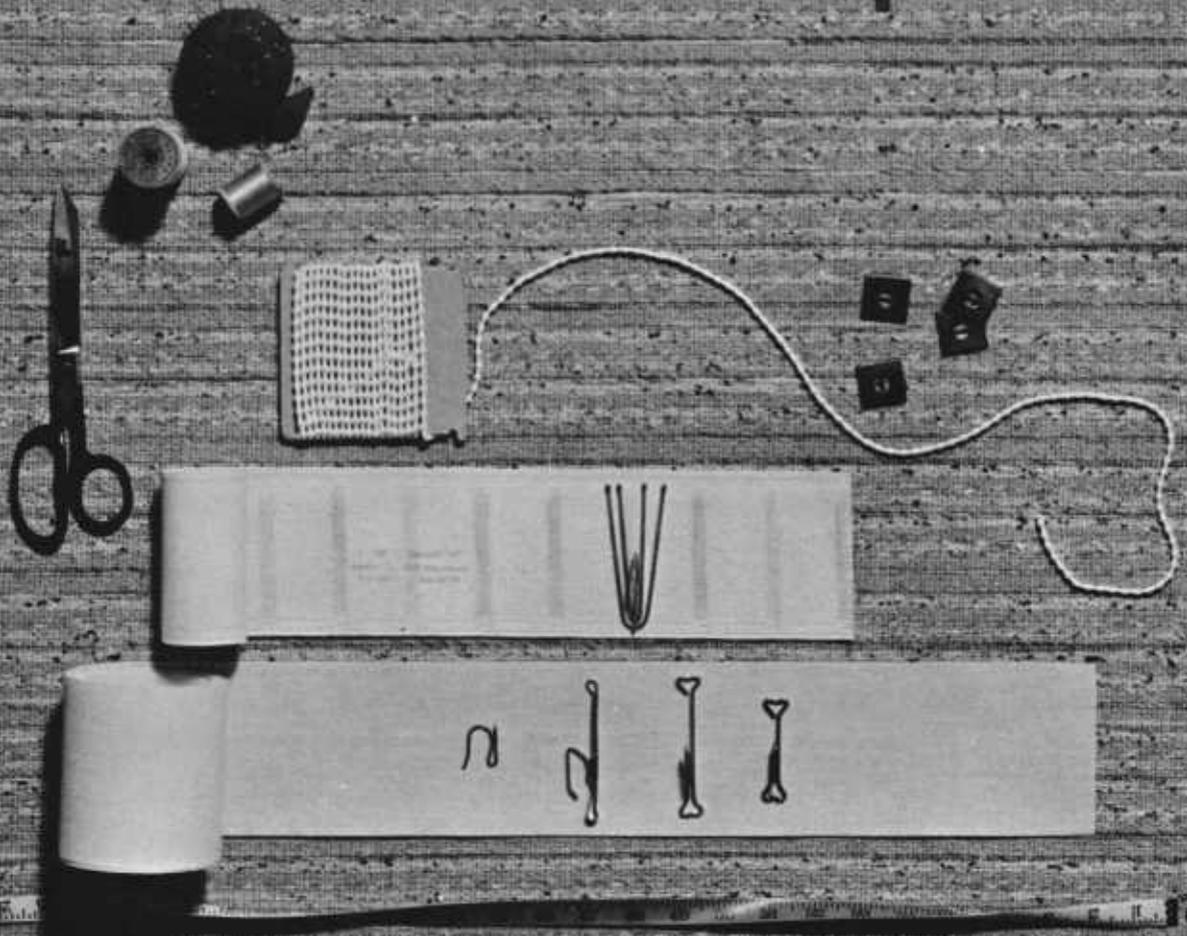


Make Your Own Draperies



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MAKE YOUR OWN DRAPERIES

The right draperies can add much to the attractiveness of a room. By planning, you can establish harmony between them and walls, rugs, furniture, and accessories. Draperies offer great variety in color, design, and texture, and are important in the decorative scheme of the room.

Choice of draperies is influenced by the atmosphere or character of the room—"that certain something" associated with furnishings, frequently with period furnishings such as Provencal, Early American, Victorian, or Modern. Occasionally the atmosphere of a room is described by the characteristics of the furnishings as formal, informal, simple, luxurious, rustic, elegant, or sophisticated. Often, because of the sturdiness or daintiness of the furnishings, the appearance of the room may be described as masculine or feminine.

In planning draperies, consider more than just eye appeal. Draperies should also serve a useful purpose.

Purpose of draperies

Draperies can help to control light, provide privacy, and make the room more attractive. They should also help to make rooms look comfortable but not closed in. Draperies should not block off windows which must be opened for ventilation nor obstruct heat from wall registers or radiators. Draw draperies across large glass areas give protection from direct sunlight and heat and from drafts and winter cold.

To get maximum service from your draperies, decide upon the points you consider most important and select drapery fabrics accordingly.

Fabrics for Draperies

A wide variety of desirable fabrics is available. Many are blends, a combination of fibers—all natural, all synthetic, or both. Special appearance, textures, and weaving qualities are achieved by various blends. Many are mixtures; for example, one type of yarn for the warp and another for the filling. Such a fabric is as serviceable as its weakest fiber.

Natural fibers

Cotton, linen, silk, and wool are all available. Cotton has the widest usage. Many new textures are being developed. Manufacturing processes make many fabrics colorfast, sanforized or preshrunk, crease resistant, and dirt-and-stain resistant.

Man-made fibers

Many man-made fibers are used in drapery fabrics and include: Acetate, Acrylic, Glass Fiber, Modacrylic, Nylon, Polyester, Rayon, Saran, and Spandex.

Each of the synthetic fibers in these fabrics has advantages and disadvantages. The quality of the blends depends on the combination used. However, most fabrics of man-made fibers:

Look well. They drape in soft folds, are sheer, flawless, keep their crispness, and tailor well.

Are easy to care for. They are slow to soil and dry clean or wash easily and need little ironing. Dry cleaning is preferable for fabrics which may shrink.

Are durable. Most synthetic fabrics hold their original shape and do not noticeably stretch, sag, shrink, or wrinkle in high humidity or as a result of laundering, dyeing, or dry cleaning.

Metal yarns now used in draperies, such as Lurex and Metlon, are soft, supple, non-tarnishing, abrasive-resistant, and can be either washed or dry cleaned.

Glass fiber used in draperies is strong; it is heat, wrinkle, and water resistant. However, it tends to be brittle and break along crease lines where rubbing occurs. These fabrics should be handled carefully. Launder by hand only and drip dry. Avoid snagging and do not scrub or wring. Glass fabrics dry quickly and require no ironing.

Treated linings such as Milium, Therma-line, Weatherwall, and Roc-lon keep out cold in winter and heat in summer. They are still being improved but require special handling in dry cleaning. Drapery fabrics which need no lining because they have a treated backing can be purchased.

Lining selection

While some draperies look attractive without linings, others should be lined to look their best. The lining protects the fabric from light and moisture, lessens fading, gives body to the drapery fabric, makes the drapery hang better, and gives a pleasing appearance to windows from the outside view. A patterned fabric may need the protection of a lining. Blackout linings give complete light control.

Linings are usually made from lining sateens. Choose a lining material about the same width as the drapery. Sateen and other linings are available in varying widths and colors.

Questions to ask when buying

Before you buy a fabric for draperies, see it in folds. Be sure the design of a patterned fabric is equally pleasing when it hangs in a few folds and also in deep folds.

Choose drapery fabrics with labels printed on the border rather than attached to the bolt only, so that you can be sure of guarantees. The term "vat" on the label indicates the use of the best obtainable dyes for cotton, linen, and rayon.

Questions:

- How can you clean them?
- Will the material shrink or stretch?
- What type of finish does it have? Is the finish permanent?
- Is the color suitable to the room in which you plan to use it?
- Is the pattern in proportion to the size of your room and furnishings?
- Is the texture suitable to the wall and other furnishings in the room?
- Is it the best quality material for the money spent?
- If the pattern has a crosswise design repeat, is the repeat printed at right angles to the selvage?

