# TABLE OF CONTENTS

Section One	
Terminology	6 - 13
Section-Two	
Drapery Hardware	14 - 19
Conventional Traverse Rods	15 - 16
Decorative Traverse Rods	17
Curtain Rods	18
Continental Rods	18
Special Brackets	19
Section Three	
Curtains and Draperies	20 - 36
General Measuring Guide	21
Measuring for Gathered Curtains	21 - 23
Calculating Yardage - Gathered Curtains	24
Measuring for Cafe Curtains	25 - 26
Calculating Yardage - Cafe Curtains	27
Measuring for Tab Curtains	28 - 29
Calculating Yardage - Tab Curtains	30 - 31
Measuring for Shower Curtains	32
Calculating Yardage - Shower Curtains	33
Measuring for Pleated Draperies	34 - 35
Calculating Yardage - Pleated Draperies	36
Section Four	
Top Treatments	37 - 56
Measuring for Top Treatments	38 - 39
Gathered Valances	40
Pleated Valances	41 - 42
Pouf Valances	43 - 44
Cornices	45
Calculating Yardage - Upholstered Cornices	46
Austrian Valances	47
Calculating Yardage - Austrian Valances	48
Balloon Valances	49
Calculating Yardage - Balloon Valances	50
Swags and Jabots	51 - 52
Calculating Yardage - Swags and Jabots	53 - 54
Informal Swags	55 <b>-</b> 56

Section Five		
Fabric Shades	57	- 66
Measuring for Fabric Shades	58	- 59
Roman Shade		60
Calculating Yardage - Roman Shades		61 62
Hobbled Roman Shade Balloon Shades		63
Calculating Yardage - Balloon Shades		64
Austrian Shades		65
Calculating Yardage - Austrian Shades		66
abox (ajmanljos		
Section Six		
Tiebacks and Accessories	67	- 77
	68	
Rosettes		70
Rod Sleeves Calculating Yardage - Rod Sleeves		71 72
Decorative Pillows		73
Table Accessories		74
Calculating Yardage - Table Accessories		75
Table Squares		76
Napkins and Placemats		77
Section Seven		
		92
	10	
Measuring for Bedding Calculating Yardage - Bedspreads and Coverlet		79 80
Calculating Yardage - Comforters and Duvets	.D	81
Calculating Yardage - Dust Ruffles	82	- 83
Calculating Yardage - Pillow Shams		83
Section Eight		
Upholstery	84	- 88
Furniture Basics		85
Parts of a Sofa		86
Dimensions of a Sofa Yardage Estimate Chart		86 87
Yardage Estimate Chart - By Style		88
OR THE RESIDENCE THE SECTION OF THE		
Section Nine		
Charts - Curtains and Draperies	89	- 93
Fullness Charts		90
Pattern Repeat Charts	91	
Drapery Yardage Chart		93

# Section Ten Custon

Customer Service Skills	94 - 105
Developing the Right Attitude	95 - 97
Greeting the Customer	98 - 99
Determining The Customer's Needs	100
Directing Customer Selections	101
Completing the Sale	102
Overcoming Objections	103 - 104
Add-on Sales	104
Reinforce Customer Decisions	104
Sales Summary	105

# SECTION ONE - TERMINOLOGY

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Adjusted Cut Length - The measured distance of fabric from top to bottom of the length, after allowance for pattern repeat is calculated.

Apron - the portion of wood trim located beneath the window sill.

Austrian Shade - A fabric shade constructed with permanently shirred scallops running horizontally across the shade, usually with two to two and one-half times vertical fullness. The shade may be raised to expose the window. Austrian shades are Most successfully constructed from sheer or light weight fabrics.

Austrian Valance - A stationary fabric valance constructed with permanently shirred scallops which run horizontally across the valance, usually with two to two and one-half times vertical fullness. Austrian valances are most successful when constructed from sheer or light weight fabrics.

# 

Balloon Shade - A fabric shade constructed with inverted pleats forming scallops across the width of the shade approximately every 12 inches. Additional fabric, pulled up at the bottom of the shade creates soft, billowy folds. The shade pulls up in soft, billowy folds.

Balloon Valance - A fabric valance constructed with inverted pleats forming scallops across the width of the valance approximately every 12 inches. The valance is stationary. Additional fabric, pulled up at the bottom of the valance creates soft, billowy folds.

Buckram - a stiffening material used in the heading of a pleated drapery. Also called crinoline.

Cafe Curtain - A curtain, gathered, pleated or tab top, which covers only a portion of the window - usually the top or bottom half, often used alone or in tiers.

Casing - The trim or frame around a window. Casing also refers to the rod pocket, a loop of fabric, often sewn through the top or bottom of the fabric through which a rod is inserted and the fabric is gathered.

Comforter - A reversible bedcovering constructed with a decorative fabric face and backing over a lofty fiber fill. A comforter covers the top of the bed, the mattress drop and a few inches into the drop of the box springs.

Cornice - A decorative treatment hung at the top of the window, constructed from wood. When fabric is stretched over the padded wood frame, it becomes an upholstered cornice.

Coverlet - A bedcovering constructed like a short bedspread with a pillow tuck. A coverlet covers only the mattress top, mattress drop and a few inches into the drop of the box spring.

