

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

CUTTING INSTRUCTIONS

- Print pattern. You can print this document third 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 812. If it is not clear to you, the BIDS recommended wide format printing.
- Trace your pattern to print, cut along the continuous rectangle to remove any excess paper. This template should fit exactly on a 34" wide or larger piece of fabric that has been folded in half. If your fabric is less than 34" wide see **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**.
- 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 hem keeps the fabric from unraveling or fraying. Once it has an edge that resembles one being through the lengthwise grain matching selvage edge will be found. Avoid this edge as 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."
- Trace the pattern through the template pinning together both layers of fabric as well as the paper.
- Cut around the perimeter of each piece.
- Leaving the size in place, you will now need to strip each of the notches, using care to not strip beyond the end of the U-shape!
 - Notches are 1/4" deep markings that are found throughout the pattern.
 - Some notches indicate seam allowance adds, while others will help you fit together pieces side to side.
- Mark all notches and hems. Using a pin, bring together both layers of fabric and the pattern, mark the center of each notch with chalk, wax or other removable, non-permanent tool. A tailor's tack may also be used. *Trace interior shell hole, or markings, are indicated by the following symbol:*
- Try and fit!** *Do not cut on the Back Pocket, Back Collar, and Fly pieces unless they are the size you will be making on the Back Pocket.*
- OPTIONAL:** Cut fusible interfacing pieces (see **NOTE C** for more info). Pattern pieces that use fusible will be marked with the direction "Use 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.
- Use the Front Pocket Bag over of a fabric pocketing material. If you are not using a pocketing material, then the Front Pocket Bag may be cut alongside your other pattern pieces. Pocketing material is a fabric that is used to make pockets. You will find an example of pocketing on any pair of blue jeans.

NOTE A: FABRIC LESS THAN 34" WIDE
 If your fabric is less than 34" wide, you will need to cut the pieces together and trace a line on your fabric using your computer to separate the pieces from the fabric. The pieces will be cut separately and joined as if they were one piece. The pieces will be cut separately and joined as if they were one piece. The pieces will be cut separately and joined as if they were one piece.

NOTE B: FABRIC WITH NAP OR DIRECTIONAL PATTERN
 For fabric with a directional pattern, such as corduroy, velvet, or fabric with a clear directional print, you will need to cut the pieces together and trace a line on your fabric using your computer to separate the pieces from the fabric. The pieces will be cut separately and joined as if they were one piece. The pieces will be cut separately and joined as if they were one piece.

NOTE C: USING FUSIBLE INTERFACING
 Fusible interfacing is a material that is used to stabilize fabric. It is used to stabilize fabric that is used to stabilize fabric. It is used to stabilize fabric that is used to stabilize fabric. It is used to stabilize fabric that is used to stabilize fabric.

