

- SUPPLIES NEEDED**
- 3 YARDS OF 34" WIDE FABRIC
 - SHARP SCISSORS
 - REMOVABLE MARKING MEDIUM (chalk, wax, tailor's tack, etc.)
 - 1 - 24" NON-SEPARATING ZIPPER
 - IRON
 - SEWING MACHINE
- OPTIONAL:**
- 1/2 YARD OF THINNER POCKET FABRIC
 - FUSIBLE INTERFACING

- CUTTING INSTRUCTIONS**
1. Trace pattern. You may print this document (that on sheets of standard size paper) and tape the pieces together, or print on a wide-format printer (36" or wider). Print sheets after the service for approximately \$12. If available to you, the B23 recommends wide-format printing.
 2. Once your pattern is printed, cut along the outermost rectangle to remove any excess paper. This template should be roughly a 34" wide or longer piece of fabric that has been folded in half. If your fabric is less than 34" wide use **NOTE A**. For maximum yield the 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 longwise grain matching selvage edge to selvage edge. Set aside in the self-folded edge of fabric. This narrow band keeps the fabric from curling or fraying. Often it has an edge that resembles very fringe, though not as frequently, a clearly fastened line will be found. Avoid this edge in your cut pieces as the texture (fringe) differs from the main body of the fabric.
 4. 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".
 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 step each of the corners, taking care to not step beyond the end of the U shaped.
 8. Double cut on the U shaped markings that are found throughout the pattern. Some smaller notches remain uncuttable, while others will help you slip or rotate your fabric easily.
 9. Mark all interior cut lines. Using pins, bring together both layers of fabric and the pattern, mark the center of each cut line with chalk, wax or other removable, non-permanent mark. A tailor's tack may also be used. This center will help you markings are indicated by the following symbols:
 - ⊕ This center will help you mark a notch on the fabric.
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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 glue 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 higher-poking material. If you are not using a poking material, then the Front Pocket Bag may be cut alongside your other pattern pieces. Poking is used to reduce bulk in case of thicker material - You will find an example of poking in any part of later page.

NOTE A: FABRIC LESS THAN 34" WIDE
 If your fabric is less than 34" wide you will need to cut each piece piece individually from the paper template and piece them together. You may use your fabric selvage as a guide to piece the pieces together. You may use your fabric selvage as a guide to piece the pieces together. You may use your fabric selvage as a guide to piece the pieces together.

NOTE B: FABRIC WITH NAP OR DIRECTIONAL PATTERN
 For fabric with nap, such as velvet or corduroy, fabric with a clear directional print, or for marking paper, such as a grid, you will need to cut the pattern pieces individually from the paper template. You will need to cut the pattern pieces individually from the paper template. You will need to cut the pattern pieces individually from the paper template.

NOTE C: USING FUSIBLE INTERFACING
 Fusible interfacing is a material that is made of a fabric and a sticky substance. It is used to add structure and support to a garment. It is used to add structure and support to a garment. It is used to add structure and support to a garment.