# 

Drape - to cover or hang with fabric, as in decorative folds. Drape is a verb and should not be confused with drapery.

Drapery - A custom, tailored window treatment, constructed with pleats of softly arranged folds of decorative fabric.

Drop - Refers to the length. In bedding, drop refers to the distance from the mattress top to the bottom location of the bedcovering.

Duvet - A bedcovering constructed like a large pillowcase, in which a comforter is inserted. The top or open end is then secured with velcro or buttons, to conceal the comforter. Duvet covers are easily removed for cleaning.

Fabric - A textile, generally woven, knit, or non-woven, made of fibers or yarns. The word "textile" is a derivative of a Latin word that means "to weave. "

Face Width - The width across the face or front of a drapery rod from bracket to bracket. The width of the area the drapery will cover.

Finial - The decorative ends on wood poles or decorative drapery hardware.

Finished Length - The length of a treatment after hems, headings, allowances and tailoring - as measured when the treatment is flat.

Finished Width - The end to end width measurement of the window treatment, equivalent to the face width plus the returns and overlaps.

Flat Fold - Folded seam to seam as opposed to pleat or fan folding.

Frame - The trim or molding around the window opening.

Fullness - The additional fabric besides the amount necessary to cover the window opening once. Fullness is created by gathering (shirring) or pleating the fabric, to hang in folds. Standard minimum fullness for custom draperies is double fullness (twice the area being covered). Luxurious fullness may be as much as triple or three times the width of the area covered.

# <u>ННННННННННННННННННННННННННННННННННН</u>

Heading - The top of a pleated drapery where the pleats are.
On a gathered or shirred curtain, the ruffled portion above the rod and rod pocket is the heading of the curtain.

Hem - The bottom or side of a fabric treatment turned under and sewn in place to conceal the cut edge of fabric.

# 

Informal Swag - A swag treatment created on location, utilizing special brackets or draped over poles in a free form fashion. Formal swag treatments created in a workroom are attached to a mounting board.

Jabot - A piece of fabric with tapered ends, self-lined or lined with another decorative fabric folded in overlapping folds. A jabot is often used at the end of swags to complete the treatment. Jabots are sometimes called cascades.

Jamb - The inside dimension of a window recess. Jamb to jamb measurement is the same as inside measurement or inside mount measurements.

# 

Length - The vertical measurement from top edge of the treatment to the bottom edge of the treatment.

Lining - Fabric sewn onto the back of a drapery or fabric treatment to protect the decorative face fabric from the sun. Lining fabric should be of the same width and fiber content as the face fabric whenever possible.

Long Point - The longest point of vertical drop on a treatment with a shaped bottom hem.

# 

Material - Not to be confused with the word "fabric."
"Materials" are items necessary to construct a product.
"Fabrics" are woven textiles.

# 

Outside Dimension - The measurement from outside edge to outside edge of a window or window treatment.

Overdrapery - The drapery or treatment projecting the greatest distance from the glass of the window.

Overlap - The area where one drapery panel crosses in front of the other drapery panel to ensure complete closure.

Pair - Two panels of equal, size that overlap and close at the center.

Panel - One or more widths of fabric, sewn together to create a single drapery.

Pattern Repeat - The distance measured in inches from any given point in a pattern until the pattern begins to repeat.

Pin - The hook or pin inserted into the heading of the drapery to hang a pleated drapery on a rod.

Pin Setting - The measured distance from the top of the heading of the drapery to the top of the pin.

Pinch Pleat - The standard shaped pleat for a drapery, constructed with three fingers or folds of fabric.

Projection - The distance an object extends from the wall. Projection should not be confused with drapery return.

# 

Railroad - To turn the fabric sideways and utilize one continuous segment of fabric without seams.

Return - The portion of the drapery that wraps around the end of a rod and returns all the way back to the wall, enclosing the gap at the end of the rod.

Rod Face Width - The bracket to bracket measurement across the width of a traverse rod - the width of the area the drapery will cover.

Rod Pocket - A hollow sleeve or loop of fabric, through which a rod is inserted and the fabric is gathered. Rod pockets are also called casings.

Rod Sleeve - A fabric treatment made to cover the rod, sometimes with top and/or bottom headings, and often inserted between two drapery panels to create a valance effect. Rod sleeves may be used alone, acting as a top treatment.

Seam - The location where two widths of fabric join. Seams are hidden behind the pleat to fall at the rear of the fold of the drapery.

Shirred - Fabric is gathered or shirred to obtain fullness.

Short Point - The shortest portion of a vertical drop on a product with a shaped or scalloped bottom hem.

Side Hem - The hem on the side of the drapery at the return and overlap edges.

Space - On a pleated drapery or valance, the area between the pleats is the space.

Stacking Space - The amount of horizontal space a drapery occupies when it is open. Stacking space is equivalent to approximately one-third of the rod face width.

Swag - A decorative fabric top treatment that falls from the top of a pole or bracket on one side to the top of the pole or bracket on the other side, forming a soft, graceful half-circle effect.

# 

Tab Top Drapery - A flat drapery constructed with fabric tabs sewn into the top heading. Tab top draperies hang on decorative poles or rods.

Top Treatment - A decorative treatment that hangs at the top of the window. Some types of top treatment include valances, swags, cornices, Austrian valances and balloon valances.