Measure Accurately for Material

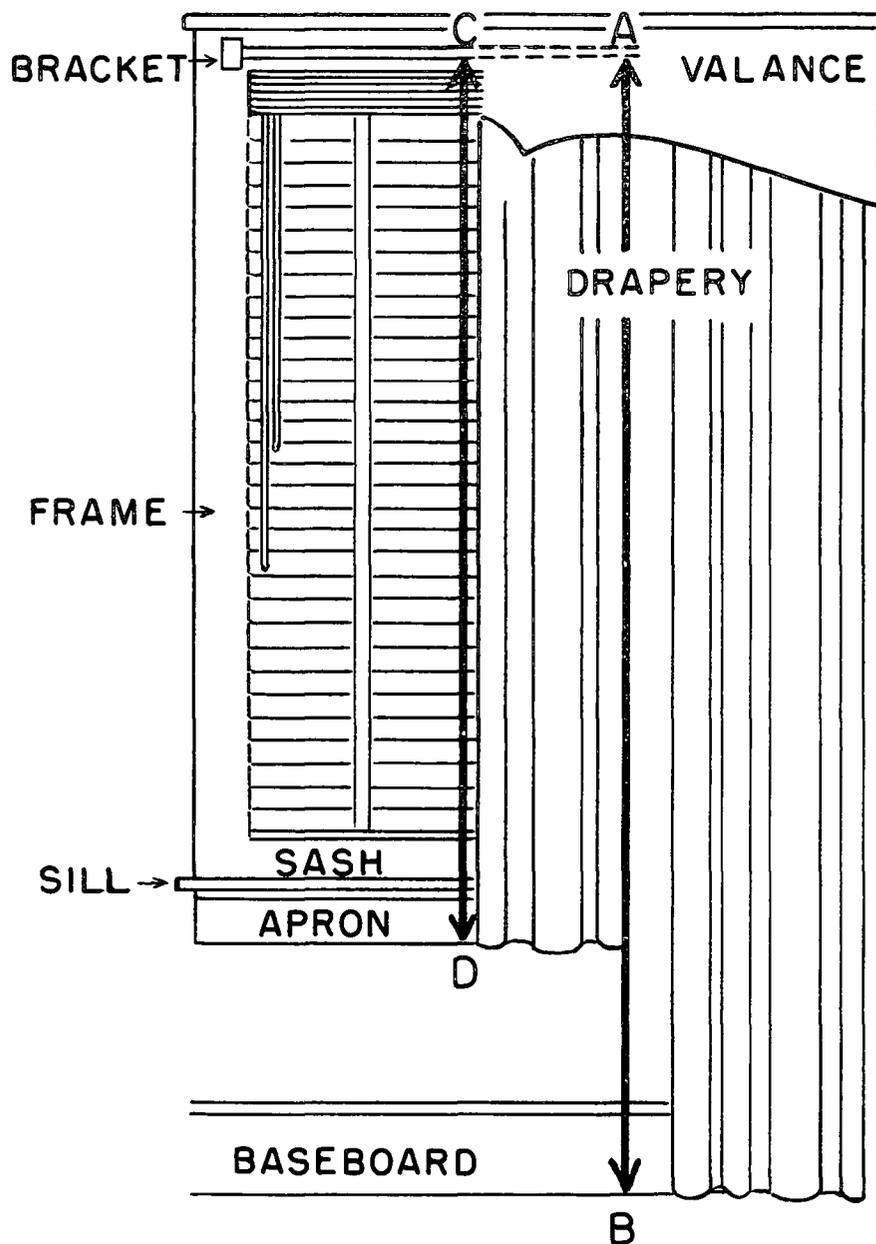


FIGURE 1

Install rod before measuring

Some rods are designed so the top of the drapery comes to the bottom of the rod, instead of covering the rod. When a valance is used, the rod need not be covered. With an uncovered rod, the drapery will draw

back into much less stack space. When the rod is covered, figure about 4 inches of stack space for each foot of rod. When the rod is uncovered, figure about 2 inches.

If the stacked drapery covers too much of the glass, it may be desirable to extend the rod on either side of the window.

Lengths

Draperies should begin and end in line with some structural part of the window (Figure 1). The length of the drapery should be in proportion to the length and width of the window. Length depends, also, upon the place of the window opening in the wall.

Widths

Draperies need to be wide enough to hang in graceful folds. If they are on traverse rods, allow two to two and one-half times the width of the window. For sheer, soft fabrics, allow three times the width of the window.

How to measure

1. Measure the rod from wall to wall with a yardstick or metal tape. A cloth tape may stretch or shrink and measurements will not be accurate. Measure each window, as they may vary as much as one inch in height or width.
2. Measure from the rod to apron or floor, depending upon the desired length.

Determine amount for heading and hems

(See construction method details)

Headings are usually 3 or 4 inches in depth. Allow an extra $\frac{1}{2}$ inch for turn-over of fabric on single heading. Use a double-turned heading for sheer fabric.

Bottom hems may be from 3 to 6 inches wide. Allow an extra $\frac{1}{2}$ inch turn-over for a single hem. Double hems are often used for extra weight and to allow for lengthening. Sheer fabrics look better with double hems. For apron-length draperies, consider a width of hem that will not show above the sash from outside.

Allow for matching design of patterned fabrics

Measure the distance of the design repeat (from the top of a design motif to the top of its first repeat). Divide this distance into the total length figured for the drapery cut, including heading and hem. The answer will probably be a number with a fraction left over. Take the next largest number. Use it to multiply the distance of the design repeat. This figure is the amount of fabric needed for each cut length of drapery fabric so the designs can be matched horizontally.

Figure amount of drapery material to buy

1. To the length of the rod (wall to wall), add 12 inches (for overlap and side hems).

2. Multiply this number by fullness desired (2 or $2\frac{1}{2}$).

3. Divide this number by the width of the drapery fabric. This gives widths per window.

4. Determine the cut length needed (add finished length, heading, and hem, with the allowance for matching design in patterned fabrics).

5. Multiply the cut length needed by the number of widths. This gives the amount of fabric in inches. Divide by 36 to get yards required. Buy extra for straightening.

Figure lining material and crinoline needed

For multiple-width drapery panels, buy lining the same width as drapery fabric. For single-width panels, buy lining 4 inches narrower. For draperies made by hand, buy 5 inches less length of lining for each fabric width used. For machine-made draperies, buy 2 inches less length for each fabric width used.

To determine yardage of crinoline, multiply the fabric width by number of widths needed. This gives enough extra for double crinoline at panel ends, to prevent hooks tearing through.

Preparation for Construction

Straighten fabric

Drapery materials do not tear well without puckering and stretching. Pull crosswise thread and cut on line.

Fabrics are always woven straight, but often in the pressing process they are pulled out of shape before they are wound on bolts. If the material is not pulled and pressed back into shape, the drapery will not hang straight at the window. Straighten all materials by pulling, zigzag, from corner to corner, gradually working toward the center of the fabric. If this pulling does not straighten the fabric, bring the two ends together and pin them to the ironing board. Pin the lengthwise edge together at intervals.

If it will not harm the fabric, dampen the section with a cloth. Press toward the part that needs straightening. Some finishes prevent straightening.

If you have a patterned design and the pattern is not printed true, cut with the design across the fabric. Use the straight side and end of the table and a yardstick or carpenter's square to guide your cutting. Recheck all measurements before cutting fabric. Cut only one length or lengths for half a window at a time.

Selvage

Selvages are usually woven more firmly than the rest of the fabric. To prevent puckering, snip selvage or cut off.

Join fabric widths

If more than one width is to be used at each side of the window, place the fabric on work surface, right side up. If the fabric has a pattern, match design length with another. Fold under the edge of one piece at least $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. Turn under any printing on the selvage. Lay this length on the other. Pin the two together with pins at right angles to the seam. Slip-stitch the two lengths together.

Turn the fabric to the wrong side and machine stitch the seam. Snip edges, or trim seams to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. Press seam open and flat.

For an unlined drapery, either a French seam or an interlocking fell seam may be used. To make the latter, place right sides of fabric together. One edge should be $\frac{3}{8}$ inch from the other edge. Pin, then stitch $\frac{3}{8}$ inch from the outer edge. Turn the outer edge back $\frac{1}{8}$ inch, then turn again over the other edge. Stitch on this fold. (Figure 2.)

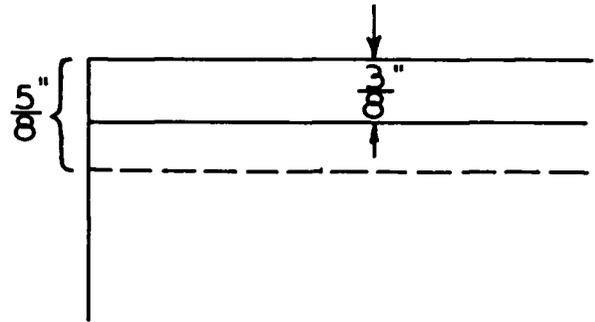


FIGURE 2

Stitches

Hand stitching. The slip stitch is shown in Figure 3; the blanket stitch in Figure 4; and the catch stitch in Figure 5.

Machine stitching. Machine stitch hems and seams with tension loose enough to prevent puckering—8-12 stitches to the inch, depending upon the weight of the fabric.

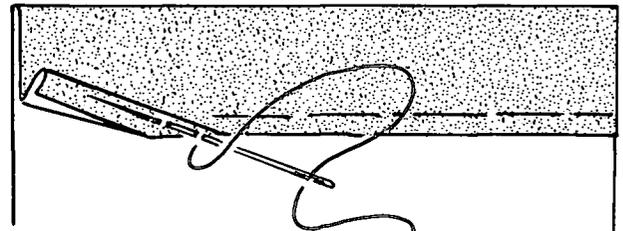


FIGURE 3

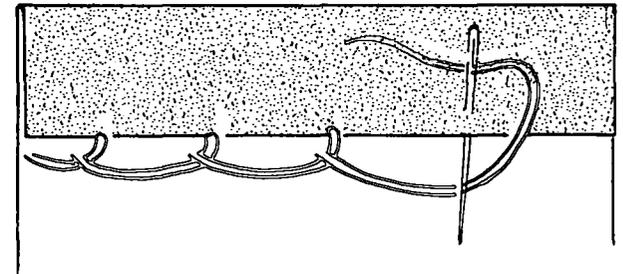


FIGURE 4

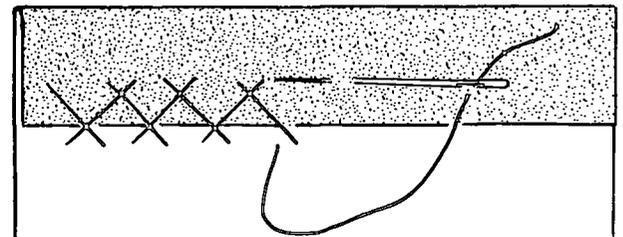


FIGURE 5

Lining construction

Seam widths of lining together, if more than one is needed. Make the lining seams correspond in position to the fabric seams.

