

# *Gift Wrapping*



*Cass County 4-H*

**PURDUE UNIVERSITY IS AN AFFIRMATIVE ACTION /  
EQUAL OPPORTUNITY INSTITUTION**

**UPDATED MARCH 2002**

## **4-H GIFT WRAPPING PROJECT**

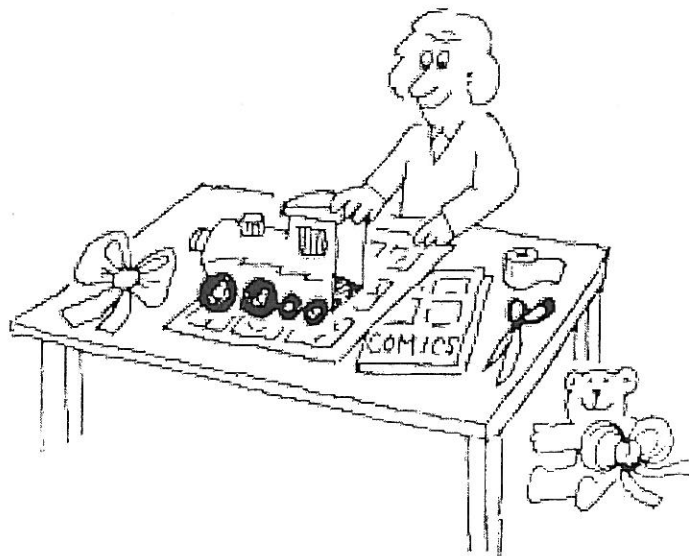
Through this project you will learn how to wrap all types of gifts, beautifully and appropriately for every individual and for every occasion.

Everyone likes to receive a gift. The way it is wrapped and presented is almost as important as the choice of the gift itself. An attractive package expresses not only the good taste of the person giving it, but also his thoughtfulness toward the friend being honored. It provides something beautiful and tantalizing to enliven the occasion.

On the other hand, a sloppily wrapped package, or one too gaudy or too skimpy, indicates poor taste, indifference, or lack of skill – and inevitably detracts from the pleasure intended. This does not imply that much has to be spent on materials. Even if you use the simplest papers, the package should be neat, without untidy wrinkles or bulges; the ribbon of suitable width and color for the paper chosen; and the trimming artistically arranged on the package.

Learning to wrap gifts is like learning to cook. You must do it. There are some rules to guide you, but like cooking, real skill comes with practice. As you try your hand not only will you develop the finger dexterity required, but you will also develop wrapping and trimming ideas that are completely your own. You will have the greatest fun wrapping gifts, and there will be the satisfaction that in each case you have produced a little work of art all your own.

**Check the Handbook for the Exhibit Guidelines for this project.**



Most items you will need for gift wrapping are small and inexpensive. Everyone is conscious of the need for Christmas wrappings, but it is the occasional gift – birthdays, graduations, anniversaries, weddings, babies – which finds many of us unprepared. To avoid last minute searches, keep a supply of a few well chosen gift wrapping materials in readiness. Any basic supply should include plain tissue in assorted soft colors; a few rolls of plain or colored cellophane, a few rolls of gold, silver, and other gay metallic papers; and a varied assortment of printed designs. When you know that you have the necessary materials, you have the incentive for doing something effective and interesting for special occasions.

Any gift looks better in a box; the box protects it, keeps it fresh and attractive. It is much easier to wrap a boxed gift. Many boxes can be used more than once if kept clean and fresh looking.

Throughout the year, cut out of your favorite magazine the illustrations you like best. Many wrapping suggestions given include the addition of a pasted-on illustration; a painting, flowers, etc. Keep these ideas in a folder, for ready use.

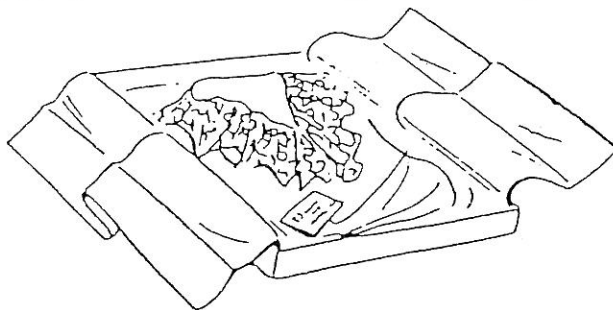
**REMEMBER:** The package with a professionally wrapped look is much more tempting and exciting to open than one haphazardly tied together.

### PREPARING THE GIFT

Remove the price tag. If the item is wrinkled, press it. If the gift needs dusting, polishing, decorating, or trimming, do whatever is required.

### BOXING THE GIFT

If no box comes with the gift, be sure to select one that is the right size. If the box is too small, the contents will bulge and the wrapping may burst. If the box is too large, the contents may slide around inside and break or become wrinkled. If the gift is clothing or material items, line the box with tissue as shown:



**NOTE:** THE TISSUE IS FOLDED IN THE CENTER.

### SELECTING THE PAPER

The choice of the paper is largely an individual matter; however, certain basic rules should be observed for the best results. Use large designs on large boxes, and vivid colors and small designs on smaller packages. Diagonal stripes, vertical lines, geometric figures, scenes, and any of the plain softer colors are ideal for the large package.

Pick color and design with the recipient in mind. For boys and men choose masculine colors, designs, or textures. Women love floral patterns of good design, rich exotic colors, or delicate pastels and all the feminine frills. All sorts of amusing patterns are designed for children and the colors can be as gay as you wish.

Paper comes in a wide variety of types, colors, designs and qualities. There are rolls and packages. If you use a lot of paper, there is less waste when you cut just what you need from a roll; but for the single gift or small box or two, the package containing folded sheets is more economical.

When using rolled sheets of paper for wrapping, unroll all sheets, place roller on right side and reroll. This reverses the curl and makes the sheets lie flat. If the folded paper is deeply creased, press out with warm iron before using.

Later in the advanced division you will make your own paper. Different ideas may be found in instructions for the advanced division.

When selecting the paper, these questions should be asked:

1. Does the paper suit the occasion?
2. Does the paper take into account the age and gender of the receiver?
3. What paper is available?
4. Is there enough paper to wrap the gift?
5. Is the design in proportion with the size of the box?

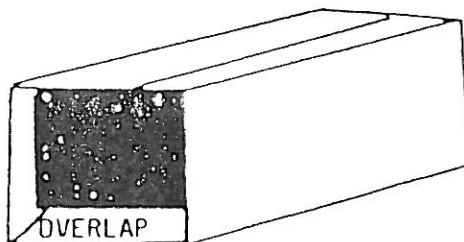
Once the paper has been decided upon, you may continue with the wrapping. Let's move on to create that "work of art".