Traverse - To pass or move over, along or through. A traverse rod moves draperies open and closed by pulling cords.

# 

Underdrapery - The drapery treatment hanging closest to the glass.

# 

Valance - A decorative top treatment constructed of fabric that hangs at the top of the window.

# <u>wwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwww</u>

Weights - Weights are sewn into the bottom corner hems of the drapery to assist in hanging. Chain weights are sometimes inserted along the bottom hemline.

Width - The distance of a treatment from side to side. Widths are the cut lengths of fabric sewn together to make a panel of draperies.

Width of Fabric - The distance in width from selvage edge to selvage edge. Common fabric widths are 48" and 54".

# SECTION TWO - DRAPERY HARDWARE

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## UNDERSTANDING BASIC DRAPERY HARDWARE

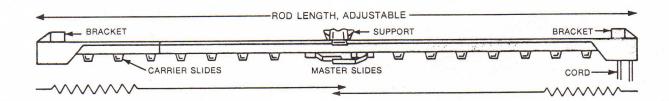
The information contained on the next several pages will illustrate and explain the most basic elements of drapery hardware. Manufacturer catalogs and printed information may be referred to for additional information.

#### Conventional Traverse Rods

A traverse rod moves the draperies open and closed by pulling a traverse cord. When draperies are closed, the rod is concealed. When draperies are open the rod is visible. Rods may be mounted on the wall, ceiling or inside mounted within the window opening.

Most traverse rods are adjustable in width and projection. It is recommended that one use the largest rod available to fit the width needed. This ensures the maximum overlap of the rod segments and provides a strong installation.

Rods come packaged with the necessary brackets and center supports. Center supports are recommended so that brackets and supports are placed a maximum of 40" apart. For very heavy draperies, brackets may be spaced closer than 40".



End brackets install to the wall or on the inside jamb of the windows. Brackets are adjustable for various projections and extension brackets are available to further extend the projection.

<u>Carriers</u> hold the pins at each pleat of the drapery. Carriers are easily added or removed by opening the end gate on the back side of the traverse rod at each end.

The Underlap master carrier moves the left drapery panel from the end of the rod to the center when the traverse cord is pulled.

The Overlap master carrier moves the right drapery panel from the end of the rod to the center when the traverse cord is pulled. The combination of the underlap and overlap master carriers allows the drapery panels to overlap at the center, ensuring complete closure and privacy.

Traverse rods are available in various combinations. Some of the most popular variations are illustrated below.

A double traverse rod set with two traverse rods on double brackets is used for a two-layer drapery treatment.

#### **Double Traverse Two-Way Draw**



Traverse and plain rod sets allow a traversing overdrapery and a gathered or pleated stationary underdrapery.

#### Two-Way Draw and Plain Rod



One way traverse rods are commonly used for drapery panels, corner windows, side panels and other uses. One way traverse rods are available draw right or draw left.

Single Traverse One-Way Draw Cords Left

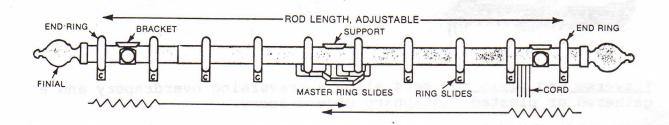
ords Left

Single Traverse One-Way Draw Cords Right

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# **Decorative Traverse Rods**

Draperies hang below the decorative rod, allowing the rod to be exposed. Sufficient wall space above the drapery must be available to utilize decorative hardware. Decorative hardware is available in a variety of finishes and colors to coordinate with many decors.

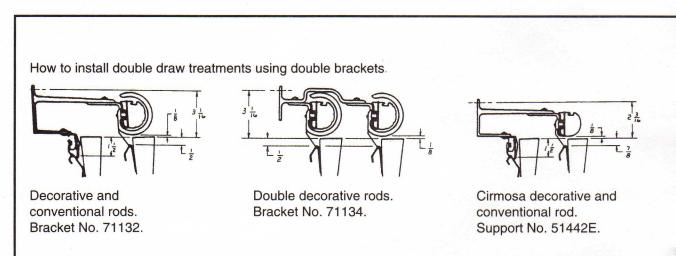


The decorative finials at each end of a decorative rod extend beyond the channel of the rod and the width of the drapery. Be sure there is ample room for the finial extension when planning your window treatment.

Decorative hardware with rings will require one ring for every pleat in the drapery. Calculate five pleats per width of 48" fabric and six pleats per width of 54" fabric. Round up to an even number. The number of rings on the hardware will be indicated on the package. Additional rings may be ordered.

<u>Combination Brackets</u> provide a sturdy installation when combining two decorative rods or one decorative and one traverse rod.

Three types of combination brackets are illustrated here.



# **Curtain Rods**

Wood poles, metal rods and clear plastics are used for simple sash and cafe rods. A variety of bracket styles allow for many applications. Rods may be installed with spring tension ends to fit snugly within the window opening, without installing brackets. Brackets with minimal projection may be utilized to keep a treatment close to the window on entry doors. Extension brackets may be required to project the treatment away from the window. All of this is possible with various types of curtain rods. Some of the popular styles are illustrated below.