For two widths, put right sides together. Pin $\frac{1}{2}$ inch seam with pins placed at right angles to the seam. Machine stitch on wrong side, making seam $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide. Snip the selvages. Press seams open and flat.

Headings

Crinoline. Crinoline for top hems or headings varies from 3 to 4 inches in width. It gives support and stiffness needed in drapery headings for a well-tailored appearance. When selecting crinoline, inquire if it is washable (pre-shrunk or sanforized), if draperies are to be laundered.

Pleater tape. Commercial pleater tape may be used instead of crinoline for the top hem. Tape is available with either stitched or woven-in pockets to hold hooks firmly in place. When draperies are soiled, remove the hooks, clean or launder draperies, and press them out flat. When hooks are replaced, you will have the same pleating arrangement.

This tape can be used for double or triple French pleats, box pleats, or cartridge pleats (Figure 6).

Pleating arrangement

You have a choice in types of pleating for either lined or unlined draperies. The most popular are French pleats.

Pleats vary in width according to the amount of fullness allowed for the drapery.

The use of pleats is the most effective way of finishing draperies and controlling fullness which is to hang in even, graceful folds.

It is important to have sufficient fabric in each pleat to allow the folds to hang gracefully when the drapery is drawn. Measurements should allow the amount of fabric needed for the returns (the distance from the corners of the rod to the wall) and overlap at the center of the window. If the returns and overlap are the same measurement, generally 3 inches, panels can be changed from one side of the window to the other to equalize wear.

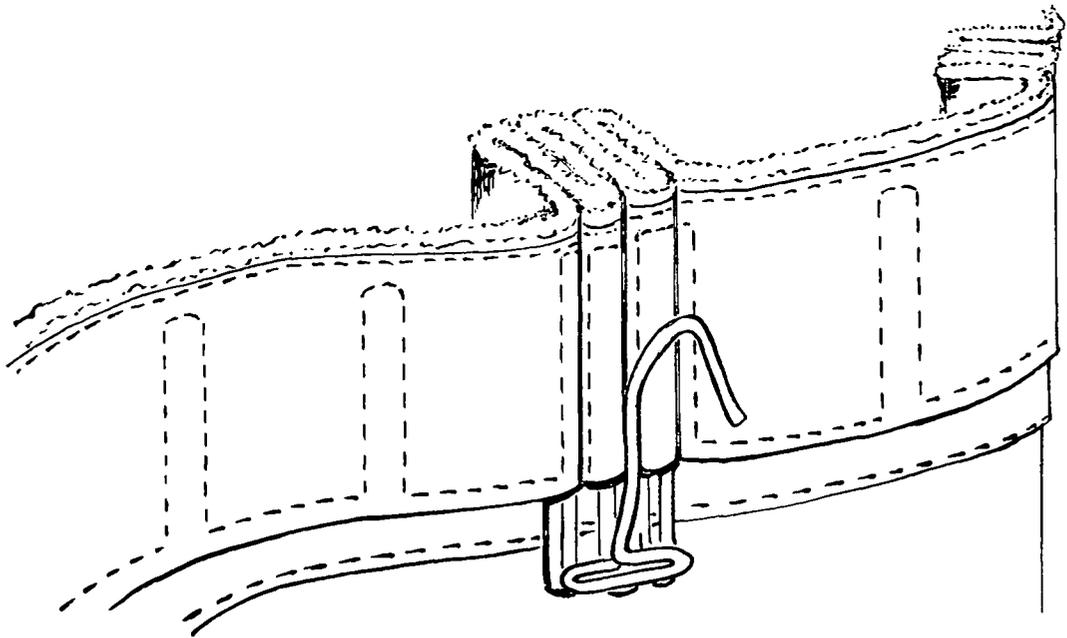


FIGURE 6

DRAPERY TABLE

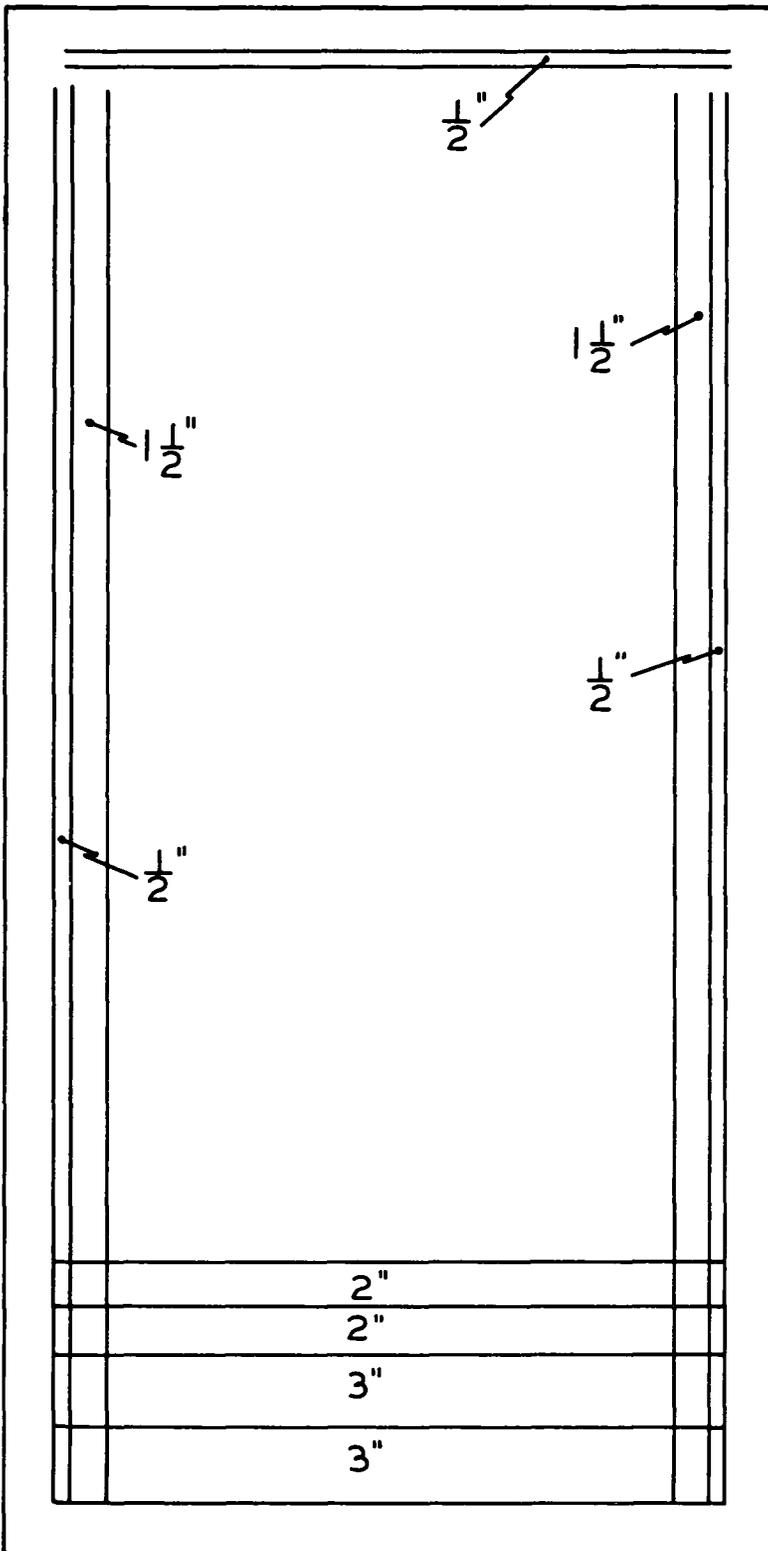


FIGURE 7

Prepare a work table

Some type of padded work surface will make construction much easier. If possible, the work surface should be a few inches longer than the finished drapery, and as wide as possible. Back strain will be relieved if the surface can be high enough to prevent stooping. Tall juice cans and other devices can be used to lift table legs.

A table, sheet of plywood, or card tables tied together might be padded. A small padded board can be used on the ironing board, with additional table space at the same height adjacent to the ironing board.

If the padding is applied directly to a table with a good finish, protect it with a sheet of plastic first. One or two blankets, with an old sheet on top, makes an adequate pad. The sheet should be pulled very tightly to the underneath side and thumb tacked. Sturdy thread, pulled criss-cross, can be used to pull the sheet tight.

With a soft lead pencil and yardstick that has a straight edge, draw lines on the sheet for all the top, side, and bottom hem folds that will need to be made for the method of construction chosen. Also mark the finished width and length of the panel. Figure 7 shows the markings for an unlined panel, with additional markings for a double lining hem.

Pressing techniques

To press in the folds for a top turnover, and for side and bottom hems, place the edge of the fabric evenly along the line closest to the outside of the board. Fold the fabric back until the next line appears, then press. Use an up-and-down motion with the iron. A well-pressed turn-over does not need stitching; so the final turn can be pressed into the drapery without moving it from the board. The next marking in on the board should be the correct width for the hem.

