

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

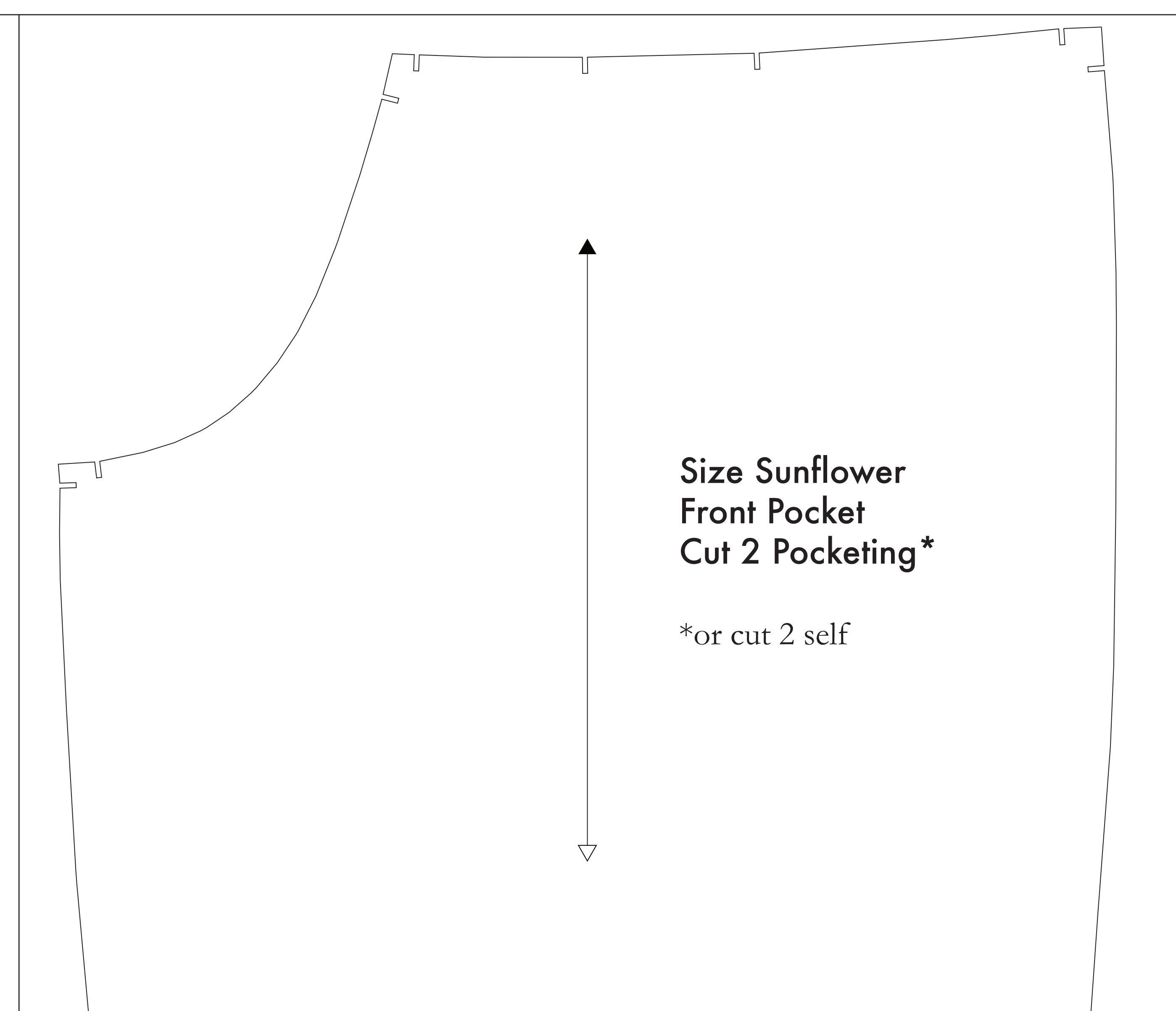
CUTTING INSTRUCTIONS

1. First pattern: You can print this document (on a sheet 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 32x48 inch format is the best option.
2. Once your pattern is printed, cut along the outermost rectangle to remove any excess paper. This template should be roughly 24" wide and larger pieces of fabric that have been folded in half. If your fabric is less than 54" wide, you may need to print multiple copies of the pattern and tape them together. For fabric with a grain, such as velvet or corduroy, or fabric with a clear directional print or design, then a line on one edge that matches the grain, such as half-way along the lengthwise grain marking, is also to be folded. Note that the other side of the piece is the reverse frequently differs from the main body of the fabric.
3. Place the paper template on top of your fabric, matching the folded edge of the fabric with the side of the paper marked "folded edge."
4. Trace your template through the template pinning together both layers of fabric as well as the paper.
5. Cut around the perimeter of each piece.
6. Leaving the grain in place, you will need to cut along each of the notches, taking care to not stop beyond the end of the U-shape.
7. Check each of the U-shaped markings that are found throughout the pattern.
8. Some marks indicate your allowance needs, which others will help you mark all around the fabric. Using a pin, bring together both layers of fabric and the pattern, mark the center of each U-shape with chalk, wax, or other removable, nonpermanent mark. A fabric task may also be used.
9. Mark all around the fabric. Using a pin, bring together both layers of fabric and the pattern, mark the center of each U-shape with chalk, wax, or other removable, nonpermanent mark. A fabric task may also be used.
10. This marker will help you find a mark on the Back Piece.
11. OPTIONAL: Cut fusible interfacing pieces for the Collar, Fly, Fly Facing, Front Pocket Facing, and Front Pocket Bagging. For cut the fusible for the material above with the glue side facing up. Then place your pattern down and cut around the perimeter of each piece and notch.
12. Cut the Front Pocket Bag out of lighter pocketing 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 in other bags in case of thicker material - 3mm and not an example of pocketing on any part of the suit.

NOTE A: FABRIC LESS THAN 54" WIDE
 If your fabric is less than 54" wide, you will need to cut multiple pieces of fabric to make the pieces together. The quantity instructions and patterns are all marked to allow for this. You will need to print multiple copies of the pattern and tape them together. For fabric with a grain, such as velvet or corduroy, or fabric with a clear directional print or design, then a line on one edge that matches the grain, such as half-way along the lengthwise grain marking, is also to be folded. Note that the other side of the piece is the reverse frequently differs from the main body of the fabric.

NOTE B: FABRIC WITH NAP OR DIRECTIONAL PATTERN
 For fabric with a nap such as velvet or corduroy, take note of the directional pattern and the grain of the fabric. You will need to print multiple copies of the pattern and tape them together. For fabric with a grain, such as velvet or corduroy, or fabric with a clear directional print or design, then a line on one edge that matches the grain, such as half-way along the lengthwise grain marking, is also to be folded. Note that the other side of the piece is the reverse frequently differs from the main body of the fabric.

NOTE C: USING FUSIBLE INTERFACING
 Interfacing is used to stabilize pattern pieces and provide structure. It is used to stabilize the collar, fly, and pocket facing. When using interfacing, it is important to use the correct type of interfacing for the material you are using. For example, a heavy interfacing should be used for a pocket facing, while a lighter interfacing should be used for a collar or fly.



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