## Spring tension rods



#### Curtain rods - single and double





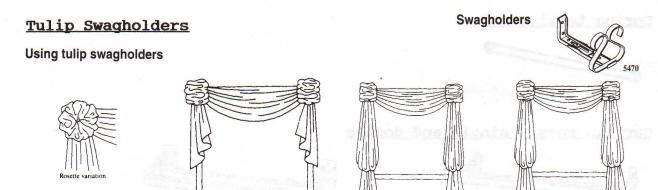
<u>Continental rods</u> used for shirred or gathered treatments are available in a 2 1/2 inch or 4 1/2 inch depth for a variety of window treatment sizes.





# SPECIAL BRACKETS

With the popularity of informal, throw style swags and bishop sleeve drapery treatments, a variety of specialty brackets are available to aid in the installation of these styles. Some brackets, such as the valance pleater, may be concealed beneath the treatment and others may visably enhance the appearance of the treatment. When utilizing these specialty brackets, follow the guidelines and recommendations contained with the product regarding the installation and use of the specific product.

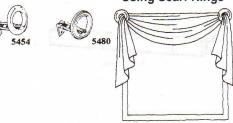


Rosette alternative to tailored pouf

# Use tulip swagholders for bishop sleeves.

## Scarf Rings







Using Scarf Rings



Rings



#### Valance Pleater

#### Valance Pleater



#### Holdbacks



# SECTION THREE - CURTAINS AND DRAPERIES

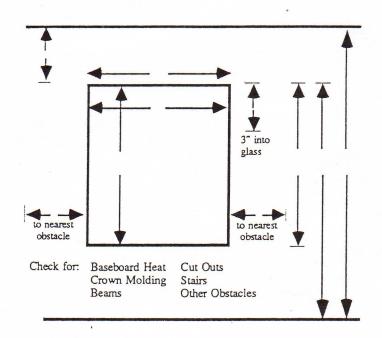
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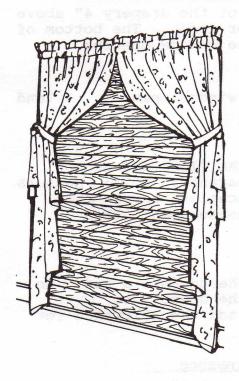


# GENERAL MEASURING GUIDELINES

- 1. Always use a steel tape measure. Other devices are not as accurate.
- 2. Measure every window. Windows may appear to be the same size, but frequently are not.
- 3. Measure windows in a methodical manner, in the room from left to right.
- 4. Measure the width of the window first, and write it down. Then measure the length and write it down. Measurements are always indicated as width x length.



# MEASURING FOR GATHERED CURTAINS



Gathered curtains are made to be stationary. They may be straight hanging or tied back.

# Standard Specifications

1 1/2" heading
1 1/2" rod pocket casing
4" double bottom hems
1 1/2" double side hems
2 to 1, 2 1/2 to 1, or 3 to 1 fullness

# **MEASURING**

#### WIDTH

- 1. Measure from the outside edge of the window trim on the left to the outside edge of window trim on the right. If no trim, measure width of the opening.
- 2. Extend the treatment out 4" on each side of the window.
- 3. Add window width, + 4" left extension, + 4" right extension to determine drapery and rod width.

#### LENGTH

- 1. Measure from the top edge of window trim to bottom edge of trim.
- 2. Measure distance from ceiling to top edge of window or trim.
- 3. Measure the distance between bottom edge of window or trim and the floor.
- 4. Measure the distance from the ceiling to the floor at several points across the width of the window.

# **Short Draperies**

For short length draperies, place the top of the drapery 4" above the window opening and 2" below the trim or apron. The bottom of the drapery should be at least 4" below the window opening.

# Long Draperies

Place the top of the drapery 4" above the window opening. Extend the length to 1/2" off the floor.

# Ceiling to Floor Draperies

Measure the distance from the ceiling to the floor and deduct 1/4" ceiling clearance and 1/2" floor clearance. NOTE: Measure length from ceiling to floor in several locations across the width of the window and use the shortest measurement, then subtract allowances.

# SPECIAL NOTE

Gathered draperies shorten as they are gathered onto a rod. An allowance must be added to the length of the drapery to compensate. Refer to the chart below and add the allowance for each rod being used.

Hardware type	Allowance
3/4" curtain rod	1/2"
1 3/8" rod	1 1/2"
2" pole	2 - 2 1/2"
Continental rod	1/2"
Oval rodding	1/2"
3/8" rod	1/2"

#### FABRIC

Virtually any fabric with draping characteristics is suitable for gathered curtains. Sheer fabrics may require additional fabric of up to 3 to 1 fullness. Heavy fabrics may require as little as 2 to 1 fullness. Lining is desirable with most fabrics. Select a lining with the same fiber content as the decorative face fabric. Example: With a cotton print, use a cotton lining.