Steps in Making Lined Draperies

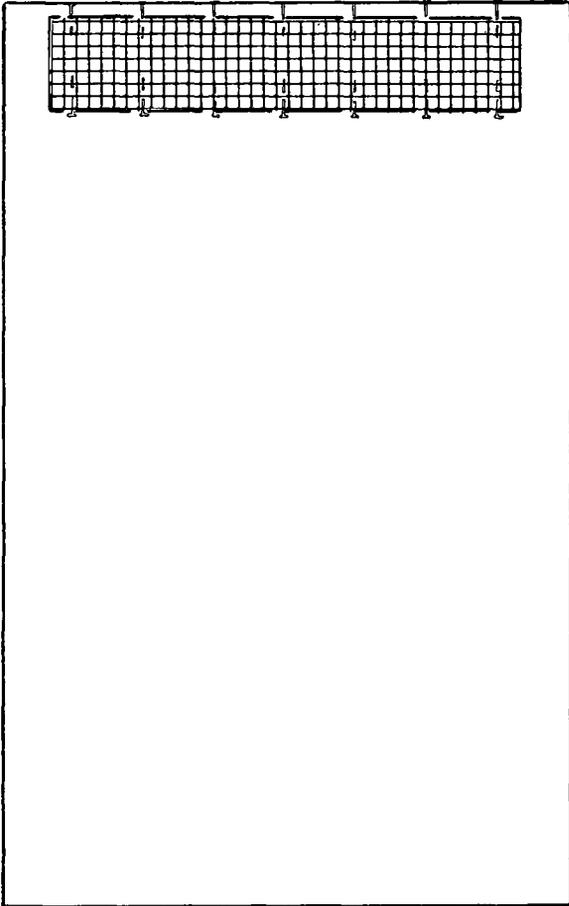


FIGURE 8

Cut crinoline the same width as drapery fabric. Fold back $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches at each end (for reinforcement). Pin crinoline on wrong side of panel, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from the top and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches from each side. (Figure 8.)

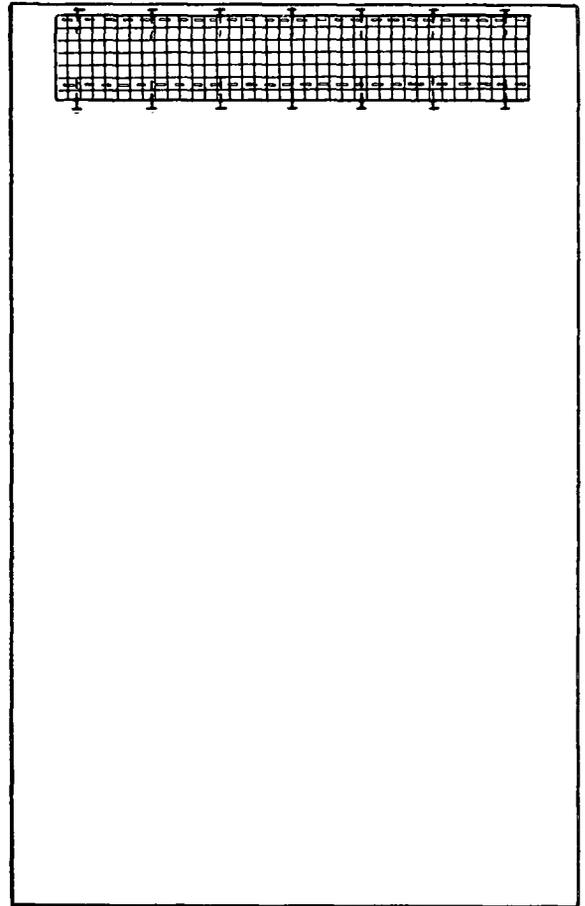


FIGURE 9

Pin baste crinoline in place. Stitch $\frac{1}{4}$ inch from edge at top and bottom of crinoline. (Figure 9.)

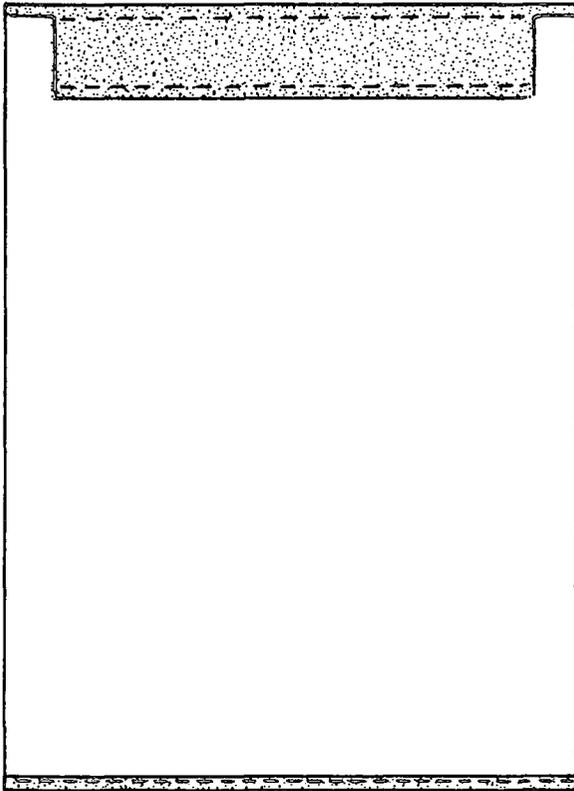


FIGURE 10

Turn down width of crinoline. Cut away surplus fabric at top corners, cut along crinoline edge to within $\frac{1}{2}$ inch of top. Fold bottom hem $\frac{1}{2}$ inch and press or stitch if single hem is used. (Figure 10.) For a double hem, press up width of hem desired, then press up again and blanket or slip stitch.

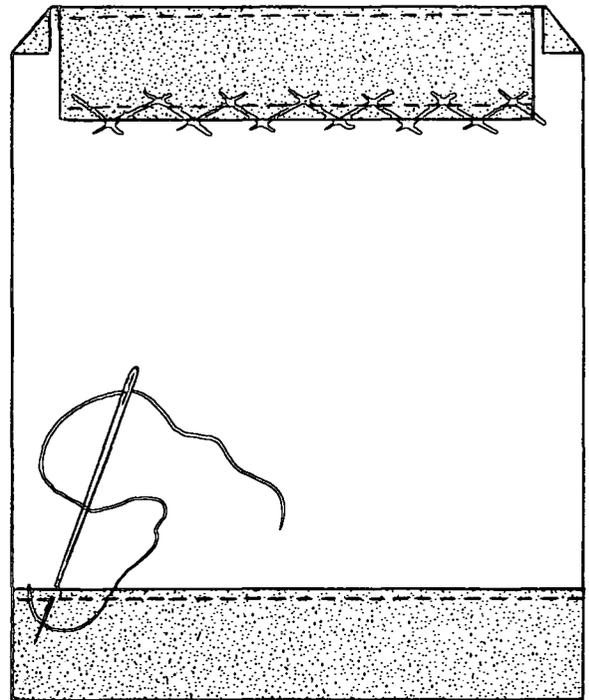


FIGURE 11

Catch-stitch over raw edge on heading. Turn single hem 3 or 4 inches. Blanket or slip stitch in place. (Figure 11.)

Detail of Mitered Corner at Top of Panel

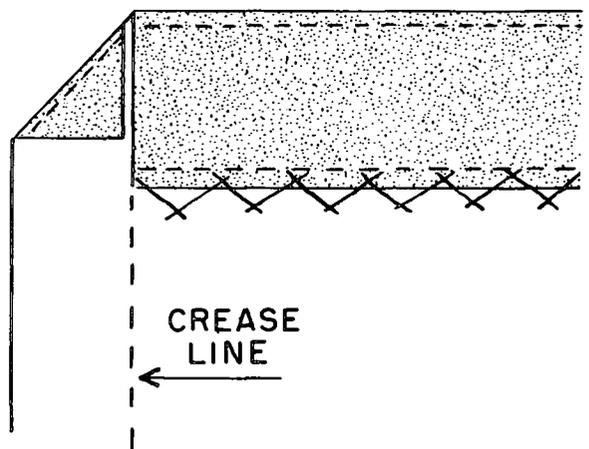


FIGURE 12

Step 1. Turn corner and press or stitch across fold. (Figure 12.)

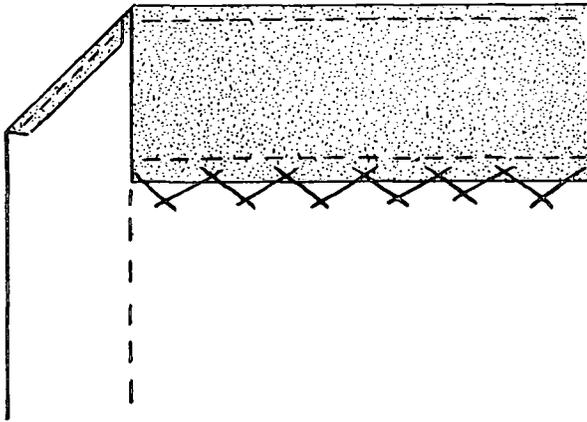


FIGURE 13

Step 2. Corner may be cut on diagonal fold if material is bulky. Allow approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ inch for seam. Turn seam allowance as shown. (Figure 13.)

Detail of Lower Mitered Corner

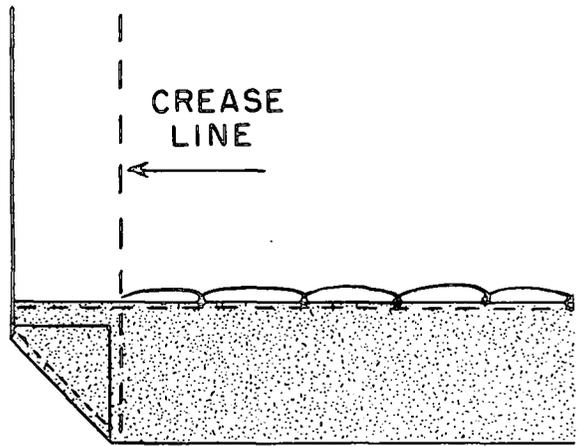


FIGURE 15

Step 1. Turn corner as shown $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in from outer edge. (Figure 15.)

