

GIFT WRAPPING



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GIFT WRAPPING

Everyone likes to receive a gift. The way it is wrapped is almost as important as the choice of the gift itself. An attractive package shows your thoughtfulness to the one receiving the gift.

Learning to wrap gifts is like learning to drive a car. There are some rules to guide you, but real skill comes with practice. You will develop your hand and finger coordination as well as wrapping and trimming ideas that are completely your own.

You do not have to spend a lot of money on materials. Even if you use the simplest paper, the package should be neat with ribbon of suitable width and color for the paper chosen, and the trimming artistically arranged on the package.

Through this project you will learn how to wrap all types of gifts and make single bows. By learning how to wrap beautiful and attractive packages, you will be able to show your friends and family how much you care.

Of one thing we are sure—you will have fun wrapping gifts. There will be the satisfaction that in each case you have produced a little work of art of your own.

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 tissues in assorted soft colors; a few rolls of plain or colored cellophane; a few rolls of gold, silver, and other 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 ready for use.

Until fairly recently, gift wrapping meant taking some tissue paper—usually white—putting it around a box as neatly as you could, and tying the whole thing with ribbon. This is changed. Presents are wrapped in every color, in all kinds of paper,

fabrics and other things. They can be tied, not only with ribbon, but with yarn, cord, cellophane, plastic, fabric—anything in fact, which will go around a package and hold a knot. How you wrap a gift is entirely up to you. Your taste and imagination (and your budget) are the only limitations.

If you possibly can, set aside some closet space or a drawer in which to keep your wrapping materials, or a large box might be used. The important thing is not only to have your materials assembled, but to have a settled place where you can put odds and ends as you get them. These odds and ends will become an important part your gift wrapping. Scraps of ribbon, lace ruffling, printed fabrics and papers, artificial flowers, and many other things should be saved to give your packages originality and interest at small expense.

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

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- To select proper box for the shape and type of gift.
- To select the proper paper for the occasion and the receiver.
- To select the proper paper for the size and shape of the package.
- To learn wrapping procedure for rectangular, square, and cylindrical packages.
- To learn how to make neat, tightly wrapped packages.
- To select the type of ribbon and/or trim that is best suited for the package.
- To learn to make the basic bows.
- To learn to design your own wrapping paper.
- To learn the importance of the overall appearance of a gift package.

READY, SET. . . . WRAP

Points to consider when preparing your exhibit for judging are: neatness (corner paper, tape, trim, and/or bow), color, and material coordination; theme carried out; creativity and originality.

EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES FOR WRAPPING

PAPER

Commercial Papers – The manufacturers of gift wrappings make papers for every purpose and in all colors.

Tissue Paper – Either white or colored, to line the box or container.

Plain White Paper

Construction Paper – Use it for cut-outs or background contrast for cut-out flowers, figures, etc.

Wallpaper – This is hard to handle as a wrapping material, but it is excellent for covering soiled boxes. It often has patterns which can be cut-out and used.

Lace Paper Doilies – For lining containers, wrapping and decorations.

ADHESIVES AND TAPE

Invisible Tape

Satin Tape

Double-Sided Tape

Craft Glue

Glue Stick

Hot Glue

Library Paste

Liquid Glue

Rubber Cement

SHEARS

Paper Shears

Pinking Shears

Craft Shears

Rotary Cutter

RIBBON AND TIES

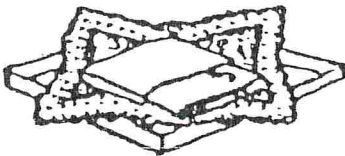
Commercial Ribbon or Ties – Any kind, any width, and color.
Cord, Yarn, Etc.

BOX SELECTION

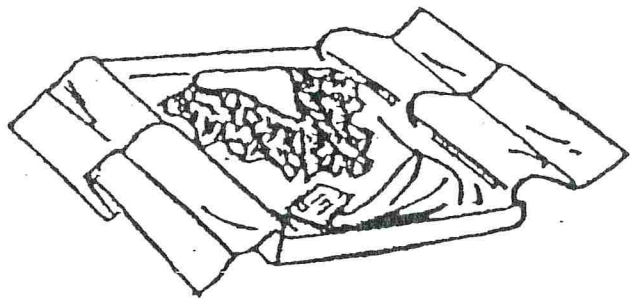
In selecting a box, you should follow these guidelines:

1. Select a clean box, in good condition.
2. The box should be well-shaped – Boxes come in all shapes and sizes. common box shapes are rectangular, square, and cylindrical.
3. The box should be sturdy with straight corners – Choose a box strong enough for the contents; heavy or bulky items require a sturdy container. Reinforce inside corners with scotch tape or gummed paper tape if necessary.
4. The gift should fit the box – Choose a box of the right size for the gift. 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.

After the box has been selected, white tissue or pastel tissue paper should be placed in the box before the gift. The paper should cover the bottom of the box and completely cover the top of the gift.



