

- SUPPLIES NEEDED**
- 3 YARDS OF 54" WIDE FABRIC
 - SHARP SCISSORS
 - REMOVABLE MARKING MEDIUM (chalk, wax, tailor's tack, etc.)
 - 1 - 22" NON-SEPARATING ZIPPER
 - THREAD
 - SEWING MACHINE
- OPTIONAL:**
- FUSIBLE INTERFACING
 - 1/2 YARD OF THINNER POCKET FABRIC

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 (30" or wider). Print shops offer this service for approximately \$12. If available to you, the RDS 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 see **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 narrow border keeps the fabric from unraveling or fraying. When it has an edge that resembles iron 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 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 snip each of the notches, taking care to not snip beyond the end of the U shape!
Notches are only if diagonal markings that are found throughout the pattern. Leave notches intact until advance stitching, which allows will help you line up pattern pieces with sewing.
- Mark all direction drill 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 mark. A tailor's tack may also be used. *These corner drill holes, or notches, are indicated by the following symbol. They will be located on the Fly Back, Bodice Back, and if your pattern contains two pieces, one will find a mark on the Bodice Front.*
- (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.
- 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 jeans.

NOTE A: FABRIC LESS THAN 54" WIDE
If your fabric is less than 54" wide you will need to cut each pattern piece individually from the paper template and piece together your fabric using your topstitching and iron. Measure your fabric width and divide the width by the pattern piece size to determine how many pieces you can cut from your fabric. Then measure your fabric length and divide the length by the pattern piece size to determine how many pieces you can cut from your fabric. Then multiply the number of pieces you can cut from your fabric by the number of pieces you can cut from your fabric length to determine the total number of pieces you can cut from your fabric. Then multiply the total number of pieces you can cut from your fabric by the number of pieces you can cut from your fabric length to determine the total number of pieces you can cut from your fabric.

NOTE B: FABRIC WITH NAP OR DIRECTIONAL PATTERN
For fabric with a nap, such as velvet or corduroy, fabric with a clear directional grain, or fabric with a directional pattern, such as plaid, you will need to cut the pattern pieces individually from the paper template, ensuring that the solid black arrow points in the same direction as the fabric's nap or directional pattern.

NOTE C: USING FUSIBLE INTERFACING
Fusible interfacing is a material that is used to reinforce, strengthen, and stabilize outer pieces in garments. It is made of fabric, nonwoven or paper, and is available in a variety of weights and finishes. For Royal Dutch Society recommendations, light to medium weight non-woven or non-fabric interfacing is the construction of JUMPSUIT.

Size Tile
Front Pocket
Cut 2 Pocketing*

*or cut 2 self

Size Tile
Back Pocket
Cut 2 Self

Size Tile
Pant Back
Cut 2 Self

Size Tile
Fly
Cut 1 Self
Cut 1 Fusible

Size Tile
Collar
Cut 2 Self
Cut 2 Fusible

Before cutting your fabric measure this square to make sure that the pattern is scaled correctly*
**Some printers and software will automatically scale large scale images which will affect the fit.*

The inner square should measure 4" x 4"

The outer square should measure 12cm x 12cm

Size Tile
Pant Front
Cut 2 Self

Size Tile
Sleeve Front
Cut 2 Self

Belt Loops
Cut 1 Self

Size Tile
Fly Facing
Cut 1 Self
Cut 1 Fusible

Size Tile
Sleeve Back
Cut 2 Self

Size Tile
Front Pocket
Facing
Cut 2 Fusible

Size Tile
Bodice Back
Cut 1 on Fold

Size Tile
Bodice Front
Cut 2 Self

Size Tile
Front Pocket
Backing
Cut 2 Self
Cut 2 Fusible

Size Tile
Front Waistband
Cut 2 Self

Size Tile
Back Waistband
Cut 1 Self - On Fold