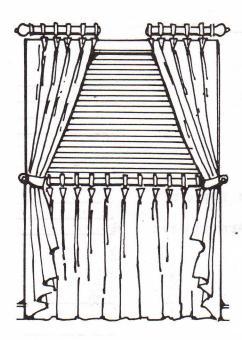
#### ADDITIONAL SUPPLIES

Patterns/How-to books
Thread
Lining
Curtain rods
Tiebacks
Tieback holders
Pin on rings
Weights

# CALCULATING YARDAGE - GATHERED CURTAINS

Curtain size is	wide x long.	
DETERMINE CUT LENGTH Curtain length		
<pre>+ hem, heading and cutting + rod take up = CUT LENGTH</pre>	Dos, ser Espera	
ADJUSTED CUT LENGTH		
Cut length/	pattern repeat =	
Round up to whole number	- necessary and the ball of the	
Whole number x	pattern repeat =	= <u># # # # / / / / / / </u>
	William William	
FINISHED WIDTH		
Face width of curtain rod		
+ return size	x 2 =	
= Finished Width		
NUMBER OF WIDTHS OF F.	ABRIC	
Finished width:	x fullness =	
+ allowance for side hems	PART BILL FOR IZ	+ 12"
= overall width	/ fabric width =	
Round up to whole number	= widths of fabric.	
YARDAGE		
Number of widths of fabric	x adjı	sted cut
length = total	inches of fabric required.	4
Total inches of fabric Round yards up to whole num	/ 36 = yar	rds.
7		

# MEASURING FOR CAFE CURTAINS



Cafe curtains are generally placed in the lower half or third of the window. Cafe curtains may be pleated or gathered.

## Standard Specifications

1 1/2" rod pocket casing
4" double bottom hems
1 1/2" double side hems
Optional heading
2 to 1, 2 1/2 to 1, or 3 to 1 fullness

# **MEASURING**

#### WIDTH

- 1. Measure the width of the opening jamb to jamb if inside mount with spring tension rods is desired.
- 2. Measure from the outside edge of the window trim on the left to the outside edge of the window trim on the right. If no trim, measure the width of the opening. Cafe curtains are sometimes mounted on the window frame.
- 3. For more window exposure, extend the treatment out 4" on each side of the window. Add window width, +4"left extension, +4" right extension to determine the curtain and rod width.

#### LENGTH

- 1. Measure for the desired placement of the cafe treatment. If treating the lower half of the window measure from 2-4" above the lower half of the window to cover window locks, sashes and meeting rails.
- 2. Measure for bottom hem with 1/2" sill clearance or to 2" below the window apron and a minimum of 4" below the window opening. If floor length, measure to the floor with 1/2" floor clearance.

#### **FABRIC**

Select a fabric appropriate to the style of curtain or drapery being used as a cafe. If a gathered treatment, note the recommendations for gathered curtains on page 22. For a pleated cafe, note the recommendations for pleated draperies on page 34. For Tab cafe curtains, note the recommendations for tab curtains on page 28.

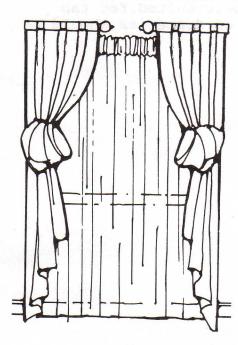
# **CALCULATING YARDAGE - CAFE CURTAINS**

Calculating yardage for cafe curtains is the same as for any curtain. Follow the guidelines for the style of gathered curtain or pleated drapery selected.

# **ADDITIONAL SUPPLIES**

Patterns/How-to books Thread Lining Weights Curtain rods Rings

# MEASURING FOR TAB CURTAINS



Stationary drapery treatments are enhanced by tab tops. Tabs may be attached to flat panels, pleated or some shirred drapery styles.

# **Standard Specifications**

2" double turned heading, faced
4" double bottom hems
1 1/2" double side hems
2" wide, 4" long tabs
6 - 8" spacing on tabs
1 1/2 to 1 or 2 to 1 fullness

## **MEASURING**

#### WIDTH

- 1. Measure from the outside edge of the window trim on the left to the outside edge of the window trim on the right. If no trim, measure the width of the opening. Tab curtains are sometimes mounted on the window frame.
- 2. For more window exposure, extend the treatment out 4" on each side of the window. Add window width, +4" left extension, +4" right extension to determine the curtain and rod width.

#### LENGTH

- 1. Measure for the desired placement of the tab treatment. The main portion of the drapery should cover the window and the trim, with tabs extending above the trim. If tabs are mounted in the lower half of the window, the main portion of the drapery should cover the mullion or meeting rail of the window.
- 2. Measure for the bottom of the drapery with 1/2" sill clearance or to 2" below the window apron and a minimum of 4" below the window opening. If floor length, measure to the floor with 1/2" floor clearance.

#### **FABRIC**

Fabrics with some body and crispness are best suited for tab curtains. Fabrics for tabs and main body of draperies should be of similar weight and fiber content.

The Internation

# CALCULATING YARDAGE - TAB CURTAINS

For the base part of the drapery, calculate yardage as for any other drapery. To determine the amount of fabric necessary to make the tabs use the formula below to add to the drapery yardage requirement.

- 1. To determine the number of tabs, figure one tab set—in one inch from each panel end. Space the remaining tabs evenly approximately every 6-8" between the two end tabs.
- 2. To calculate the numbers mathematically from the overall panel width, subtract the width of two tabs and the two one inch indentation of tabs at each end. Example: From a 60" wide panel, subtract two two inch wide tabs and two one inch spaces. 60 6 = 54.