Lace paper doily
is lining here.



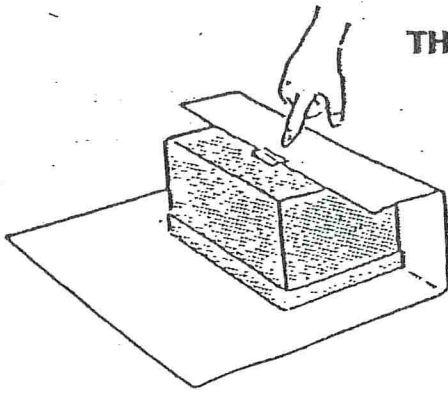
NOTE: The tissue is folded in
the center.

SELECTION OF WRAPPING PAPER

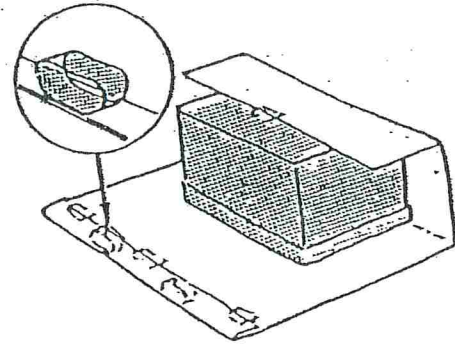
When you select the gift wrapping paper, you need to ask yourself these questions:

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

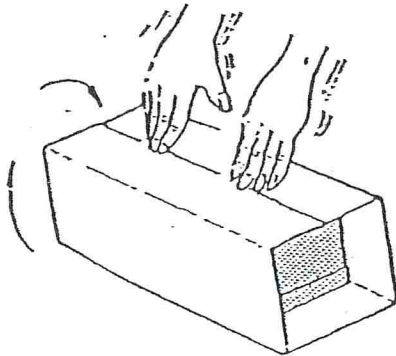
THE PROFESSIONAL WAY TO WRAP A BOX



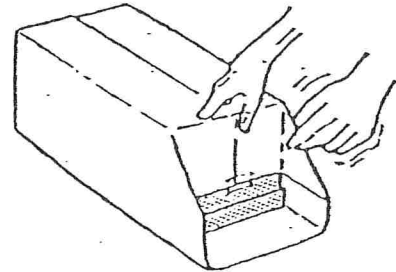
1. Place the box, top down, on a length of wrapping paper. (Cut just enough paper to cover all four sides of the box.) Center the box on the paper. Bring one side over and tape it to the box.



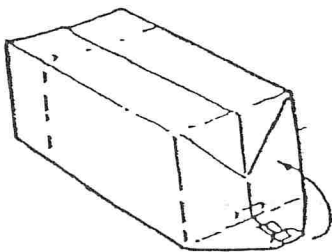
2. Fold the remaining side over about 1 to 2 inches. Place a few pieces of double stick tape on the folded edge or form circles of regular tape, sticky side out, and place these along the folded edge.



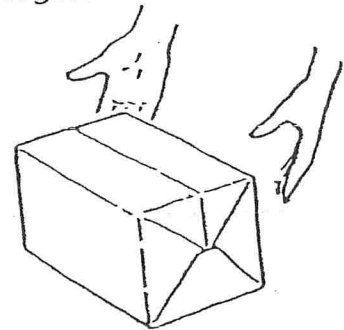
3. Wrap the paper around the box securely, pressing down on the taped edge.



4. To wrap the ends, start by folding the top down as shown. Tape the edge in place. Now miter the sides, creasing the corner edges.



5. Fold the sides toward the center, creasing the paper along the edges of the box as you do so. Tape these sides together at the bottom. Fold the bottom flap over about 1 inch. Place a piece of double stick tape on the folded edge or use a circle of regular tape.



6. Bring the bottom flap up, pressing the taped edge down. Repeat this procedure for the opposite end of the box.

You can also use a piece of string to measure the length and width. Knot one end of the string and, to determine the width, hold the string at one side of the box, and wrap it around the box. Grasp it where the string meets the knot. Stretch the string across the paper and add 1 inch for overlapping. To determine the length of paper you need, stretch the string down one side of the box, across the length of the box, and up the other side of the box.

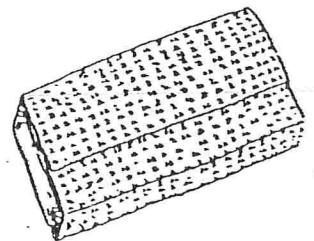
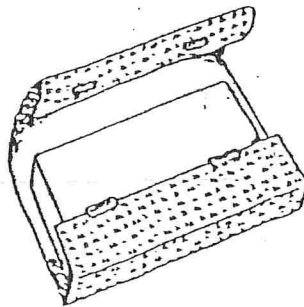
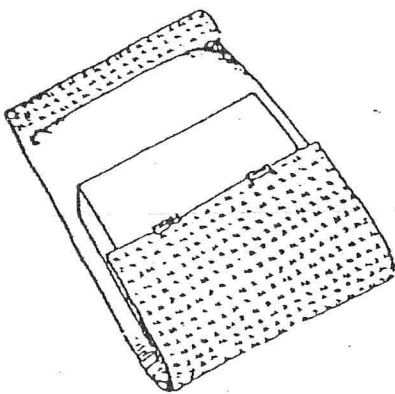
TAPING TECHNIQUES

Nothing spoils the effect of a beautiful package more than a messy job of taping. You need tape to get crisp lines and to hold the paper taut. Bulges and wrinkles never enhance.