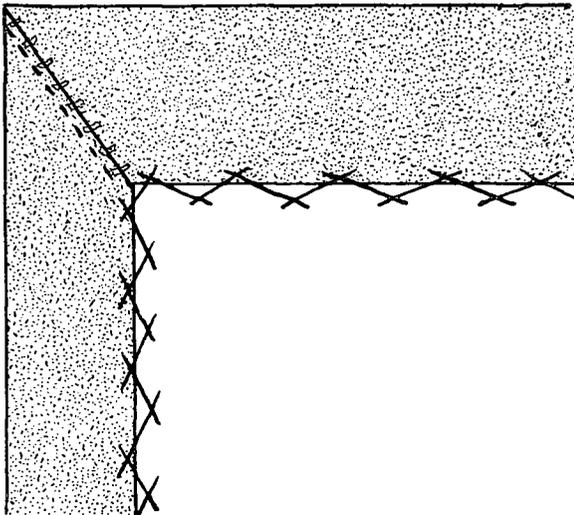


FIGURE 14

Step 3. Corner of side seam turned back $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches over crinoline. (Figure 14.)

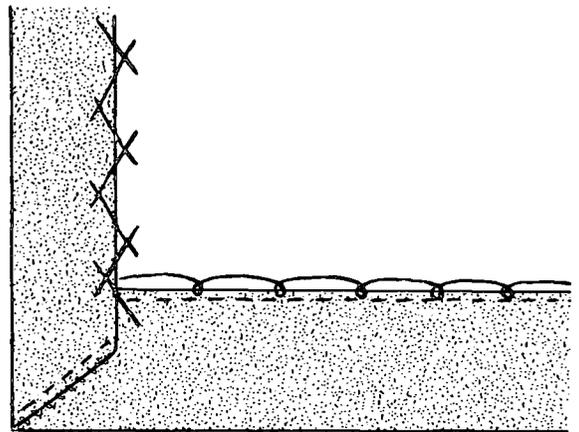


FIGURE 16

Step 2. Corner when side seam is turned $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches over hem. (Figure 16.)

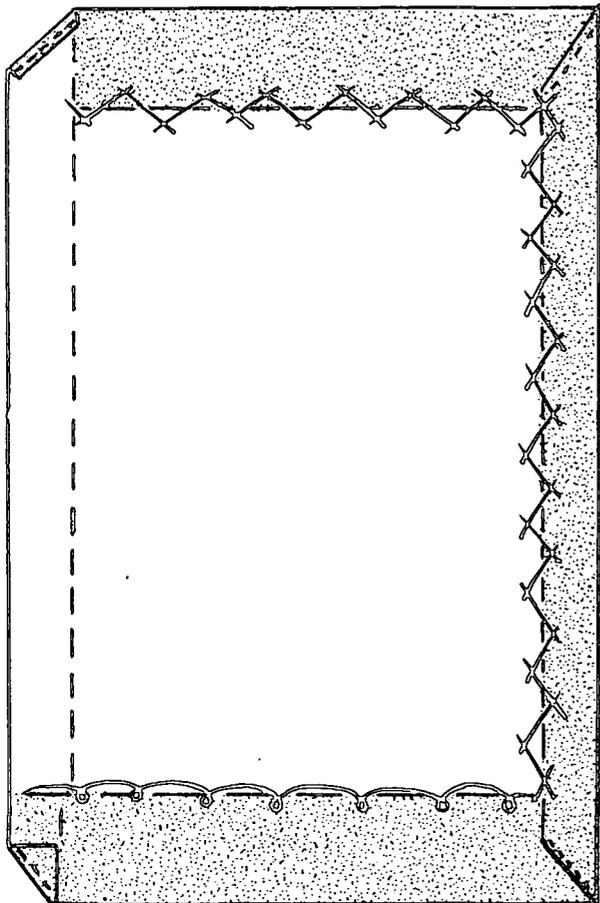


FIGURE 17

Turn $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch hems at side. Do not turn raw edges under. Baste in place. Use cross-stitch to secure side hems. Slip-stitch mitered corners. (Figure 17.)

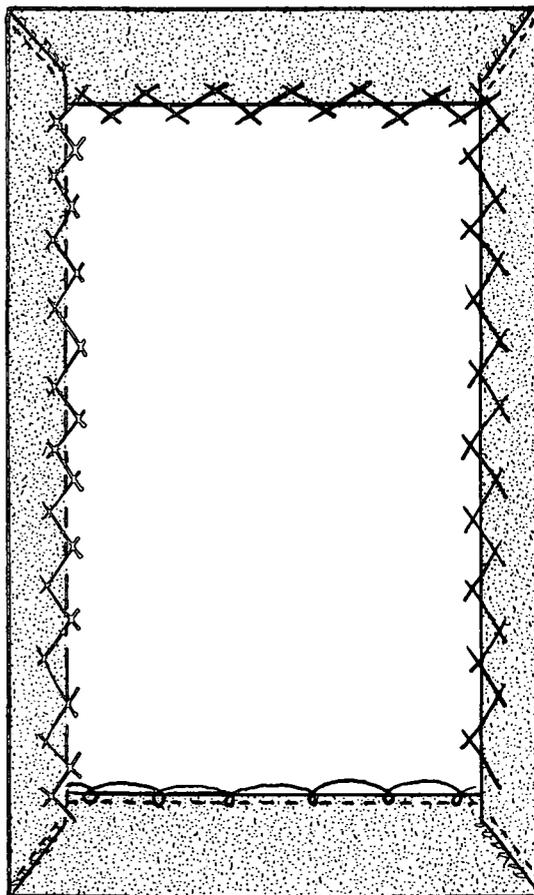


FIGURE 18

Panel ready for lining. (Figure 18.)

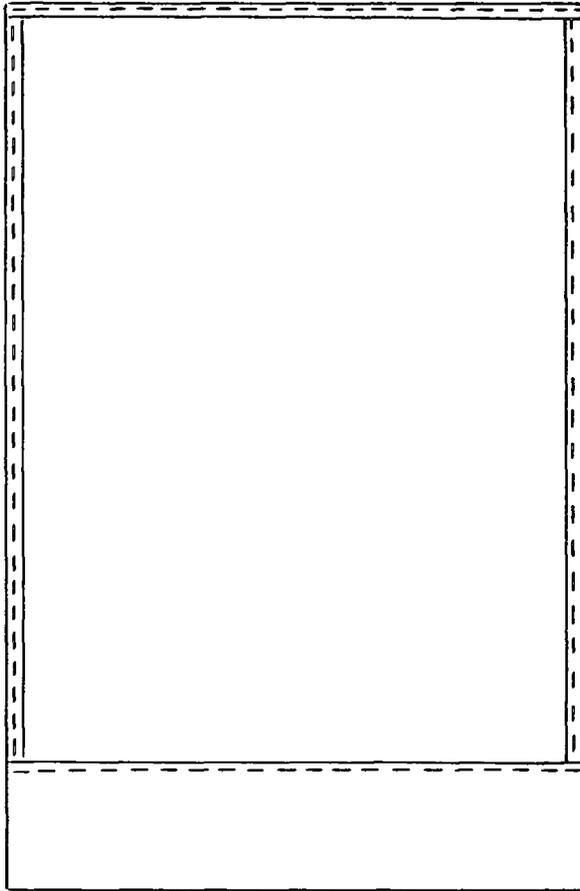


FIGURE 19

Turn under $\frac{1}{2}$ inch of lining at top and sides. For a single hem, turn under $\frac{1}{2}$ inch at bottom, then turn up hem that is 1 inch narrower than the drapery hem. If a double hem was used in the drapery, make the lining hem double. (Figure 19.)

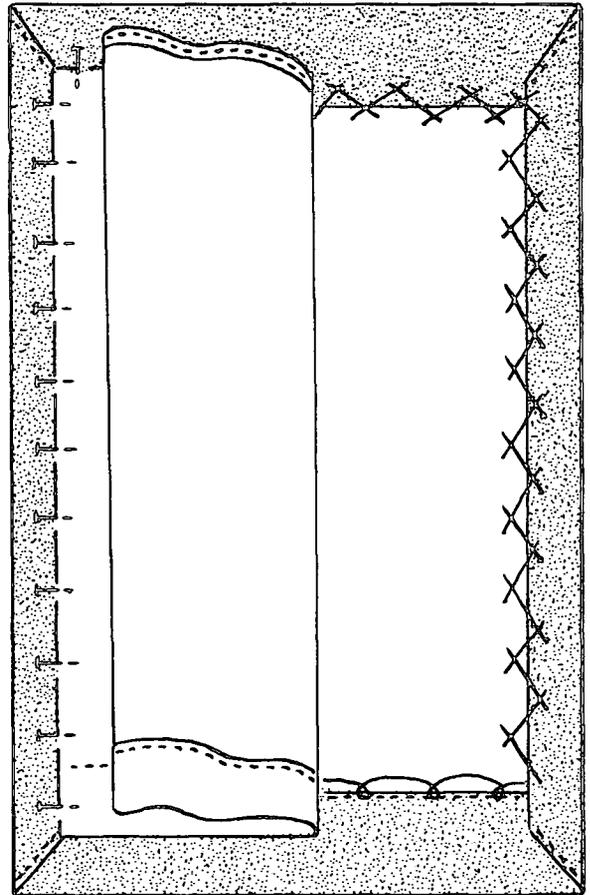


FIGURE 20

Position lining on back of the drapery material with bottom of lining 1 inch above bottom of drapery. Seams of lining should match with seams of multiple-width drapery panel. Midway between top and bottom, tack seam allowance of lining to seam allowance of drapery fabric. Then pin lining to side hems. Leave 1 inch of drapery fabric exposed at each side. (Figure 20.)

