

- SUPPLIES NEEDED**
- 3 YARDS OF 54" WIDE FABRIC
 - SHARP SCISSORS
 - REMOVABLE MARKING MEDIUM (chalk, wax, tailor's tack, etc.)
 - 1/4" NONSEPARATING ZIPPER
 - THREAD
 - SEWING MACHINE
- Optional:
- 1/2 YARD OF THINNER POCKET FABRIC
 - FUSIBLE INTERFACING

CUTTING INSTRUCTIONS

- Print pattern. You can print this document (and on sheets of standard size paper and tape the pieces together, or print on a wide-format printer (6' or wider). Don't forget the extra margin for approximately 1/2". If available to you, the B&W recommends wide format printing.
- Check 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 system is laid out for fabric that does not have a selvedge. For fabric with a nap, such as velvet or corduroy or fabric with a clear directional print see **NOTE B**.
- Hold your fabric in half along the lengthwise grain matching selvedge edge to selvedge edge. Schedule in the self-finished edge of fabric. This narrow border keeps the fabric from unraveling or fraying. When it has an edge that resembles one thing, though not as frequently, a clearly finished line will be found. Fold the edge to your use piece as the system frequently differs from the main body of the fabric.
- Trace the paper template on top your fabric, matching the folded edge of the fabric with the side of the paper marked "folded edge".
- Trace your template through 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 need to snip each of the notches, taking care to not snip beyond the end of the 1/4" strip.

- Notches are the 1/4" depth markings that are found throughout the pattern. Some notches indicate seam allowance ends, while others indicate the edge of pattern pieces which overlap.*
- Mark all inner and outer notches, using pins, being together both layers of fabric and the pattern, mark the center of each dart with chalk, wax, or other removable, non-permanent tool. A tailor's tack may also be used. These dots are used to mark the center of the dart.
 - These dots are the 1/4" depth markings that are found throughout the pattern. Some notches indicate seam allowance ends, while others indicate the edge of pattern pieces which overlap.*

- 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.

- NOTE:** Cut the Front Pocket Bag out of a lighter pocketing material. If you are not using a pocketing material, then the Front Pocket Bag may be cut alongside your other pattern pieces. *Putting a seal in make belt or case of thicker material - You will find an example of pocketing on any pair of blue 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. This is the paper template and extra a format so your fabric using your computer the pattern pieces on the paper is a standard size. The pattern instructions and graphics are all scaled to each pattern piece for the size of the fabric. To cut the pattern, mark the center of the fabric with a clear directional print or other mark. Then, using a ruler, mark the center of the fabric from the top center point to the edge of the fabric. This mark will be used to align the fabric with the paper template. When the top and bottom edges are equalized from the center of the fabric then the pattern piece is ready to be cut.

NOTE B: FABRIC WITH NAP OR DIRECTIONAL PATTERN
 For fabric with a nap or a directional pattern, such as velvet or corduroy, or fabric with a clear directional print, or for marking strips, such as the fly, you will need to cut the pattern pieces individually from the top or bottom of the fabric, matching the nap or the directional print to the selvedge edge of the fabric.

NOTE C: USING FUSIBLE INTERFACING
 Fusible interfacing is a material that is used to reinforce, strengthen, and stabilize pattern pieces or garments. While the use of fusible interfacing is optional, the B&W recommends its use. When used, it should be applied to the pattern pieces and not to the fabric. This will ensure that the interfacing is applied to the correct pieces and not to the fabric.