Transparent tape that is adhesive on both sides—called double-stick tape—allows you to keep this homely tool hidden to the eye. It helps produce a neater, prettier package and thus is the first choice. The second choice is transparent tape, preferably non-reflecting, which is adhesive on one side only.

1. Begin by taping the center back seam. Turn under a ½ inch hem at the top of the paper so that no raw edges show. Tape the lower edge to the box, or just hold it firmly in place.
2. Place double-stick tape on the inside of the top ½ inch hem.
3. Press the top paper into place.

If you are using single-sided transparent tape, press it on the inside of the top hem and then double the tape, adhesive side out. Now press the top paper into place. The tape will not show. Use it the same way when you tape the final flap of the package ends.

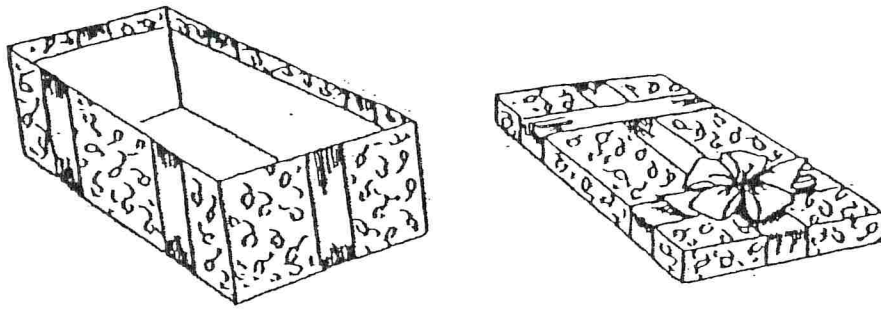


WRAPPING THE LID AND BOX SEPARATELY

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.

Spread glue or tape 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 glue or tape it to the inside. Fold 1 inch under the box at the bottom and glue or tape lightly to hold edges fast.

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



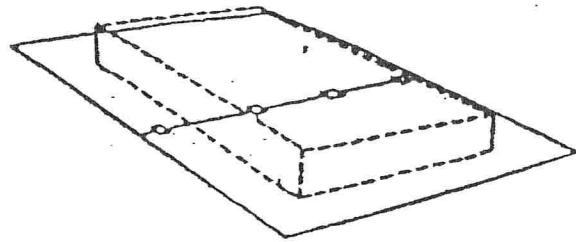
You can also combine papers for unusual effects; printed paper on box, plain on lid and vice versa; or plain color on half of box, another plain color on other half, or the same color all over, relying on the ribbon alone to give it contrast.

WRAPPING A SUIT OR DEEP BOX

Before wrapping a suit box, make the box rigid. If necessary, you may add a 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.

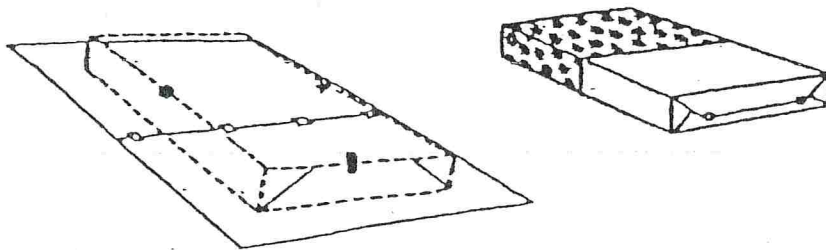
Two layers of paper will give added strength. If one sheet of paper will not reach around the box, overlap two sheets to get the necessary length and paste or secure edges with tape as shown.

Wrap the bottom of the box first.



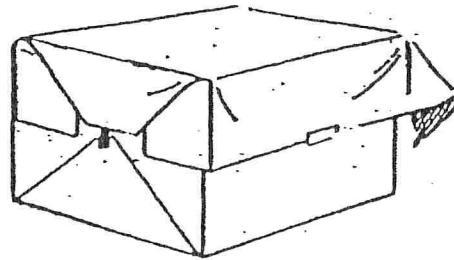
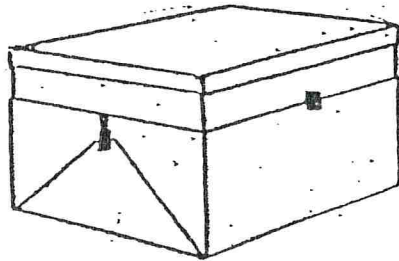
Splice two more sheets for the top. Wrap the top next, now you are ready to add your trimmings.

