



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

- CUTTING INSTRUCTIONS**
- Print pattern. You can print this document sheet on sheets of standard size paper and tape the pieces together, or print on a wide-format printer (30" or wider). Print sheets offer this service for approximately \$12. If available to you, the REDS 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 longer piece of fabric that has been folded in half. If your fabric is less than 54" 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 knobby grain marking, selvage edge or selvedge edge. Schedule in the self-finished edge of fabric. This narrow border keeps the fabric from unraveling or fraying. Often it has an edge that matches the raw fringe, though not as frequently, clearly finished will be found. Avoid the edge in your cut pieces as the texture 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".
 - 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 strip each of the corners, taking care to not strip beyond the end of the 1/4" fold.
 - Notches are the 1/4" diagonal markings that are found throughout the pattern.
 - Trace and/or indicate your alterations with chalk, wax or tailor's tack, and if you require any of pattern pieces also using.
 - Mark all interior and neck lines. Using a pin, bring together both layers of fabric and the pattern, mark the corner of each belt hole with chalk, wax or other removable, non-permanent mark. A tailor's tack may also be used.
 - Trace narrow half inch, or markings, are indicated by the following symbol:
 - 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 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 to reduce bulk in case of lighter 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 with pattern pieces vertically. Trace the paper template and transfer it onto the fabric, taking care to position the pattern pieces for ease of use. To find the grainline marking look for the single line with an arrow or other end. Then line up the fabric to the direction, or grain, of the fabric. Then transfer the fabric to the paper. This line will run parallel to the selvage edge of your fabric. To ensure that you are parallel measure the distance from the top edge to the edge of the fabric, then mark that same distance with the bottom arrow. When the top and bottom arrows are equidistant from the edge of your fabric then the pattern pieces are correctly positioned.

NOTE B: FABRIC WITH NAP OR DIRECTIONAL PATTERN
For fabric with a nap, velvet or fabric with a directional print with a clear directional grain, or for marking pieces such as a fold, you will need to cut the pattern pieces individually first by their nap or your fabric, ensuring that the fold line never crosses with pattern pieces in the same direction.

NOTE C: USING FUSIBLE INTERFACING
Fusible interfacing is a material that is used to strengthen, stabilize, and stabilize corner pieces in garments. While the use of fusible interfacing is optional, the Bureau Prisons Society recommends a light to medium weight non-woven or woven fusible interfacing as the construction of JUMPSUIT.

