

- SUPPLIES NEEDED**
- 2 1/4 YARDS OF 54" WIDE FABRIC
 - SHARP SCISSORS
 - REMARKABLE MARKING MEDIUM (chalk, wax, tailor's tuck, etc.)
 - 1 - 24" NON-SEPARATING ZIPPER
 - THREAD
 - SEWING MACHINE (optional)
 - 1/2 YARD OF THINNER POCKET FABRIC
 - FUSIBLE INTERFACING

CUTTING INSTRUCTIONS

1. These patterns are on sheets of standard size paper and tape the pieces together, or print on a wide-format printer (36" or wider). These sheets offer this service for approximately \$12. If available to you, the BERS 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, 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 longwise grain matching selvage edge to selvage edge. Selvage in the self-finished edge of fabric. This marker helps keep the fabric from stretching or fraying. There is no edge that resembles any fringe, though not 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.
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. Laying the pins in place you will now need to snip each of the nooses, taking care to not snip beyond the end of the U shape!
8. **NOTE C: USING FUSIBLE INTERFACING**
Fusible interfacing is intended for non-stretch, non-elastic, and stable woven pieces in garments. While it can be used on stretchy pieces, the weight and stretch of the fabric may cause the interfacing to pull away from the fabric, resulting in the construction of the garment.

NOTE A: FABRIC LESS THAN 54" WIDE
If your fabric is less than 54" wide you will need to cut multiple pieces and match them to the paper template. Measure the width of your fabric and divide it by the width of the pattern piece to see how many pieces you can cut. To make the pieces match up, you will need to cut the pieces in a specific order. These lines indicate the direction or grain of the fabric. The arrows indicate the direction of the fabric. The arrows that are parallel to the edge of the fabric, this marks that side of the fabric with the woven grain. When the top and bottom pieces are laid out from the edge of your fabric, then the pieces are correctly positioned.

NOTE B: FABRIC WITH NAAP OR DIRECTIONAL PATTERN
For fabric with a nap, such as velvet or corduroy, fabric with a clear directional print, or for matching stripes with a self-fabric, you will need to cut the pattern pieces in a specific order. These lines indicate the direction or grain of the fabric. The arrows indicate the direction of the fabric. The arrows that are parallel to the edge of the fabric, this marks that side of the fabric with the woven grain. When the top and bottom pieces are laid out from the edge of your fabric, then the pieces are correctly positioned.

NOTE C: USING FUSIBLE INTERFACING
Fusible interfacing is intended for non-stretch, non-elastic, and stable woven pieces in garments. While it can be used on stretchy pieces, the weight and stretch of the fabric may cause the interfacing to pull away from the fabric, resulting in the construction of the garment.