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.

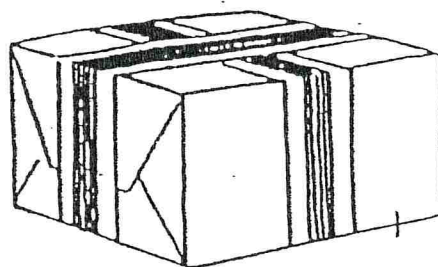


The deep box may require two sections of paper. Set the box right side up on the wrong side of the paper. Bring the sides up as far as the paper will come, and hold with tape. Fold the ends and tape.

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.

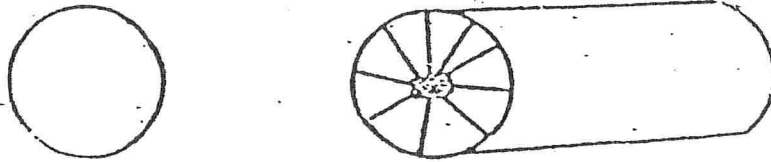


On many boxes the paper is not quite long enough to meet or lap. In this case cut an extra piece of paper and paste it to the bottom of the box. Then wrap as usual. The ribbon trimming can be arranged to cover the place where the paper was spliced.

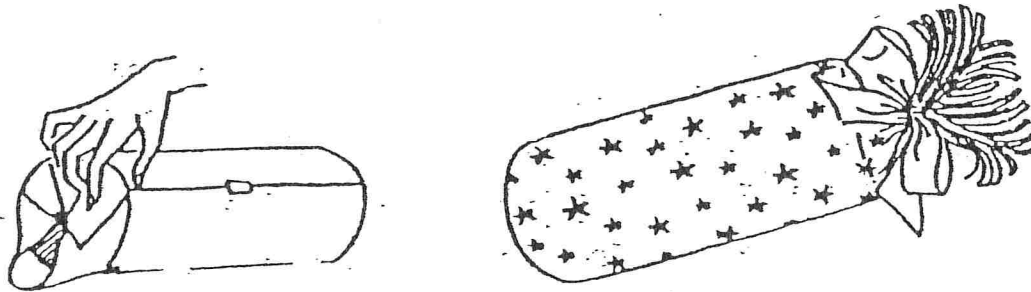


WRAPPING CYLINDER SHAPES

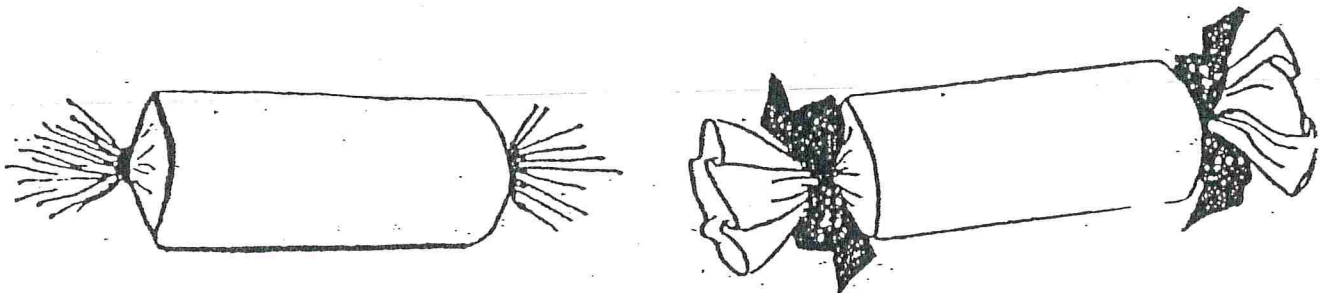
For smooth ends, trace the ends of the cylinder and cut out two circles of the wrapping paper. Wrap the cylinder with wrapping paper allowing an overlap on both ends. Tape securely. Fold the overlap at the ends (sometimes cutting is necessary) and paste down. (Be careful not to get paste on the gift.) Paste the circles over the folds.



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.



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.



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 can come up with.

ROLLER PRINTING/STAMPING

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 rollers of 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.

Note: When stamping, do not over ink.

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, vegetables and utensil print paper can feature a wide collection of fruits, vegetables and utensils that 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 striking effect, alternate rows of vegetable print with bands 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 hand prints 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. Try making footprints on snow-white shelf paper. This design is created by a clenched 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!

