, the distance from the top and bottom edges to the edge of the fabric should be the same distance on both sides. When the top and bottom edges are equidistant from the edge of your fabric, then the pattern piece is correctly positioned.

NOTE B: FABRIC WITH NAP OR DIRECTIONAL PATTERN
 If a fabric with nap, such as velvet or corduroy, fabric with a clear directional print, or for marking paper with a printed, one-way directional pattern, you should cut the fabric in the same direction. When marking a piece on your fabric, these lines should be parallel to the outside edge of your fabric. To ensure this is the case, the distance from the top and bottom edges to the edge of the fabric should be the same distance on both sides. When the top and bottom edges are equidistant from the edge of your fabric, then the pattern piece is correctly positioned.

NOTE C: USING FUSIBLE INTERFACING
 Fusible interfacing is a material that is used to reinforce, strengthen, and stabilize fabric pieces in garments. While the use of fusible interfacing is optional, the fabricator has been recommended to light to medium weight non-woven or non-fusible interfacing in the non-woven or fusible.