### WRAPPING THE GIFT

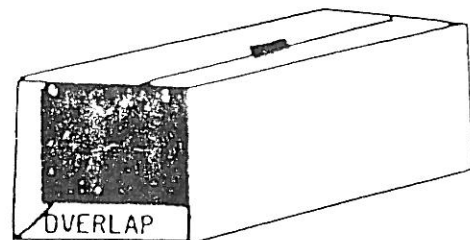
The secret of making a neat package lies in the way you handle the paper. Don't bundle the box with a lot of excess at the ends and corners. Cut the paper to proper size. Draw it smoothly around the package and hold it with tape while you fold the ends in as flat and smooth as possible. If there is excess bulk, simply cut it off with the shears. A neatly papered box is a "must" if you would have the ribbons or other trimming show off to best advantage.

#### **Wrapping a square or rectangle box:**

1. Tape the lid to the box to prevent bulges and to add firmness to the box. Lay the box upside down on the paper. If the paper has a pattern or printed message, make sure the design is properly centered on the box so that it shows off to best advantage.
2. Estimate the amount of paper required to go completely around and overlap. Allow enough in width to overlap 2 to 4 inches. Paper should extend at the ends no more than three-fourths the depth of the box.
3. Lap one edge of paper over the other and tape in place as indicated.

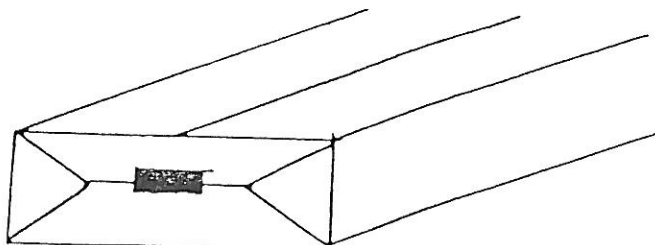
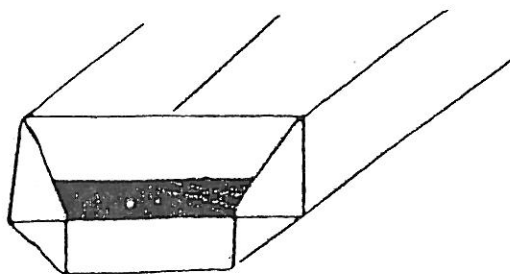


Lap edge over



Tape lap in place

4. Beginning on one end, fold the top flap down toward the center. The side flaps are then folded toward the center and finally the bottom flap is brought up and taped in place. This procedure is repeated on the other end, being sure that the paper is kept tight. **COMPLETE YOUR PACKAGE WITH RIBBON AND BOWS.**

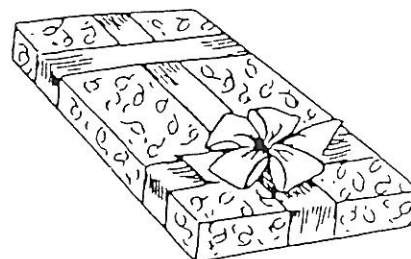
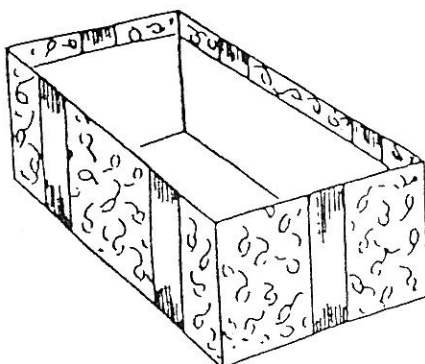


### **Wrapping a lid and box separately:**

1. Some boxes, not deep enough to need two papers, may be covered by wrapping the lid and box separately. To cover the box, cut paper two inches wider than the box and long enough to reach around it.

2. Spread paste along the top and bottom edges of the box, then wrap the band of paper completely around the four sides. Clip the corners. Fold 1 inch of the paper over the top edge of the box and paste it to the inside. Fold 1 inch under the box at the bottom and paste lightly to hold edges fast.

3. Cover the lid with the same or contrasting paper, allowing 1 inch to fold inside the lid. Secure with thin layer of paste. Clip at the corners and make a neat overlap. When dry, the box and lid can be decorated as shown.



4. You can also combine papers for unusual effects; printed paper on box, plain on lid and vice versa; or plain color on half of box, another plain color on other half, or the same color all over, relying on the ribbon alone to give it contrast.

### **Wrapping a suit or deep box:**

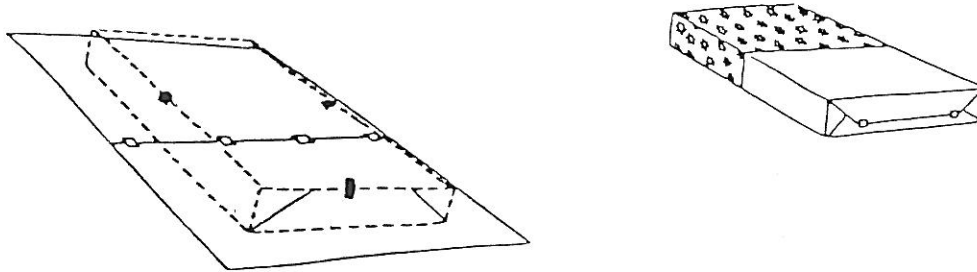
1. Before wrapping a suit box, make the box rigid. If necessary you may add piece of stiff cardboard to the top and bottom or ends, and tape the edges so that they will hold securely. If the box bulges, tie cord tightly around the box before wrapping or the paper will tear when the box is handled.

2. Two layers of paper will give added strength. If one sheet of paper will not reach around the box, overlap two sheets to get the necessary length and paste or secure edges with tape.

3. Wrap the bottom of the box first.

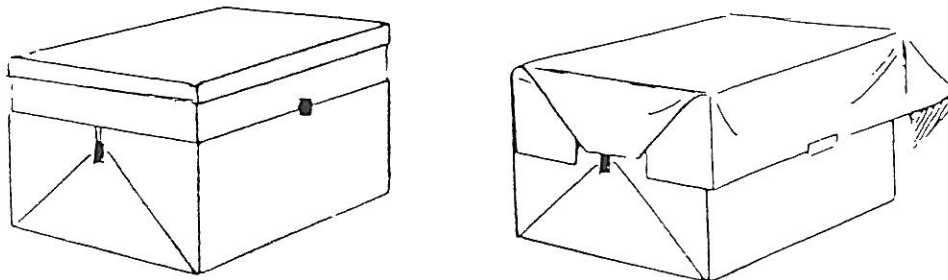
4. Splice two more sheets for the top. Wrap the top next. Now you are ready to add your trimmings.