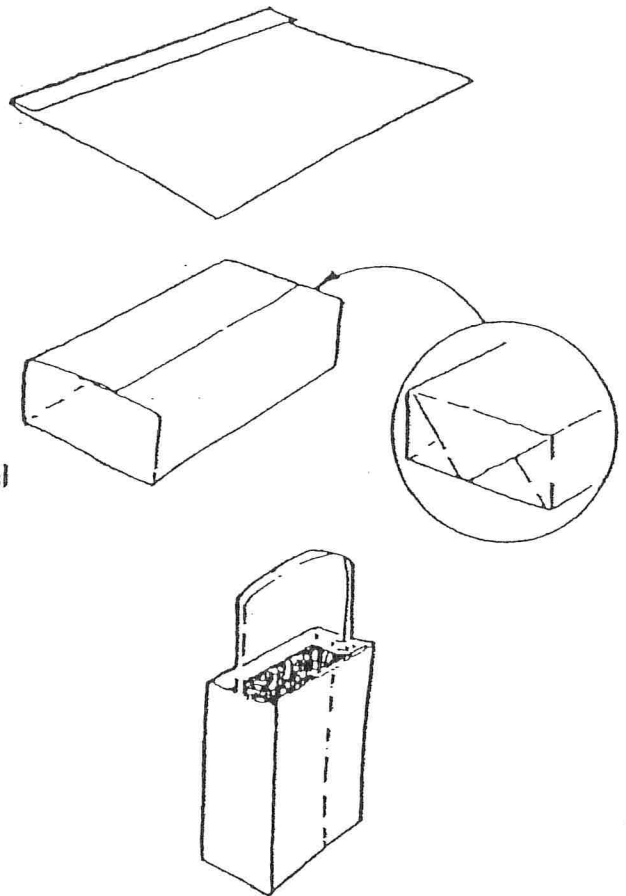
GIFT BAGS

If you can't seem to wrap it, bag it! The instructions for the two types of bags in this section should cover your needs, whether you're wrapping a small or large gift. Be sure to remember that you'll need sturdier paper and ribbon than you might otherwise use on a boxed gift. If you have a lightweight paper that you would like to make into a bag, use freezer paper as a lining and strong support.

EASY GIFT BAGS

You'll get a perfect bag every time if you use this fool-proof method.

1. Start with a sheet of paper about twice as large as the bag you'd like to make. You can use construction paper, commercial wrapping paper, wallpaper, or even fabric.
2. Fold the paper over about one inch along the length. Using a box the size of the bag you're making, place the box in the center of the wrap, and bring the two long sides of the paper together, taping them to one another. Be sure you secure these loosely enough so that the box can be easily removed. NOTE: When wrapping the cereal box for Grade 8, do not remove the box.
3. Now tape one end of the package closed as you would if you were wrapping a gift box.
4. Remove the support.
NOTE: When wrapping the cereal box for Grade 8, do not remove box.
5. Stand the bag upright and fold about 1 inch of the open end into the bag, giving a nice, neat finish to the top.

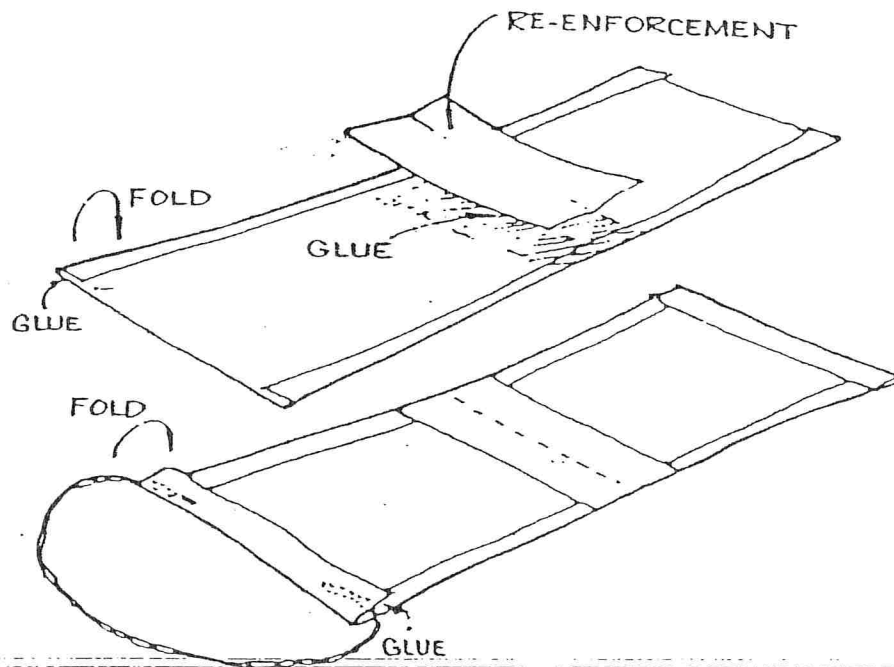
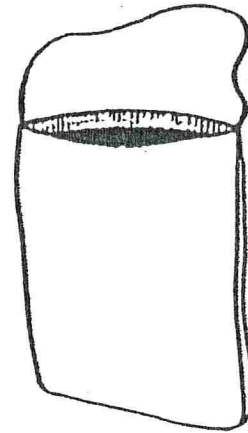


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6. For handles, attach a length of ribbon from one side of the bag to the other, or use two smaller handles, one at the front of the bag and one at the back.