Divide the remainder by the width of one tab and one space. 54 / 6 = 9. A two inch wide tab and a four inch space equals six inches. Fifty-four inches of fabric divided by six equals nine sets of tabs and spaces.

Add these nine tabs to the two existing tabs for a total of eleven tabs.

3. Determine tab width. Multiply tab width by two. Add one inch for seams. Divide fabric width by sum of above to determine how many tabs can be cut from each strip.

Example: 2" wide tabs x = 4". 4" + 1" seam allowance = 5". 48" wide fabric divided by 5" wide strips = 9 cuts per strip.

4. Determine tab length. Multiply tab length by two. Add one inch for seams. This will give you the length of each strip.

Example: 6" long tabs x 2 = 12". 12" + 1" for seams = 13" long strips.

5. Divide number of tabs needed by number of tabs per strip to determine how many strips are needed. Round up to whole number. Multiply whole number by the length of each strip and divide by 36 to obtain yardage.

Example: 11 tabs needed divided by 9 tabs per strip = 1.2 rounded up to 2 strips of fabric needed. Length of each strip 13" x 2 strips = 26" total fabric length.

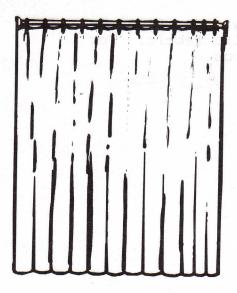
6. If a print fabric, length of cut must be divided by pattern repeat. Round up to whole number. Multiply whole number by pattern repeat to determine adjusted cut length. Multiply adjusted cut length by number of strips to determine the total number of inches of fabric required. Divide by 36 to determine yardage. Round up to whole number.

Example: A fabric with a 15" pattern repeat is selected.
13" cut divided by a 15" pattern repeat would require 1
pattern repeat. 1 times a 15" repeat = 15" cuts. 2 cuts x
15" = 30" of fabric.

## **ADDITIONAL SUPPLIES**

Patterns/How-to books
Thread
Lining
Curtain rods
Weights

# MEASURING FOR SHOWER CURTAINS



Decorative shower curtains add a distinctive look to the bath area. They are simple to make and very functional when used with a shower liner.

# **Standard Specifications**

Standard size: 72" x 72"
2" double folded heading
12 stitched button holes for shower curtain rings
2" double bottom hem
1 1/2" double side hem

#### MEASURING .

#### WIDTH

 Shower curtains are generally 72" wide.

#### LENGTH

 Shower curtains are generally 72" long.

#### FABRIC

Fabrics of medium weight are well suited for shower curtains. Fabrics should be washable or resistant to moisture, such as polyester or cotton.

#### ADDITIONAL SUPPLIES

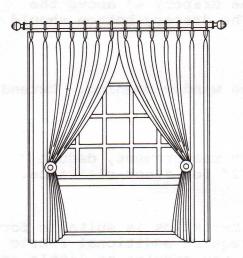
Patterns/How-to books
Thread
Weights
Shower rod, rings and liner

# CALCULATING YARDAGE - SHOWER CURTAINS

Shower curtains are constructed using two widths of 48" or 54" fabric. You will need 4 1/2 yards of a solid fabric. For prints, add one pattern repeat to 4 1/2 yards.

FIRM BURASM

# **MEASURING FOR PLEATED DRAPERIES**



Pleated draperies are made to traverse, be tied back, or hang in stationary treatments. They are most often lined for protection from the sun and for superior draping characteristics.

# Standard Specifications

4" double heading
4" double hems
1 1/2" double side hems
3 1/2" overlap
2 to 1, 2 1/2 to 1 or 3 to 1
fullness
Standard pinch pleat

# MEASURING

#### WIDTH

- 1. Measure from the outside edge of window trim on the left to the outside edge of window trim on right. If no trim, measure the width of the opening.
- 2. Extend the treatment out 4" on each side of the window.
- 3. Add window width, +4" left extension, +4" right extension to determine drapery and rod width.

#### LENGTH

- 1. Measure from the top edge of window trim to bottom edge of trim.
- 2. Measure distance from ceiling to top edge of window trim.
- 3. Measure the distance between bottom edge of window or trim and the floor.
- 4. Measure from the ceiling to floor in several locations across the width of the window.

# Short draperies

For short draperies, place the top of the drapery 4" above the window opening and 2" below the trim. The drapery bottom should be at least 4" below the opening.

## Long draperies

Place the top of the drapery 4" above the window opening. Extend the length to 1/2" off floor.

## Ceiling to floor length

From the shortest ceiling to floor length measurement, deduct 1/4" for ceiling clearance and deduct 1/2" for floor clearance.

#### **Fabrics**

Virtually any fabric with draping characteristics is suitable for a pleated drapery. Sheer fabrics may require additional fabric of up to 3 to 1 fullness. Heavy fabrics may require as little as 2 to 1 fullness. Lining is desirable with most fabrics, other than sheers.

