

- SUPPLIES NEEDED**
- 3 1/4 YARDS OF 34" WIDE FABRIC
 - SHARP SCISSORS
 - REMOVABLE MARKING MEDIUM (chalk, wax, tailor's rock, etc.)
 - 1 - 24" NON-SEPARATING ZIPPER
 - IRON
 - SEWING MACHINE
- OPTIONALS**
- 1/2 YARD OF THINNER POCKET FABRIC
 - FUSIBLE INTERFACING

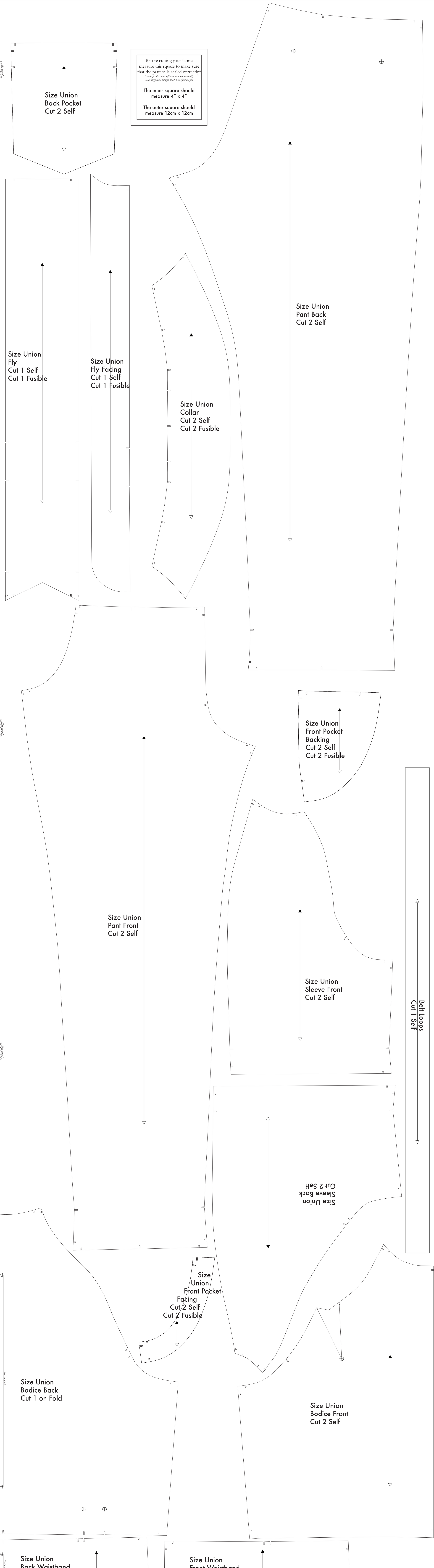
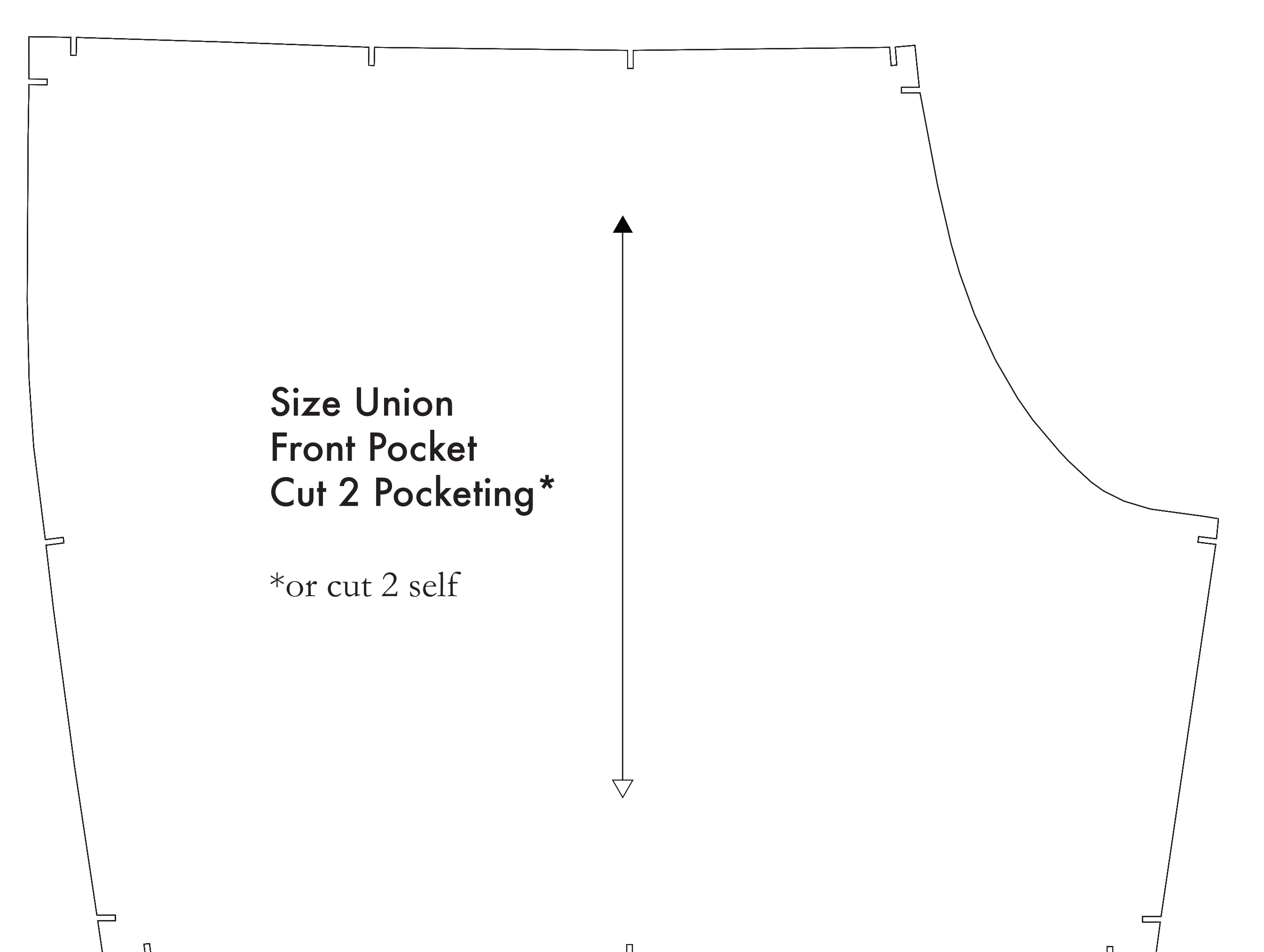
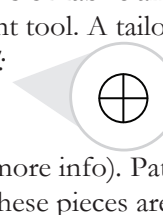
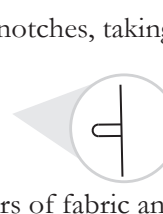
CUTTING INSTRUCTIONS