EASY ENVELOPE BAG

This bag might work especially well for gift certificates or compact discs!

1. Start with a piece of construction paper, white freezer wrap, commercial wrapping paper, or fabric. Cut a piece that is a bit wider than the bag you'd like to make and twice as long.
2. Fold over the lengths of the bag 1 inch at top and bottom and glue these in place.
3. Cut a piece of construction paper as long as the sheet is wide and about 4 inches wide. Fold it in half and glue this to the center of your sheet as shown for reinforcement.
4. Glue each end of the sheet over about 1 inch and glue in place. Before you glue the second end, place a ribbon or yarn handle underneath the fold as shown.
5. Fold the sheet in half and glue together to form the bag.

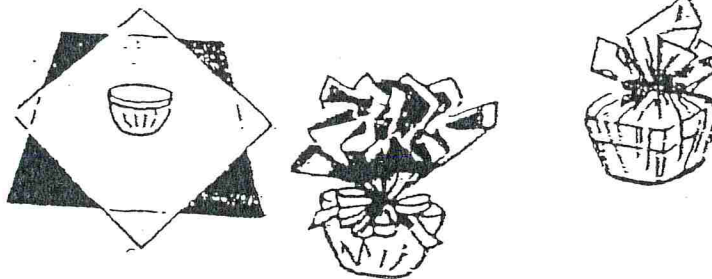


WRAPPING WITHOUT A BOX

Wrapping without a box is never as satisfactory as wrapping with one. On occasion, however, we have no choice and must do the best we can with odd shaped gifts. This can really test your creativity.

Although your gift item may not fit in a box, whenever possible, make a tube for a long narrow item by rolling a piece of corrugated cardboard around it to form a cylinder or cut 2 square-cornered pieces of cardboard to fit above and below a soft or shapeless item. This, at least, gives you edges to work with.

Gifts that have some form, such as bowls, jars, open-topped boxes, etc., may be wrapped with cellophane or tissue paper in the following manner. Cut 2 squares of paper large enough to cover the gift plus an ample amount to give a nice spreading effect at the top when tied. Overlap the squares as shown and place the gift in the center. Bring all eight corners together over the top of the gift and tie a piece of ribbon or cord over the center top of the gift. Fan out the paper evenly above the knot and decorate as you like.



SELECTING THE RIBBON FOR THE PACKAGE

Now that the gift has been wrapped, it is time to think about the types of bows and decorations that can be used on your gift. You want each package to have its own personality.

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 of corner so that it does not cover the pattern on the paper.

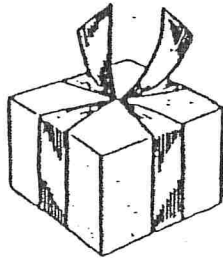
Use narrow ribbons on small packages.

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

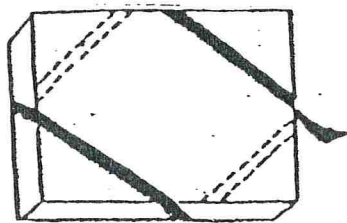
In applying the ribbon, line and balance should be considered. The ribbon should be applied to conform to the size and shape of the box (centered on a square box; toward the top of a long, thin box, etc.). Ribbons should be smooth, straight, and evenly spaced.

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 the two ends 4 to 6 inches in length to attach the box. NOTE: The bow should always be made separately and then attached to the package.

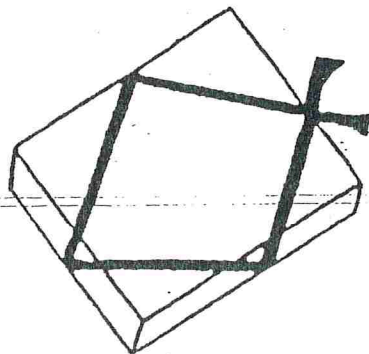


Vary the placement of the ribbon by winding it around one end and along one side, or by tying separate pieces around each end of the box. Paste or tape ribbon ends to hold. The ribbon may also be wound around the side of the box.

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.