5. To add a novelty effect, you may use plain and print paper. OR you may paste the edges of three or four sheets of paper together to form one large piece. Wrap it around the box in the usual manner. Use your imagination for the right effect.

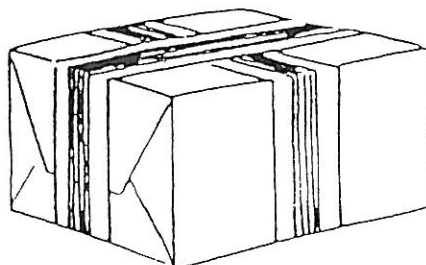


6. The deep box may require two sections of paper. Set the box right side up on the wrong side of the paper. Bring the sides up as far as the paper will come, and hold with tape. Fold the ends and tape.

7. Turn the box upside down on the second sheet of paper and cover the lid, sides, and ends. Allow the paper edges to overlap about 2 inches. Cut away excess paper, if any, and save for small packages. The edges where the paper laps should be covered with ribbon.

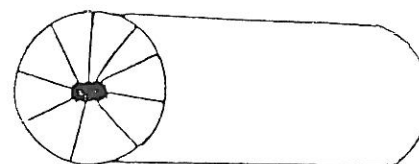
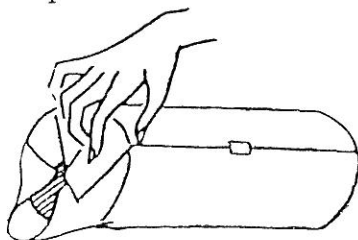
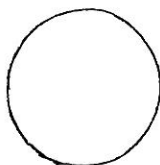


8. On many boxes the paper is not quite long enough to meet or lap. In this case cut an extra piece of paper and paste it to the bottom of the box. Then wrap as usual. The ribbon trimming can be arranged to cover the place where the paper was spliced.

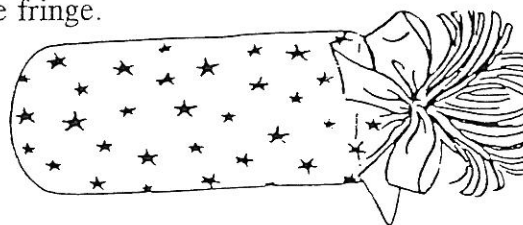
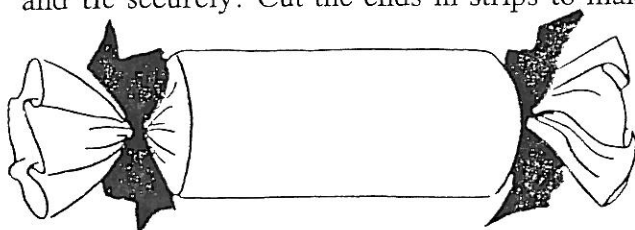


### Wrapping cylinder shapes:

1. For smooth ends, trace the ends of the cylinder and cut out two circles of the wrapping paper. Wrap the cylinder with wrapping paper allowing an overlap on both ends. Tape securely. Fold the overlap at the ends (sometimes cutting is necessary) and paste down. (Be careful not to get paste on the gift.) Paste the circles over the folds.
2. Cut paper slightly longer than the cylinder to be covered. Roll the paper around the cylinder and seal. Fold the ends neatly as shown. Cover with a large seal or circle cut out of the wrapping paper. OR leave one end of the paper long and tie, then fringe by cutting the paper into narrow strips and add stars or other designs. If cellophane is used, the ends can be fluffed.



3. Fringed ends can be made by wrapping the paper around the cylinder, allowing enough paper for the ends to be gathered and tied. Tape securely in the middle of the paper. Gather paper at the ends and tie securely. Cut the ends in strips to make the fringe.



4. You may want to make your cylinder package more personalized by using the wrapped cylinder as a base and make some object from it, such as a truck, a fire engine, a clown, a drum, or many other things. Be creative. Use your imagination.

### DESIGN AND USE YOUR OWN WRAPPINGS

Give that gift a special wrap with gift paper you create with only a small expenditure of time, energy, and money. You can print reams of your own unique gift wrap paper. Using shelf paper and paper toweling, in both white and pastel colors, print your own designs using one of several methods – roller painting, string pulling, vegetable, fruit, and utensil printing, and dip dying or any other idea you come up with.

**Roller Printing** - Use different widths of rollers to decorate rolls of shelf paper. To achieve startling effects, follow these directions. Allow yourself an adequate work area. A 3 to 6 foot table (Painter's sawhorses with boards are ideal.) Pour a variety of water based paints into bowls or saucers, and lay out newspaper to protect the floor. Then unroll the shelf paper into 3 to 6 foot lengths, cut it with scissors, and begin painting the design.

One roller is all you need to create bold stripes. Alternate the widths of the stripes by using the rollers edge to make a very narrow stripe, or create a checkerboard motif by rolling a roller for a few inches and then lifting it from the paper. The fact that the color blocks are uneven is far from a drawback, it contributes to the primitive look.



Use two different widths simultaneously to cover the entire area of the paper with contrasting colors. Try using two rollers of the same width running them crisscross, vertically, or horizontally along the shelf paper. Just experiment with the rollers and see what you come up with.

After you've finished the roller prints, lay the lengths of paper on the floor for a few minutes to let the colors set. While they are still damp, pick up each piece separately and hang it over a basement laundry line. Leave the pieces overnight for drying. When dry, roll them together for future package wrappings.

**String Pulling** - String pulling is a very ancient method of decorating paper. Again, use shelf paper or ordinary brown wrapping paper. Cut off one or two yards of paper (here shorter lengths of paper are handier to work with). Assemble ordinary postal string or heavier twine if you wish, to make thicker outlines. Cut the string not longer than an arms length. (You will be coiling some of the string on the paper with the rest hanging over.) Dip the string in poster paint, squeeze out the excess and lay it in swirls and loops on the paper.

Fold a square of newspaper over the coiled string, exerting a gentle pressure with the left hand. Quickly pull the string, which extends from between the newspaper and the shelf paper, toward you with one continuous motion. Remove the newspaper and let the design dry thoroughly. Don't use more than two colors.

**Fruit, Vegetable, and Utensil Print Paper** - Fruit, vegetable and utensil print paper can feature a wild collection of fruits, vegetables and utensils than can be found in most supermarkets any time of the year.

To make these papers, use some new variations of the well known potato printing technique. For potato printing, cut the vegetable in half and make a few notches with a paring knife. If the potato is not particularly shapely, trim the edges into any desired outline. Dip the potato in paint and press it to the paper. For a striding effect, alternate rows of vegetable print with hands made from a roller.