Steps in Making Unlined Draperies

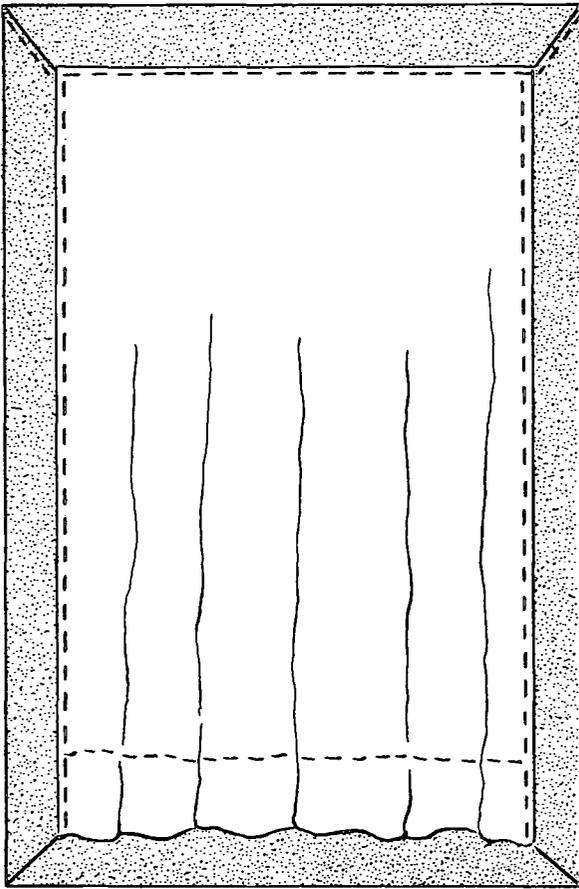


FIGURE 21

Pin lining accurately around all edges except bottom hem. Slip-stitch lining to drapery, working from the bottom to the top. (Figure 21.)

Make swing tacks to hold the hems of lining and drapery fabric together at the seams. Attach weights to corners and seams, placing them at top of drapery hem so they will not show below lining. Weights on seams should not interfere with the folding after pleats are made. Move to one side if necessary.

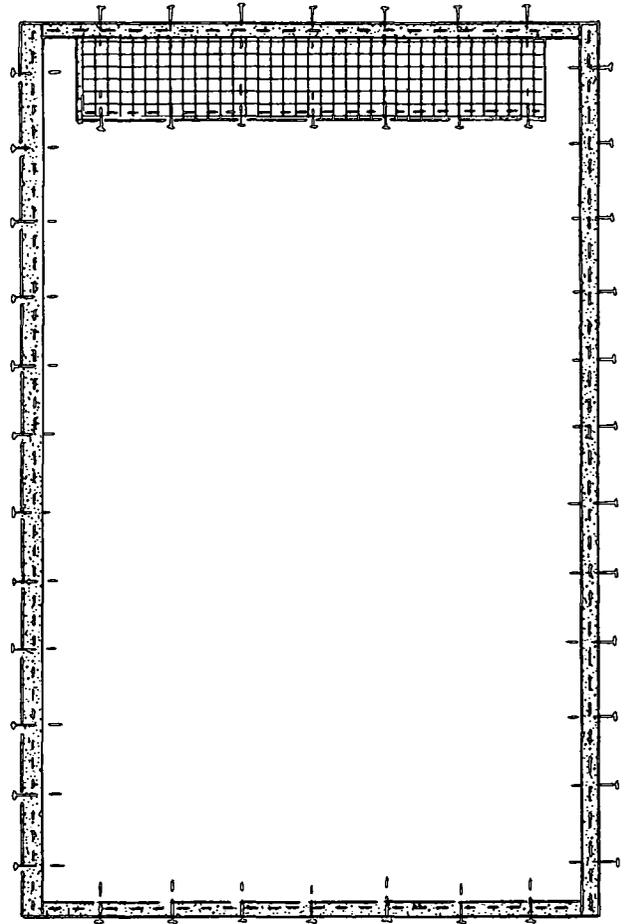


FIGURE 22

Cut crinoline same width as the drapery fabric, turning back 2 inches on each end for reinforcement. Place $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from top and 2 inches from each side of fabric.

For sheer fabric, place crinoline at top edge of fabric, stitch along top. Turn down once, stitch through bottom of crinoline and fabric. Turn once more and press. Sheer fabric also takes double side hems. Use two 1 inch turns. Press in double bottom hem.

For other weight fabric, turn top $\frac{1}{2}$ inch down over crinoline and stitch along top and bottom. (Figure 22.) Press in hem folds, using either $\frac{1}{2}$ inch turn and then depth of hem, or press in a double hem. Press $\frac{1}{2}$ inch fold on each side, then $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch hem. (See page 9.)

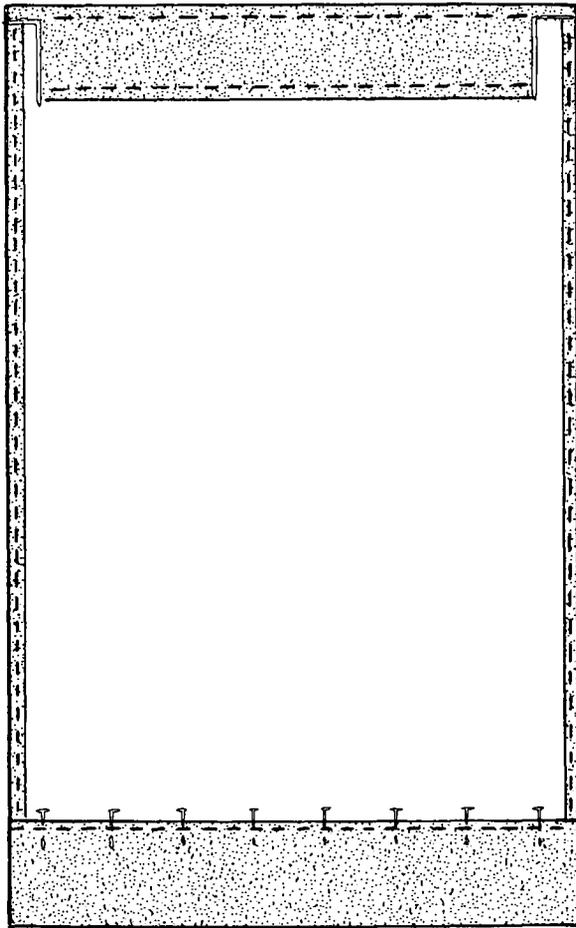


FIGURE 23

Turn down width of crinoline. Cut away surplus fabric at top corners, cutting along crinoline edge to within $\frac{1}{2}$ inch of top. Turn up 3 or 4 inch hem. Pin baste. (Figure 23.)

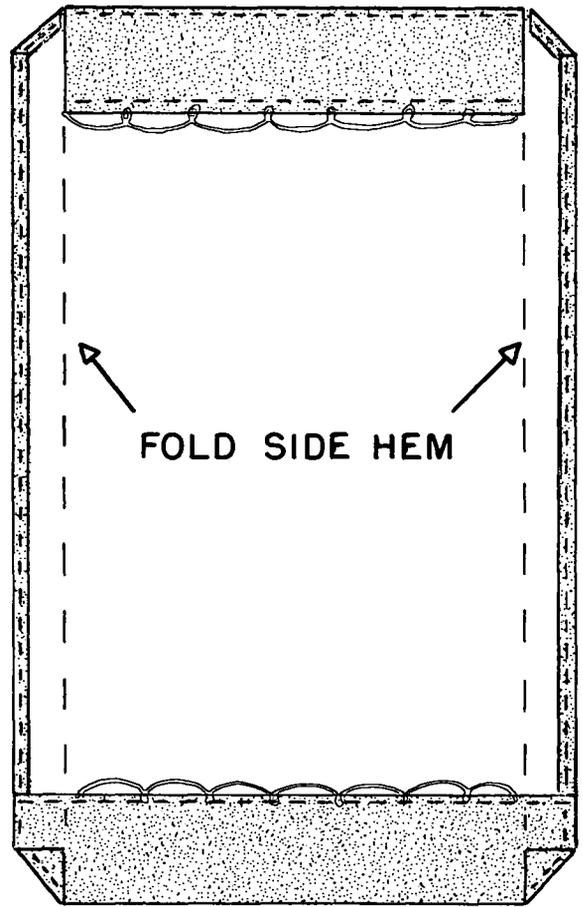


FIGURE 24

Weights in the corners can be inserted now, securing them to the top of the hem. Weights for the seams should not be installed until after the pleating is finished, since the seam might fall on a fold line. When hemming, leave a space free on either side of the seam, so the weight can be attached later.

Hemming may be done by hand, using the catch or slip-stitch. If machine stitching is preferred, use blind stitching on fabrics that will not conceal regular stitching. Blind machine stitching can be done without a machine attachment. Fold the drapery material back from the top of the hem. Only about $\frac{1}{8}$ inch or less of this hem edge should protrude beyond the fold of the drapery. Stitch on this edge close to the fold. Every 4 or 5 stitches, pivot the fabric just enough so the needle barely catches a thread of the drapery fabric.