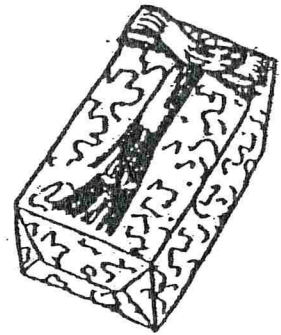


Box Top



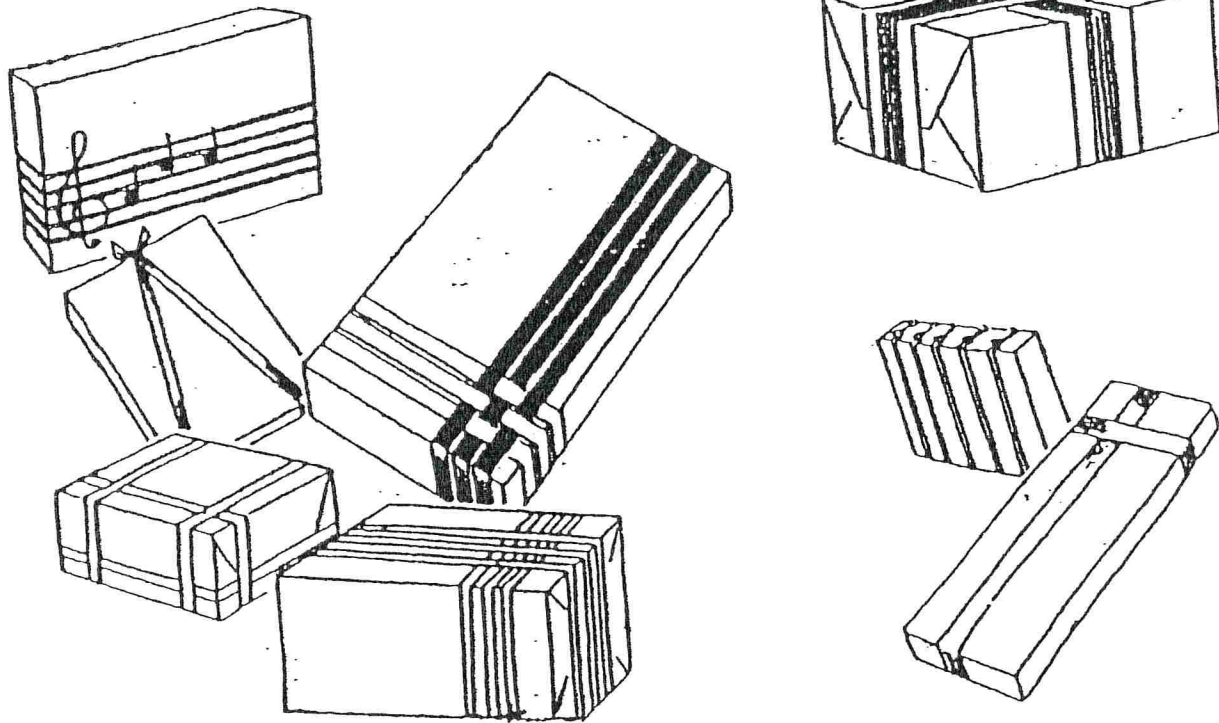
To make the double diagonal effect, turn the box and continue, crossing the other two corners.

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 one half to the package, the upper half to ribbon or paper. Press down. This hinge is useful for holding ribbon loops, bands, or ends in position, and for holding paper folds in place.

Additional ideas:



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.

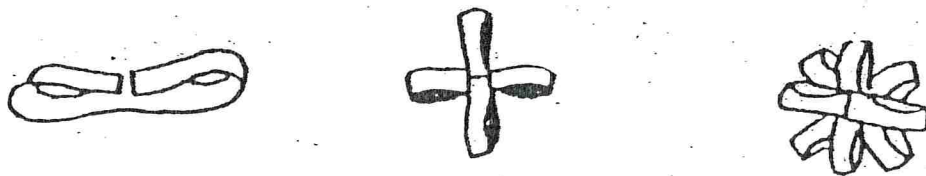
To gain confidence in yourself, and to develop the deft touch that is so important in making bows, a good idea is to practice first with tissue paper cut into strips of different lengths and widths so that you can learn how to get the exact size and shape you want. When you are working with ribbon you 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:

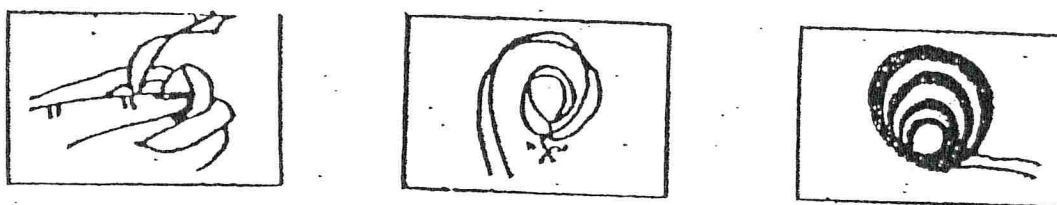
1. Always make the bow separately and tie it onto the package.
2. Make loops in proper proportion to the width of the ribbon. The narrower ribbon, the shorter each individual loop should be, and the more loops you need to have a puffy bow.
3. Be lavish with ribbon and make plenty of loops. In general, 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 gives 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 specialized knowledge required. Bow making is a skill which~~ lies within the reach of everyone.

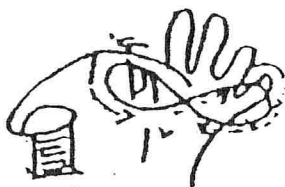
Knotless Bow – (Self-sticking ribbon) – Cut a strip of ribbon and stick together on the ends. Double over. Repeat again and place in opposite position. Length of strips can be varied so that they get shorter when the bow is ended.