After you have mastered the potato print, graduate to other fruits and vegetables. Try a cabbage cut in wedges, a Bermuda onion cut in half, or make wagon wheels from lemon slices. Also try designs made with kitchen hardware - wire whisks, cookie cutters and gelatin molds.

**Kitchen Paper Toweling and Liquid Dye** - These make simple but sensational shadow designs. The end result will resemble an expensive batik or tie-dyed paper. And best of all you can turn out yards of superb-looking paper in a few hours. To make a large amount of this type of wrapping paper, take the cardboard core from the inside of a regular size roll of paper toweling. Re-roll about  $\frac{3}{4}$  of the roll lightly. Fill a small basin with  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup dye and equal amount of water. Repeat the process with another color. Immerse one end in one color, letting it remain in the solution for about one minute. For lighter shades, double the amount of water. Wearing gloves, remove the toweling from the dye and squeeze out excess liquid. Repeat the process with another color at the other end of the toweling. Unroll the paper carefully and loop it over a clothesline for drying.

For the shorter lengths of dip dyed wrapping paper, you'll find that folding six or eight of the squares into a very small compact square and immersing each corner in a different color of dye for  $\frac{1}{2}$  minute will produce a feathery effect. OR fold paper toweling into triangles, and dip the corners of the triangle.

If you are the kind of person who really likes to get your hands into a project, making gift wrapping paper provides you with an excellent opportunity. Here are a few fun ideas for your consideration.

Dip the palm of your hand in poster paint and make handprints all over shelf paper or brown wrapping paper. When you think you have mastered this, try making bear tracks across the paper. To do this, dip just the palm of your hand in the poster paint, make your palm print on the paper, and dip your fingers in the paint and print them just above your palm print on the paper, and dip your fingers in the paint and print them just above your palm print. Try making footprints on snow-white shelf paper. This design is created by a clinched fist print, four fingers, and a thumbprint. Splash them at random all over the paper or arrange them so that they appear to march over or around the gift box.

These different ideas should give you a few ideas of your own. Put them into action by working on your own personalized gift wrapping paper. The work will seem like play!

You will also discover ideas to use in place of bows and ribbons. You might use in place of ribbon and bows - yarn, strips of fabric, pine cones, small articles, felt, burlap flowers, fabric flowers, etc.

Create your "work of art".

### **SELECTING THE RIBBON FOR THE PACKAGE**

Choose the color that harmonizes or contrasts with the paper, and a width that is in proportion to the size of the box. The wider ribbons are used on large boxes. In place of one strip of wide ribbon you may substitute two or three rows of narrow ribbon; or you may use the wide ribbon across one side with two or three rows of narrow ribbon across the end. Sometimes two or three rows of narrow ribbon are more pleasing than one wide band.

Do not use ribbon so wide that it will cover most of the design on the paper. If the paper has a distinct motif which has been properly centered on the package, use the ribbon across the ends or corner so that it does not cover the pattern on the paper.

Use narrow ribbons on small packages.

Do not combine too many kinds of ribbon or too many colors or widths on one package or it will appear cluttered. Be especially careful to select appropriate colors and widths of ribbon if you are using a printed paper. If in doubt, always keep the effect simple.

### **TYING THE RIBBON ON THE PACKAGE**

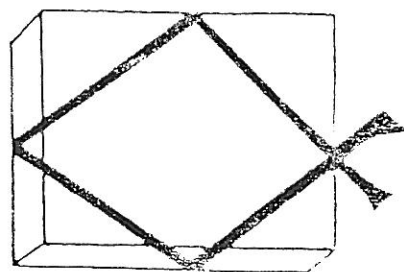
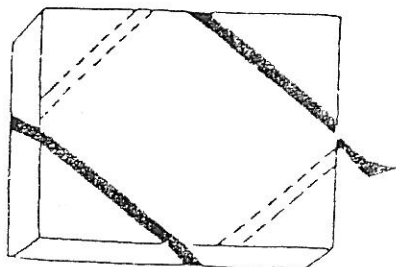
In applying the ribbon, line and balance should be considered. The ribbon should be applied to conform to the size and shape of the box. (Centered on a square box; toward the top of a long, thin box, etc.) Ribbons should be smooth, straight and evenly spaced.

The most common method of tying a ribbon on a package is to lay one end of ribbon on top of the box in the center. Hold with thumb of left hand, leaving 4 or 5 inches of end free. With the right hand, wrap the ribbon around the ends of the box, cross at right angles, and wrap around the sides of the box. Bring to the center and tie in a hard knot. Cut the ribbon, leaving two ends from 4 to 6 inches for attaching the bow. NOTE: The bow should always be made separately and then attached to the package.

Vary the placement of the ribbon by winding it around one end and along one side, or by tying separate pieces around each end of the box. Paste or tape ribbon ends to hold. The ribbon may also be wound around the side of the box.

To tie the box in a diagonal effect, hold the ribbon with the thumb at center of the top end of the box, bring across the top left corner, under the lower left corner to the bottom center. Now bring the ribbon up across the lower right corner and under the upper right to the starting point. Tie in a double knot at or near the starting point.

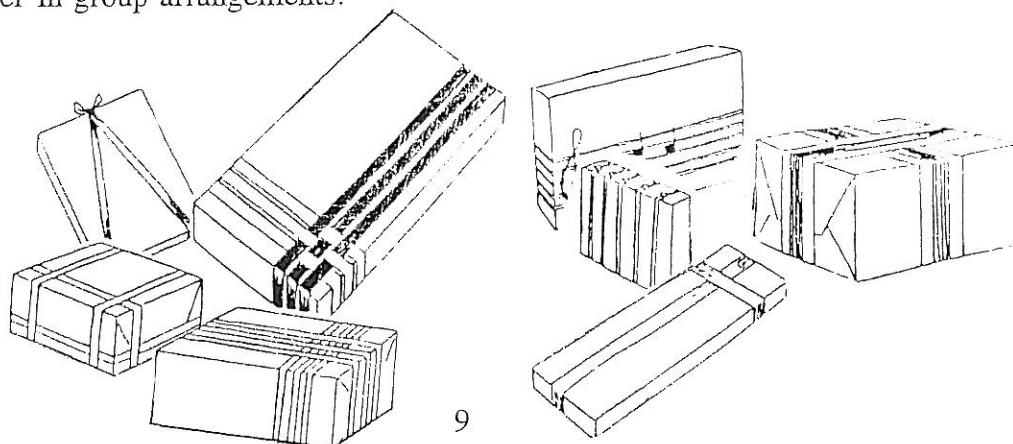
BOX TOP



To make the double diagonal effect, turn the box and continue, crossing the other two corners.