Machine Made Lined Draperies

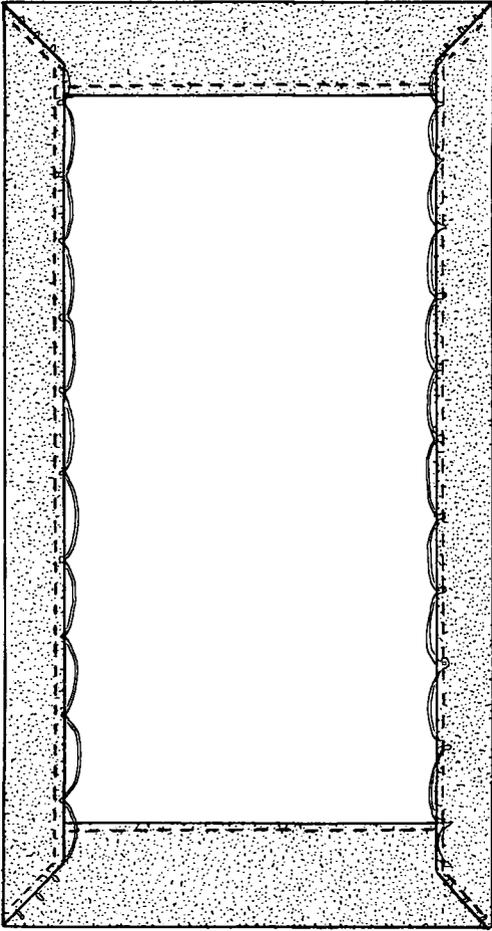


FIGURE 25

Catch or slip stitch sides. (Figure 25.) Blind machine stitch if preferred, from base of crinoline to top of hem.

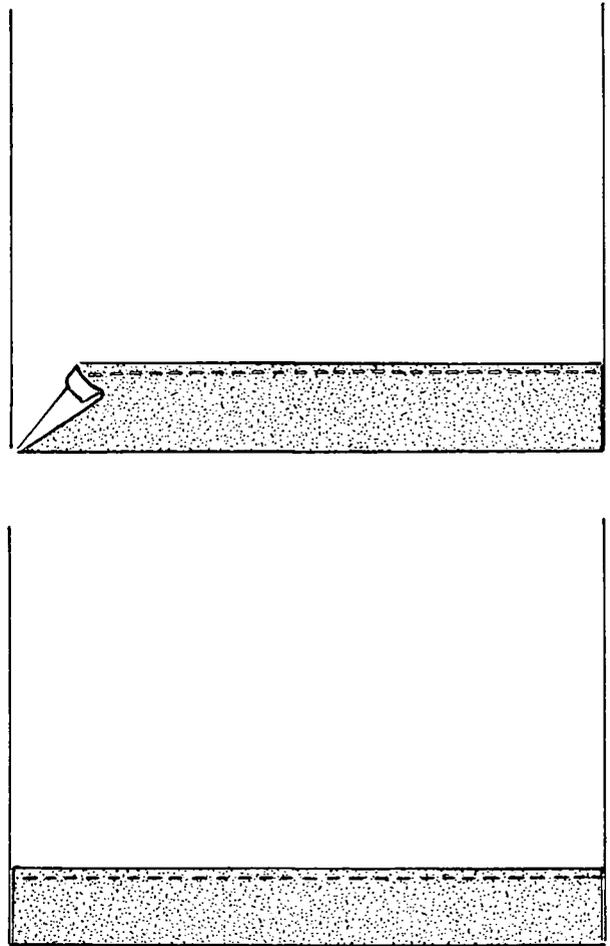


FIGURE 26

Pillow case method

Turn under $\frac{1}{2}$ inch then 3 or 4 inches for bottom hem and stitch. (Figure 26.) For a double hem, turn up width of hem twice and stitch.

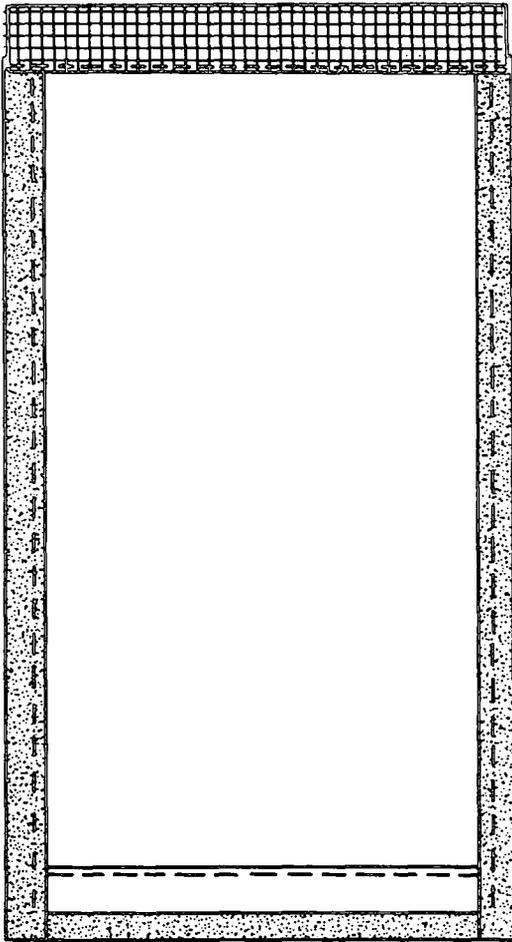


FIGURE 27

For a single-width drapery, cut lining 4 inches narrower than drapery fabric. Turn up single or double hem, making it 1 inch narrower than drapery hem. Put lining on top of drapery fabric, right sides together, with bottom of lining 1 inch above bottom of drapery. Pin side seams and stitch.

For a drapery of two or more widths, place lining right side to drapery fabric right side, with seams matching. At either side, cut off lining so it is 2 inches narrower than drapery material. Pin side seams together, with bottom of lining hem 1 inch above bottom of drapery. Stitch.

At the top of the drapery, pin the top edges so that the side seams come one inch from the side edges. Pin along the top of the drapery, placing the pins so they mark a line $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from the top edge, with drapery and lining edges even.

Press the seams together from top to bottom of the drapery, being careful not to put a crease in the folded edges of the drapery. Press the seam allowances both toward the center of the drapery.

Measure the crinoline so it is 4 inches wider than the drapery panel. Fold back 2 inches at each end (for reinforcement). Place the crinoline at the top of the drapery so the bottom of the crinoline is above but touching the row of marking pins. Most of the crinoline will be extending above the drapery fabric. The folded ends of the crinoline should be a tiny bit inside the folded edges of the drapery, for ease in turning.

Pin the crinoline to the top of the drapery, and stitch by machine about $\frac{1}{16}$ inch above the lower edge of the crinoline. (Figure 27.)

Turn the drapery right side out. Press the top and sides. In a few places on each side, tack the side seam allowances to the back side of the drapery panel. With multiple-width panels, also tack the seam allowances of lining and drapery, near the mid-way point.

Make loose swing tacks to hold the hems of the lining and drapery together at the seams.

Sew weights to the top of the drapery fabric hem at the corners and at each seam. The lining fabric should conceal the weights. Check where drapery will fold after pleating. If weight is across fold, move it to one side.

Miter corners, first clipping through seam allowance at an angle just above point where lining starts. Slip stitch corner. Tack lining to conceal seam allowance.

FRENCH PLEAT CONSTRUCTION

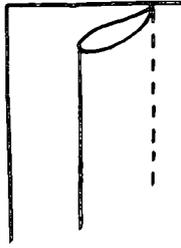


FIGURE 28

Each pleat is first stitched as a large tuck. Back stitch at top and bottom. Stitching should end at the bottom of the crinoline. Pin top of drapery together in center of the tuck and on other side of stitching line—to keep the fold of tuck on grainline. (Figure 28.)

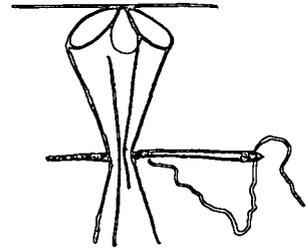


FIGURE 30

With matching thread, sew by hand through the folded pleats above the base of the crinoline. (Figure 30.) Hand or machine stitching just below the crinoline is another method.

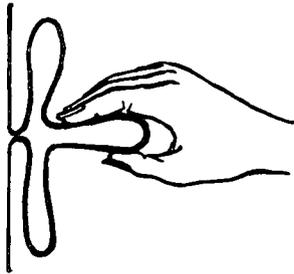


FIGURE 29

Divide each tuck into three equal parts by holding center of tuck between thumb and forefinger and pushing tuck back toward drapery.

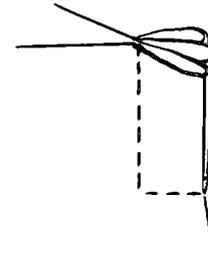


FIGURE 31

Finished pleat. (Figure 31.)

ATTACH HOOKS AND HANG DRAPERY

Sew or pin drapery hooks at the back of each pleat. If the rod is to show above the drapery, have top of the pin $\frac{1}{4}$ inch below the top of the drapery. If the drapery extends above the rod to hide it, have top of pin at least $\frac{3}{4}$ inch from top of drapery.

Fasten hooks to rod. Partially open the draperies so the fabric between the pleats is in folds. If the drapery rod shows above the drapery, push each fold toward the window. If the drapery extends above

the rod, pull each fold forward. Now completely open the drapery as far back as possible. Run fingers down each pleat from the top for about 12 inches. Tie this portion of the drapery loosely all the way around, using heavy cord or strips of selvage or other fabric. Continue adjusting pleats with fingers and tying drapery together about every 12 inches. Leave tied for two or three days so drapery will hang in even folds.