## ADDITIONAL SUPPLIES

Patterns/How-to books
Thread
Lining
Weights
Traverse rod
Tiebacks
Tieback holders
Buckram
Drapery pins

# CALCULATING YARDAGE - PLEATED DRAPERIES

Drapery size is wide x long.	
DETERMINE CUT LENGTH  Drapery length + hem, heading and cutting allowance (18") = CUT LENGTH	
ADJUSTED CUT LENGTH  Cut length / pattern repeat =  Round up to whole number x  whole number x  FINISHED WIDTH  Face width of drapery rod + return size x 2 = + overlap x 1/2"  = Finished Width	
NUMBER OF WIDTHS OF FABRIC  Drapery width x fullness = + allowance for side hems = + 12" 1.5 doubles  = overall width / fabric width = = widths of fabric.	side
YARDAGE  Number of widths of fabric x adjusted cut length  = total inches of fabric required.  Total inches of fabric / 36 = yards.  Round yards up to whole number	

# SECTION FOUR - TOP TREATMENTS

There are several categories of top transcent styles. Too treatment is a generic term relating to all decorative tracked treatments that hand at the rop of the sindow. Some style categories include gathered valences, pleated valences, pour valences, cornices, balloon relances, such and jabets, and informal awage, we will further exclusion cany as these categories and at laced categories and at laced categories.

# MEASURING BOX TOP VERA EMBNTS

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over wrmcows duty 1. Messure the width of the winde from oweside rose of thin to

Artenders width, +2" Fight average with the extension to determine welcome and end whith

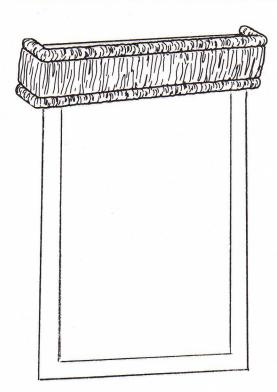
The top of the valence should be resultinged a strike of two factors above the top of the valence draper, the top of the valence as the collection and two indust shore the corners of the corners to the corners of the corners of the corners of the corners.

The short point of the valence should extend into the window opening a minimum of q = 6 inches.

# TOP TREATMENTS

There are several categories of top treatment styles. Top treatment is a generic term referring to all decorative treatments that hang at the top of the window. Some style categories include gathered valances, pleated valances, pouf valances, cornices, balloon valances, swag and jabots, and informal swags. We will further explore many of these categories and style choices in this section.

# **MEASURING FOR TOP TREATMENTS**



#### WIDTH

TOP TREATMENTS OVERDRAPERIES

1. Measure the width of the drapery from outside edge to outside edge.

2. Add drapery width, +2" right extension, +2" left extension to determine valance and rod width.

#### OVER WINDOWS ONLY

- 1. Measure the width of the window from outside edge of trim to outside edge of trim.
- 2. Add window width, +2" right extension, +2" left extension to determine valance and rod width.

#### LENGTH

- 1. The top of the valance should be positioned a minimum of two inches above the top of the drapery. The top of the valance may be positioned anywhere between the ceiling and two inches above the drapery.
- 2. The short point of the valance should extend into the window opening a minimum of 4 - 6 inches.

3. The length of the valance should be in proportion to the window or drapery it is covering. Some guidelines follow:

Treatment length	Valance length	
Shorter than 60"	6 - 8"	
60" long	10 - 12"	
84" long	14 - 16"	
96" long	16 - 18"	

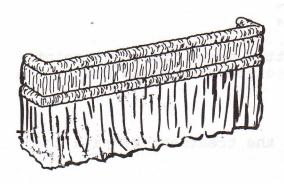
4. For top treatments with shaped bottom hems, the short point should fall 4-6" into the glass. Calculate yardage as double the unlined amount.

#### RETURN

The valance return is 3" greater than the treatment beneath the valance.

## **GATHERED VALANCES**

Gathered valances are constructed like gathered draperies. However, they are shorter and have a smaller bottom hem. Some of the most popular style variations are illustrated.



# Standard Specifications

1 1/2" rod pocket casing
1 1/2" heading
2" double bottom hems
1 1/2" double side hems
2 to 1, 2 1/2 to 1 or 3 to 1
fullness

## **MEASURING**

Follow the measuring guidelines for top treatments on page 38.

## **CALCULATING YARDAGE**

Follow the yardage calculation guidelines for gathered curtains on page 24. When determining cut length use a 12" allowance for heading, rod pocket casing, hems, and cutting allowance.

#### **FABRIC**

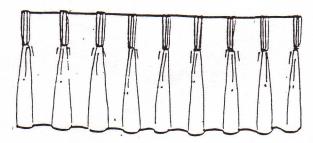
Virtually any fabric with draping characteristics is suitable for a gathered valance. Be certain the fabric is heavy enough to conceal the drapery hardware. Lining is recommended. Many valances are self-lined. For self-lined valances, double the yardage for an unlined valance.

## NOTE

For gathered valances with shaped bottom hems, self-lining is recommended. Calculate yardage using the long point of the valance.

# **PLEATED VALANCES**

Pleated valances are constructed like a pleated drapery. However, they are shorter and have a smaller bottom hem. There are several variations with shaped bottom hemlines.



# Standard Specifications

4" double heading 2" double hems 1 1/2" double side hems 2 to 1, 2 1/2 to 1 or 3 to 1 fullness Standard pinch pleat

## **MEASURING**

Follow the measuring guidelines for top treatments on page 38.

# **CALCULATING YARDAGE**

Follow the yardage calculation guidelines for pleated draperies on page 36. When determining cut length use a 14" allowance for heading, hem, and cutting allowance.