Ribbon may be attached to the top of the box only. Lay it on exactly as you want it to look. Lift the ribbon, one piece at a time, and touch the box lightly with a brush dipped in paste. Place the ribbon on the paste and let it dry. Don't use too much paste or it will show through the ribbon. You may also fasten ribbon to the package with Scotch tape hinges.

A Scotch tape hinge is made by folding a short piece of tape in half, with the smooth side inside. Stick half to the package, the upper half to the ribbon or paper. Press down. This hinge is useful for holding ribbon loops, bands, or ends in position, for holding paper folds in place, and for keeping packages together in group arrangements.



## MAKING BOWS

The bow adds the finishing touch. At one time or another all of us have looked at beautiful gift packages, in stores perhaps, and longed for the ability to make our own packages look as perfect. Actually there are only a few basic bows, but from these it is possible to develop endless variations. By following a few fundamental rules as to color, proportion, methods of looping, gathering, tying ribbon – and by PRACTICE – everyone can learn to make attractive bows.

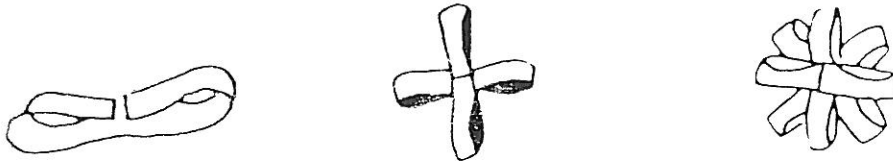
To gain confidence in yourself, and to develop the deft touch that is so important in making bows, a good idea is to practice first with tissue paper cut into strips of different lengths and widths so that you can learn how to get the exact size and shape you want. When you are working with ribbon you cannot remake a bow without having it lose some of the crisp freshness that is part of its charm.

Here are a few general rules to observe if you are going to be pleased with the results of your efforts:

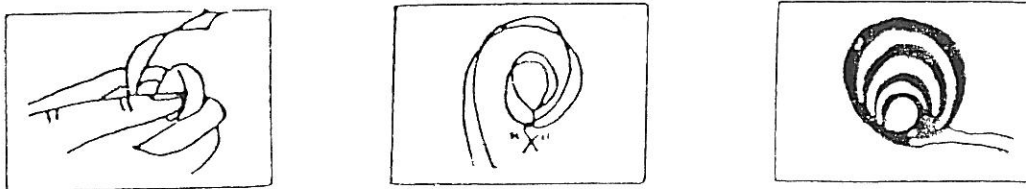
1. Always make the bow separately and then tie it onto the package.
2. Make loops in proper proportion to the width of the ribbon. The narrower the ribbon, the shorter each individual loop should be, and the more loops you need to have a puffy bow.
3. Be lavish with ribbon and make plenty of loops. In general, keep loops the same size. Special effects with long and short loops are also possible.
4. When pinching ribbon together to form loops, make tiny pleats or gathers.
5. If you are using ribbon with a right and wrong side, be sure to keep the right side out at all times by turning the ribbon as necessary before making a loop.
6. Do not handle the ribbon more than is absolutely necessary.
7. Wind bows tightly in the center with fine wire, thread, or narrow ribbon. For fluffy upright loops and with laminated ribbons wire give best results.
8. Fluff out the loops with your fingers and arrange in a symmetrical and attractive manner.

As you can see, there is no “black magic” or specialized knowledge required. Bow making is a skill which lies within the reach of everyone.

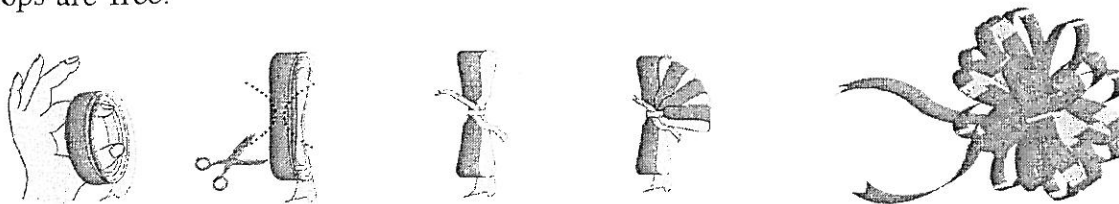
**Knotless Bow** - (Self-sticking ribbon) – Cut a strip of ribbon and stick together on the ends. Double over. Repeat again and place in opposite position. Length of strips can be varied so that they get shorter when the bow is ended.



**Circle Bow** - (Self-sticking ribbon) – Moisten the end of ribbon and form a small circle. Continue going around enlarging circles and attaching at the beginning point until you reach the desired size. Circle bows can be combined to make such things as butterflies. Use your imagination.



**Pom Pom Bow** - Begin with a large circle of ribbon which you continue going around for at least ten times. Flatten the circle and cut wedges into each side in the middle. Tie securely with thread at the wedges. To open, slip the individual loops and twist down and forward. Repeat until all loops are free.



**Beginners Bow** - Take very thin ribbed ribbon and begin by making a figure eight with ribbon between thumb and small finger. Continue until the thickness is that which is desired. Tie bow securely where ribbon meets. Puff up ribbon and curl by rubbing ribbon on one side of the scissors.



**Flat Bow** - Cut a piece of paper about the length you desire the bow to be. Begin by stapling ribbon to the paper. Loop and staple again close to the first one. This can be repeated again and again, varying the size of the loop to create effect desired.

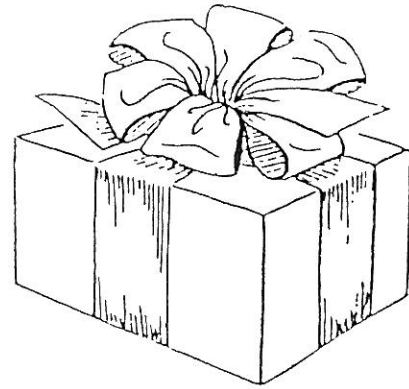
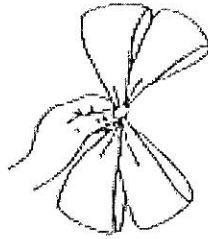
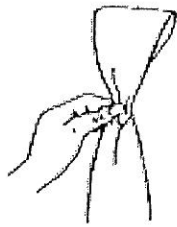


Another variation is to loop the ribbon back and forth, decreasing the size of the loop – using as many loops as desired. End by wrapping once around the center of the bow.



NOTE: Ribbons should be reversible and self-sticking.