1. Trace pattern. You may print this document (and use sheets of standard size paper and tape the pieces together, or print on a wide format printer 36" or wider). Print shops offer this service for approximately \$12. If available to you, the B2B 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 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 this pattern is laid out for fabric that does not have a direction. For fabric with a nap, such as velvet or tulle, or fabric with a clear directional nap see **NOTE B**.
3. Fold your fabric in half along the lengthwise grain matching selvage edge to selvage edge. Subdivide in the self-finished edge of fabric. The narrow bands keep the fabric from stretching or shifting. Often it has an edge that stretches very little, though not as frequently, a clearly finished line will be found. Avoid this edge in your pieces as the stretch (especially along the seam 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 open ends, you will need to strip each of the notches, taking care to not strip beyond the end of the 1" strip!

NOTE A: FABRIC LESS THAN 34" WIDE
 If your fabric is less than 34" wide you will need to cut each piece out individually from the paper template and piece them on your fabric using pins to position the paper pieces on the fabric to ensure a good fit. The web page gives you the width for each piece and other cut. These lines reflect the direction, or grain, of the fabric. When measuring the fabric, be sure to measure from the selvage edge to the selvage edge. To ensure that the one piece fit around the fabric, the notch that runs distance with the fabric grain. There is a 1/2" bias line across the waistband from the edge of your fabric that the pattern piece is correctly positioned!

NOTE B: FABRIC WITH NAP OR DIRECTIONAL PATTERN
 For fabric with a nap, such as velvet or tulle, fabric with a clear directional nap, for matching pieces such as a shirt, you will need to use the pattern pieces individually from the paper template, ensuring that the small lines align from an end grainline piece to the same direction.

NOTE C: USING FUSIBLE INTERFACING
 Fusible interfacing is used to stabilize, support, reinforce, and stabilize certain pieces in a garment. When using fusible interfacing, you should use a steam iron to apply the interfacing to the wrong side of the fabric. Do not use a dry iron as this may damage the fabric. Do not use a steam iron to apply the interfacing to the wrong side of the fabric.



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