# **FABRIC**

Virtually any fabric with draping characteristics is suitable for a pleated valance. Lining is recommended. Many valances are self-lined. For self-lined, double the yardage for unlined valance.

# **NOTE**

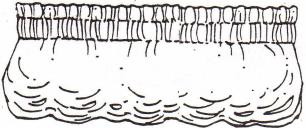
For pleated valances with shaped bottom hems, self-lining is recommended. Calculate yardage using the long point of the valance.

#### **ADDITIONAL SUPPLIES**

Patterns/How-to books Thread Buckram Weights Hardware Pins Lining

## **POUF VALANCES**

Pouf valances are variations of a simple gathered valance with a rod pocket used in place of a bottom hem. The treatment is gathered on two rods and the effect may be varied depending upon the installation methods and positioning.



## **Standard Specifications**

1 1/2" top rod pocket casing

1 1/2" top heading

1 1/2" bottom rod pocket casing

1 1/2" double side hems

2 to 1, 2 1/2 to 1 or 3 to 1

fullness

# **MEASURING**

Follow the measuring guidelines for top treatments on page 38.

After determining valance length, additional length must be added to create the pouf at the bottom of the valance. Add a minimum of 10" to the finished length.

# **CALCULATING YARDAGE**

Follow the yardage calculation guidelines for gathered curtains on page 24. Be certain to add a minimum of 10" in length for pouf. When determining cut length, use an 11" allowance for heading, top and bottom rod pocket casings and cutting allowance.

# **FABRIC**

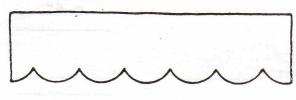
Fabrics with some crispness and body are best suited for pouf valances. If sheer fabrics without body are used, consider self-lining the valance. Tissue and nylon netting may be inserted into the valance to hold the pouf in place.

#### **ADDITIONAL SUPPLIES**

Patterns/How-to books
Thread
Curtain rods
Tissue/nylon netting

## CORNICES

Cornices are constructed from wood and may be painted, decorated or upholstered with fabric. When covered with fabric, follow the guidelines below.



# **Standard Specifications**

Polyester quilt batting stretched over wood frame
Decorative fabric covering
1/4" welting at top and bottom
Solid fabrics are railroaded
Pattern fabrics matched at seams

# **MEASURING**

Follow the measuring guidelines for top treatment on page 38.

# **CALCULATING YARDAGE**

#### FOR SOLID FABRICS

Figure one width of fabric, railroaded. Length of cut is the width of the face of the cornice, + 2 times the size of the return. Add a six inch allowance.

# FOR PRINT FABRICS

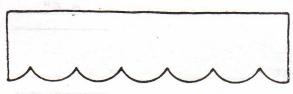
Complete the worksheet on the following page.

# **ADDITIONAL SUPPLIES**

Patterns/How-to books Quilt batting Thread Staple gun and staples 1/4" welting Installation brackets

## CORNICES

Cornices are constructed from wood and may be painted, decorated or upholstered with fabric. When covered with fabric, follow the guidelines below.



# **Standard Specifications**

Polyester quilt batting stretched over wood frame
Decorative fabric covering
1/4" welting at top and bottom
Solid fabrics are railroaded
Pattern fabrics matched at seams

# **MEASURING**

Follow the measuring guidelines for top treatment on page 38.

# CALCULATING YARDAGE

#### FOR SOLID FABRICS

Figure one width of fabric, railroaded. Length of cut is the width of the face of the cornice, + 2 times the size of the return. Add a six inch allowance.

# FOR PRINT FABRICS

Complete the worksheet on the following page.

# **ADDITIONAL SUPPLIES**

Patterns/How-to books Quilt batting Thread Staple gun and staples 1/4" welting Installation brackets

# CALCULATING YARDAGE - UPHOLSTERED CORNICES - PRINTS

Cornice size is x	long. South the base of the ba
DETERMINE CUT LENGTH Cornice long point + allowance = cut length	Wolled and Lies Hip
ADJUSTED CUT LENGTH  Cut length / pattern repeated  Round up to whole number  Whole number x	
FINISHED WIDTH Face width of cornice + return size x 2 + 6" allowance = finished width	+ 6"
NUMBER OF WIDTHS OF FABRIC  Cornice face width /  Round up to whole number	fabric width =
YARDAGE Number of widths of fabric length = total inches of fabric requ	_ x adjusted cut ired
Total inches of fabric / Round yards up to whole number	
NOTE: Add 1 1/2 vards for welting. up to	140" Comice board.

## **AUSTRIAN VALANCES**

For a formal appearance at the window, Austrian valances can add drama and impact. They are gathered horizontally into beautiful soft scallops and vertical gathering enhances the opulent appearance.



# **Standard Specifications**

1 1/2" double side hems
2" double bottom hems
1 1/2 times horizontal fullness
3 to 1 vertical fullness
10 - 15" wide scallops
Light weight fabrics recommended
Board mounted

#### **MEASURING**

Follow the measuring guidelines for top treatment on page 38.

#### **FABRIC**

Austrian valances look best when constructed from light to medium weight fabrics.

#### ADDITIONAL SUPPLIES

Patterns/How-to books
Thread
Shirring tape
Lining
Mounting board
Installation brackets
Trimming