**Glamour Bow** - requires  $2\frac{3}{4}$  yards of 2-inch wide ribbon. Three and one-half inches from one end, pinch gathers in the ribbon and hold it between the thumb and fingers of the left hand. Seven inches from this point, pinch gathers again and bring up to the first gathers to form a loop  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches long. If the ribbon has a right and wrong side, keep the right side out by turning ribbon under the thumb and fingers as loops are made. With the right hand continue making loops in the same way until you have twelve loops (six up and six down) and an extra end about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches long. Wind wire or thread around the gathers to hold them in place.

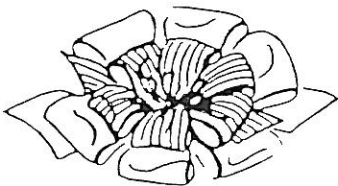
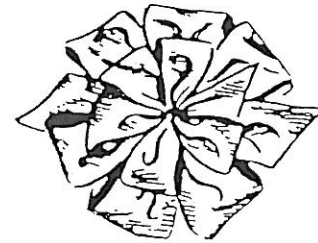


When making this bow, adjust the length of the loops according to the width of the ribbon. If the ribbon is 3-inches wide, you will need  $2\frac{1}{4}$  yards to make ten loops. If the ribbon is  $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inches wide, it will take  $2\frac{3}{4}$  yards to make sixteen loops. If the ribbon is  $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch wide, you will need  $3\frac{1}{2}$  yards to make a bow of twenty-eight loops. In other words, the narrower the ribbon, the more loops necessary to make an attractive bow.

You may find it easier to make smaller bows and group two or three together to form one large bow.

Following are listed five variations of the Glamour Bow:

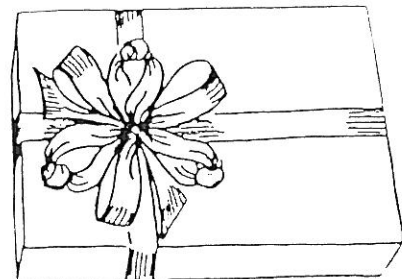
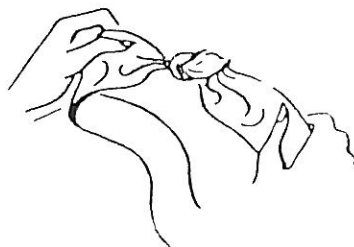
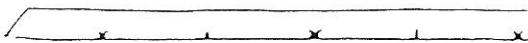
Twin Bow - A Glamour Bow made from  $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch ribbon can be nested on the center of a larger one made from 2 or 3-inch ribbon. Use contrasting colors or kinds of ribbon.



Carriage Bow - Use 3-inch ribbon and make a Glamour Bow which has only six loops and two ends. Tie in center with narrow ribbon and arrange loops to form a circle. Make a second bow (using same or contrasting color) having only four loops and lay it on the top of the first bow. (Center on center) Tie both bows together and attach to package.

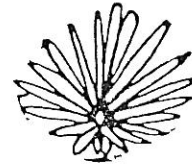
Double Bow - Make bow as in Carriage Bow but use a different kind of ribbon for the smaller, center bow. For instance, you can use tinsel on satin, gold on green, silver center bow on big blue bow, etc. You may also use a striped bow on a plain colored larger one.

Knotted Bow - Use ribbon  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 2-inches wide and about 2 yards long. Make a mark every 10 inches. Tie a soft, loose knot at every other mark. Pinch gathers on the mark between knots and make loops as for original Glamour Bow. (Knot should come at the center of the loop.) This is especially attractive in gauzy tinsel ribbon or soft satin. When made from baby ribbon with knots about 5 or 6-inches apart and with twenty to thirty loops in all, you have a beautiful rosette.





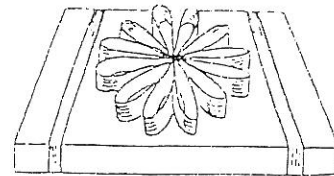
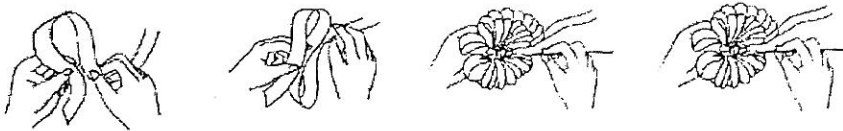
The Narrow Ribbon Glamour Bow - is made in the same manner as the original Glamour Bow, but the ribbon selected should be less than 1-inch wide, and loops should be short and numerous (twenty to thirty). In this particular instance, be sure to wind center tightly with wire so loops will stand upright.



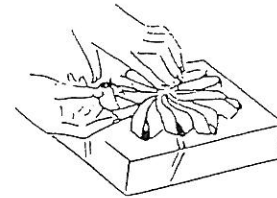
Loop Bow - This resembles a wheel. It requires two yards of ½-inch ribbon - preferably firm or stiff, such as cellophane, laminated, metallic, grosgrain, or ribbonette. Ribbon must be alike on both sides.

Make a 3 or 4-inch loop about 5 or 6-inches from one end. Do not pinch together. Continue looping ribbon back and forth, making each loop directly under the one above, until you have made fourteen to sixteen loops. Wind fine wire around the center, taking care not to crush edges. Lay on the package and spread loops apart at the center to form a perfect circle. Fasten to the box by pinning through the center, or use Scotch tape hinges.

The circle effect may also be obtained by making two bows of fewer loops each and joining them back to back on the package to form the circle.

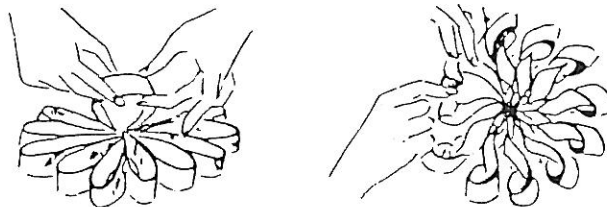


To make a Flat Edge Bow turn the loop inside out by pushing the bottom edge of the loop into the center, bringing up and back to original position.

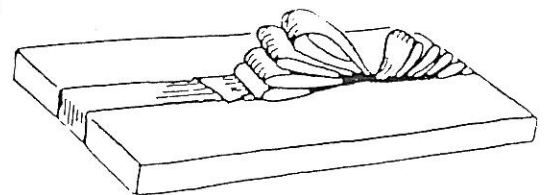


Two Tone Bow - If the ribbon has a right and wrong side, place two different colors of the same width ribbon with wrong sides together and make a flat edge bow. A lovely color effect will result.