DRAPERY HARDWARE

Hooks

Pins and clip-on hooks or rings can be fastened to the top hem of drapery, or hooks can be pinned on the back of the hem near the top.

A variety of hooks is available to fit your drapery needs. Select hooks to suit the type of fabric, depth of heading, and type of stiffening. Consider the time and labor of attaching and removal for laundry or cleaning. (Figure 32.)

Wire hooks

May be used for light fabrics to be hung stationary on rods. "Heavy duty" wire hooks are available for traverse rods and may be used on heavier fabrics.

Sew-on heading hooks

Hand sewn to heading at top and bottom of crinoline. The long shank offers support to hold headings of drapery upright.

Grip hooks

Work like a safety pin. Save sewing and are adjustable. Have a long shank to hold drapery upright.

Self-pleating hooks

These hooks are available for commercial stitched pleating tape. Hooks may be purchased to form box, French, or cartridge pleats.

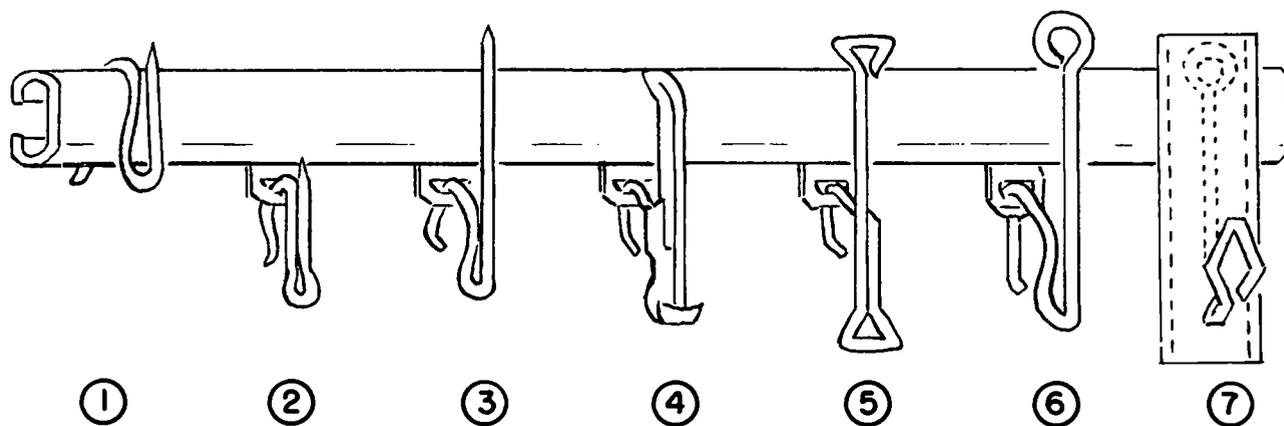


FIGURE 32

1. Wire hook for light fabrics to be hung stationary on rod.
2. Basic or conventional pin-on traverse hook.
3. Pin-on heading hook with long shank designed to hold headings erect at all times.
4. Grip hook which holds fabric firmly without sewing.
5. Conventional sew-on heading hook.
6. Hook used with tape attached to back of pleated fabric.
7. (Back view of number 6.)

PARTS OF A TRAVERSE ROD

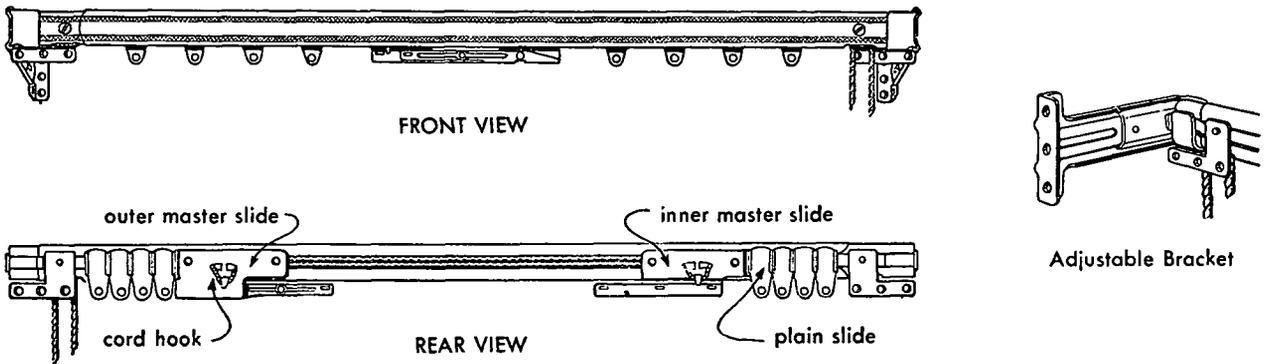


FIGURE 33

Drapery rods

Various styles of rods are available for almost any type of window: bay, bow, and corner windows; wall to wall, ceiling hung, and others. Rods are also available by weight: extra heavy duty, heavy duty, regular, brass tubing, and others.

The sales person can be of most help if you give him the weight of rod needed, size needed, including length and projection, and the number of each size needed. Traverse rods are used most often. (Figure 33.)

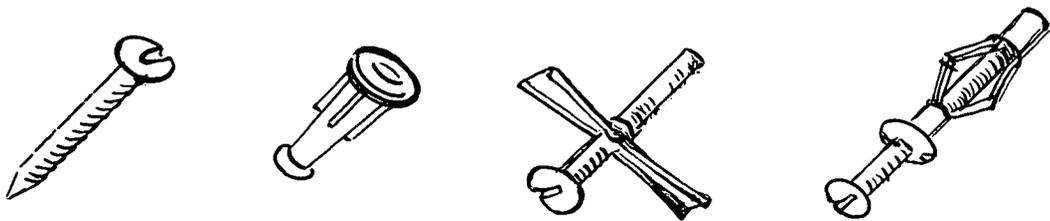


FIGURE 34

Rod supports

Supports are available for home installation to make rods secure on the wall. Rod extenders are also available.

Ask about supports for wood installations, plaster board or wall board, and plaster installations. (Figure 34.)

Weights

You can buy weighting shots by the yard for sheer draperies. Cut weights to fit bottom hem of drapery. Turn under the raw edge, pushing out one of the shots if necessary. Hand tack each end just inside each corner of the bottom hem. As the drapery hangs at the window, the weighting stays in

place without further tacking. Select rust-proof weighting to make sure moisture does not rust weights.

Some draperies need weights to make their seams and corners hang well. A variety of weights may be purchased to be sewn into the hems of draperies. (Figures 36, 37, 38, and 39.)

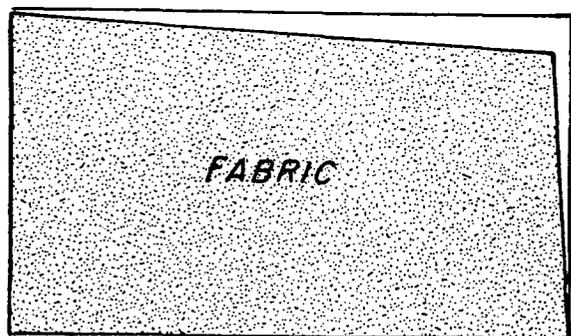


FIGURE 35

Cut square of fabric three times the diameter of the weight being used. Fold the square in half. (Figure 35.)

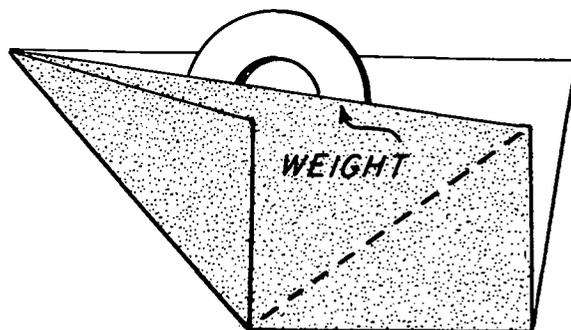


FIGURE 36

Fold the corners over, and slip the weight into the pocket formed. (Figure 36.)

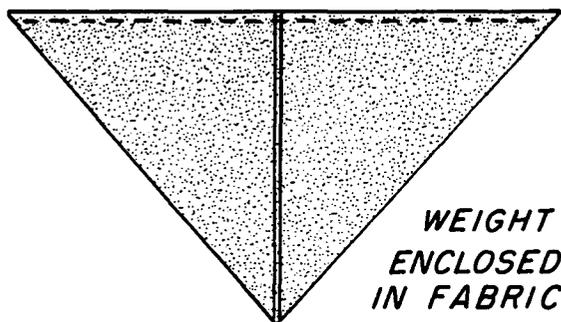


FIGURE 37

Stitch across the top edge to hold in place. (Figure 37.)

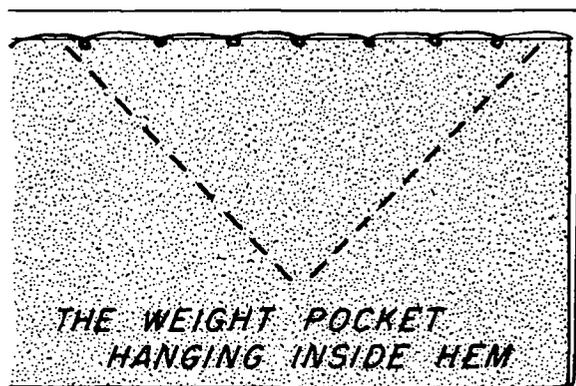


FIGURE 38

Turn desired hem width and fasten in place with a hand stitch. (Figure 38.)



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