Twisted Edge - Push the loop in toward the center. Push the top edge down and under so that it turns inside out, to give the twisted effect. Use ribbonette or crinkle-tie.



Long and Short - Follow directions given for making the loop bow, but instead of winding the wire around the center, wind it nearer the top so that the upper set of loops will be shorter. This long and short version can be used as is, or the shorter loops may be bent down over the longer ones. It is especially pretty when made in two-tone colors.



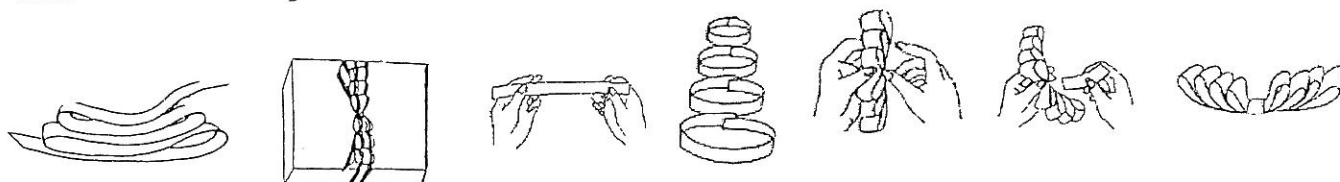
**Graduated Loops** - When making graduated loops, start with a short loop and make each succeeding loop a little longer. Tie in center.

**Two in One Bow** - Lay narrow ribbon on top of a different color or kind of ribbon in wider width and form a bow. This will result in an interesting difference between the top and bottom loops.

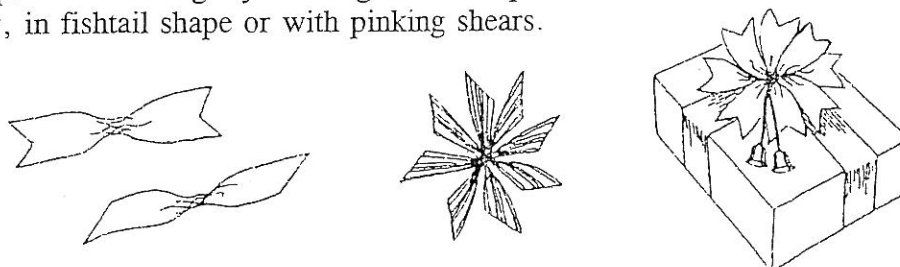


**Layer Bow** - For this bow, ribbon must be alike on both sides (moire, grosgrain, metallic, tinsel, double-faced satin). Lay ribbon on a flat surface and fold loops back and forth on top of one another, making each one shorter than the one beneath. Tie firmly around the center and attach to the package. One and a quarter yards of ribbon will make a nice bow which has three loops on each side.

If you wish to make this bow of ribbon having a right and wrong side, it may be done by cutting ribbon into graduated lengths. Fold the ends to the center and glue or stitch. Lay the longest piece on the bottom and arrange the other pieces on layers. Tie all together at center, then cover the center with a small piece of ribbon.

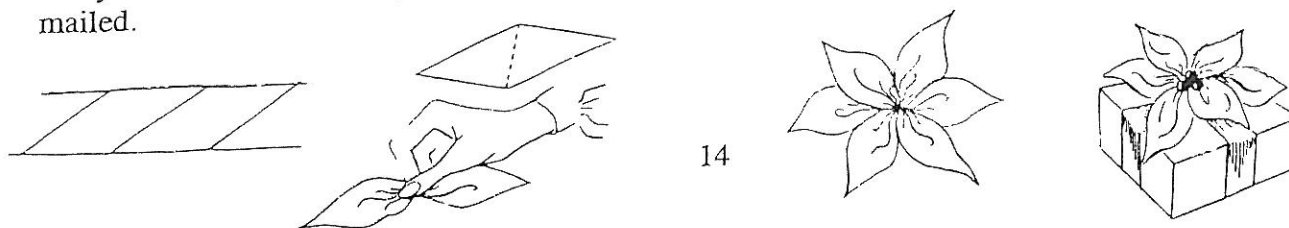


**Pinwheel Bow** - From 1-inch ribbon cut four pieces, each 5½-inches long. Wind thread around the center of each piece and tie tightly. Arrange the four pieces in wheel form and tie together. Cut ends diagonally, in fishtail shape or with pinking shears.



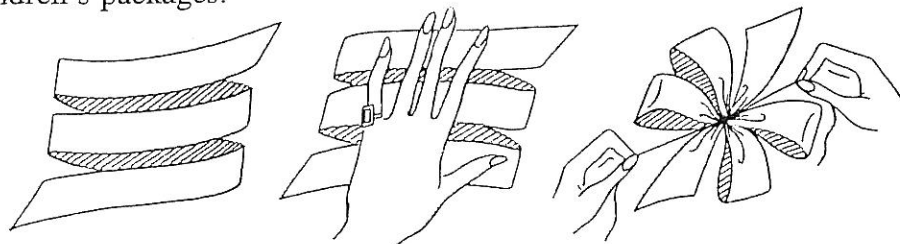
**Poinsettia Bow** - For a medium-sized poinsettia bow, use ribbon between 2 and 3 inches wide. Use a red satin ribbon with a very crisp finish. If the ribbon is 2-inches wide, measure off with pins along the salvage at 2-inch spaces the whole length of the ribbon; if 3-inches wide, the pins should be placed 3-inches apart. Next, cut across ribbon on diagonal lines to form petals.

Pinch gathers along the straight grain of the ribbon as indicated by dotted lines. Hold gathers in place by twisting tightly with thread. Arrange three petals to form a six-pointed flower. Fill in the center with a knot of yellow baby ribbon or with a yellow flower center. This type of bow will find many uses when decorating at Christmas. Also, because it will lie flat, it is ideal for packages to be mailed.





**Hair Bow** - Place ribbon on S or double S shape, keeping right side up. Cover with the open hand and gather ribbons together between the first and second loop on the back of bow, then it is all ready to be worn in the hair also. This is a pretty bow for any feminine gift and is especially suitable for children's packages.



**Wreath Bow** - requires 2½ yards of ribbon 4 or 5 inches wide. Cut the ribbon into the following lengths: 16-inches, 20-inches, and 24-inches. The 30-inch piece remaining is used for ends.

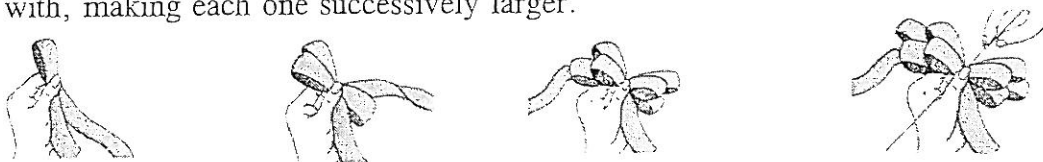
Fold ends of each piece to the center, overlap, and hold in place with two or three stitches. Arrange loops in layers and pinch all centers together. Tie securely with narrow ribbon or wire. Tie the 30-inch piece around the center, knotting it in back, and allow ends to fall as streamers. You can also use only one or two loops if you prefer.

The Glamour Bow made with only two or four loops, may be used as a wreath bow by the addition of long streamer ends.

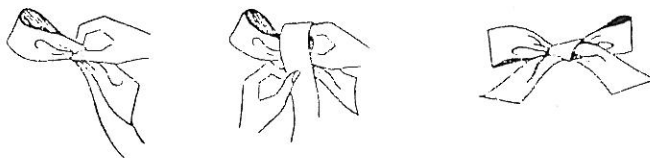
**Pussy Cat Bow** - To make this bow, cross ends over as shown. Wind the center with thread or wire. If desired, center may be covered with narrow baby ribbon of matching or contrasting color and ornament tied in.



**Figure 8 Bow** - Work ribbon back and forth in loops in the form of a figure 8. You may find it easier to make the bow in reverse position. Turn the bow upside down and make the figure 8 small to start with, making each one successively larger.



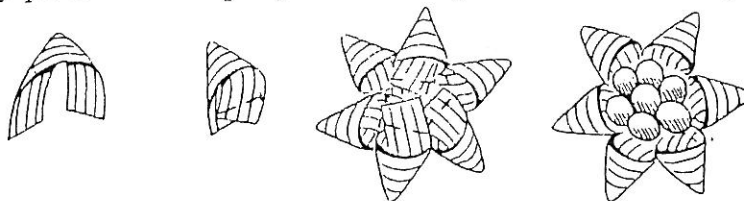
**Pin on Bow** - Another type of tied bow is quickly made as follows: Use 24 inches of ribbon and make a loop 3-inches long and about 3 or 4-inches from one end. Pinch gathers and hold between thumb and finger of right hand. Pick up longer end and near this point and bring it around under the finger of right hand and up over fingernail. Then down under the center and push with left thumb through a space between right hand fingernail and the ribbon that covers it. Catch the loop thus formed with the right thumb and finger as you let go of the first loop. Pull both loops to tighten knot.



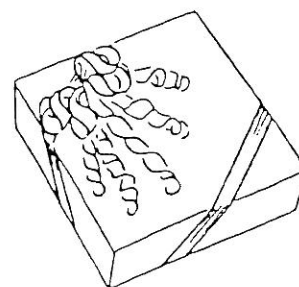
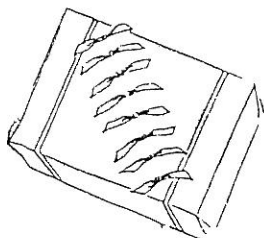
**Ruffle Bow** - Ruffle one edge of a 27-inch length of ribbon 2 or 3-inches wide and shape ruffle into a rose. This can be used instead of a bow.



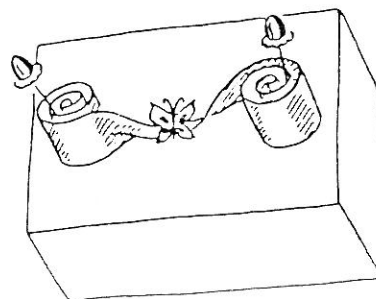
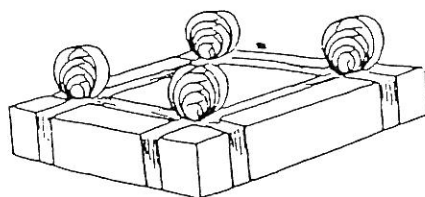
**Star Trim** - Use 1½-inch width ribbon. Cut 4-inch pieces and fold in funnel shape by lapping ends to form petals. Arrange petals to form a star and stitch ends together. This is novel on packages and also makes a pretty place card at a party table. It may be filled with candy or ornaments.



**Knotted Trim** - Tie a knot in the center of short lengths of ribbon and pin or tape to package. This is a good way to use up odds and ends.



**Curl Trim** - Tinsel or paper-type ribbon may be curled by drawing it over the back of a knife blade. The more metallic thread there is in the ribbon, the greater the curl. Gold or silver metallic ribbon curls very tightly, while gauzy tinsel makes soft, fluffy curls. Crinkle-tie and ribbonette also curl easily.



## SCORECARD

Following is a sample of the score card that will be used in judging your package.

Remember, be creative.....Neatness is a must.....

Let your imagination guide you.

<u>GIFT WRAPPING SCORECARD</u>					
Name				Placing	
Club				Division	
1. Neatness	Good	Fair	Poor		
	<u>Corners</u>				
	<u>Paper</u>				
	<u>Tape</u>				
	<u>Trim and/or bow</u>				
2. Color and material					
coordination					
3. Theme carried out					
4. Creative and					
imaginative					
Comments:					



## THE GIFT WRAPPING RECORD SHEET

NAME \_\_\_\_\_ GRADE \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_  
Street City Zip

NUMBER OF YEARS IN 4-H (Include this year) \_\_\_\_\_

NUMBER OF YEARS IN GIFT WRAPPING (Include this year)\_\_\_\_\_

LEADER'S SIGNATURE \_\_\_\_\_

DATE	OCCASION	SHAPE OF PACKAGE	CONTENTS OF PACKAGE	SIZE OF PACKAGE	MATERIALS USED



<p><b>GIFT WRAPPING INFORMATION CARD</b></p> <p>OCCASION FOR GIFT: _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>AGE OF PERSON RECEIVING GIFT: _____</p> <p>IS THE GIFT FOR MALE OR FEMALE: _____</p>	<p><b>GIFT WRAPPING INFORMATION CARD</b></p> <p>OCCASION FOR GIFT: _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>AGE OF PERSON RECEIVING GIFT: _____</p> <p>IS THE GIFT FOR MALE OR FEMALE: _____</p>
<p><b>GIFT WRAPPING INFORMATION CARD</b></p> <p>OCCASION FOR GIFT: _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>AGE OF PERSON RECEIVING GIFT: _____</p> <p>IS THE GIFT FOR MALE OR FEMALE: _____</p>	<p><b>GIFT WRAPPING INFORMATION CARD</b></p> <p>OCCASION FOR GIFT: _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>AGE OF PERSON RECEIVING GIFT: _____</p> <p>IS THE GIFT FOR MALE OR FEMALE: _____</p>

This is the card that must be attached to your wrapped package for fair exhibit.