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.



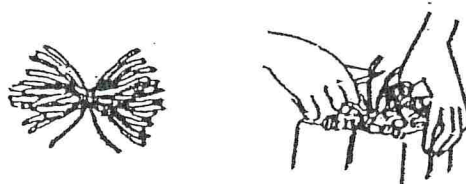
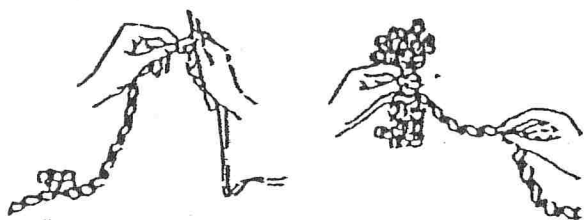
Beginner's Bow – Take very thin ribbed ribbon and begin by making a figure eight with ribbon between thumb and small finger. Continue until the thickness is that which is desired. Tie bow securely where ribbon meets. Puff up ribbon and curl by rubbing ribbon on one side of the scissors.



Curled Bow – Any beginner can make an attractive bow with all types of Ribbonette ribbon because it curls readily by drawing it between your thumb and the edge of your scissors or a butter knife. The more pressure you apply, the tighter the curl will be. Curled ribbons may be made in one of two ways.

1. Curl one or more lengths of ribbon as shown. Finish the bow by gathering curled length into loops and tying at Center with a separate piece of ribbon.

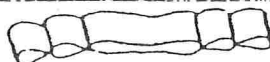
2. Tie several shorter lengths of ribbon at the center and attach to package. Holding firmly at the center, curl each Individual strand of the ribbon.



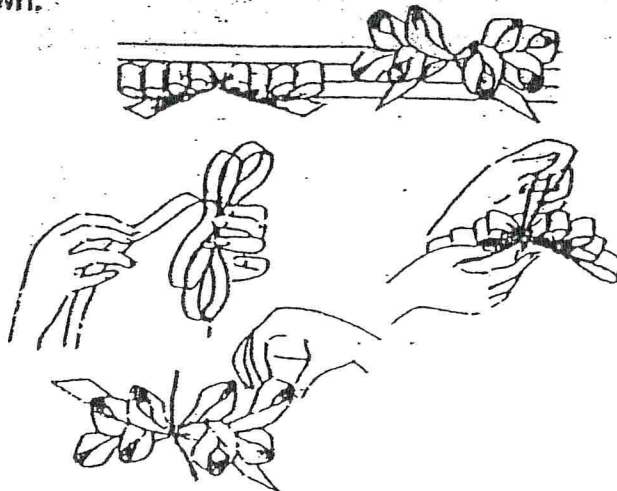
Shoestring Bow – Holding ribbon by the edges, make 2 loops of equal length, cut with the ends slightly longer than the loops. Twist at the center so that both ends are under loops. Tie securely with another narrow piece of ribbon, long enough to make a double knot on the underside of the bow and to use for tying the bow on the package.



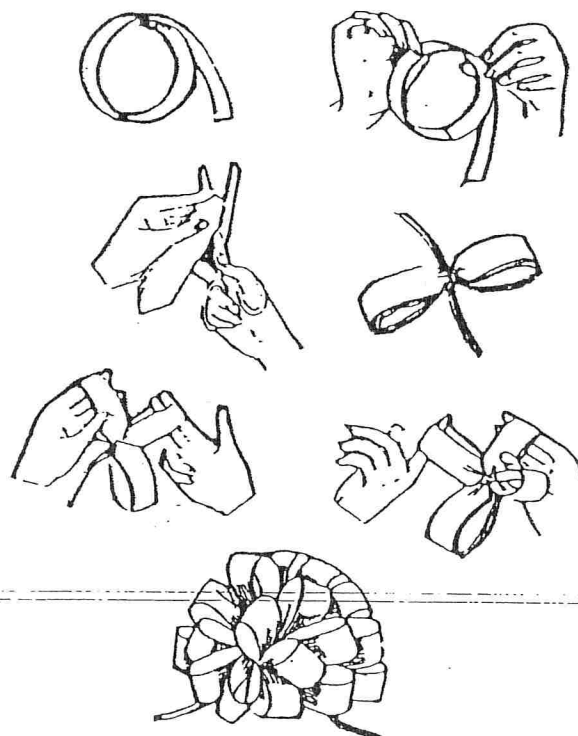
Tailored Bow – Cut off a length of ribbon, turn both ends under and fasten with tape. Cut a second length slightly longer and center under the first loop. Repeat making each loop a little longer. It is easier to cut all lengths first using at least three lengths. Cut a flat piece of ribbon a little longer than the bottom loop with each end cut at an angle. Place this piece on the bottom and tape another small piece around center of the bow keeping the seam underneath. Tape or paste bow to package.



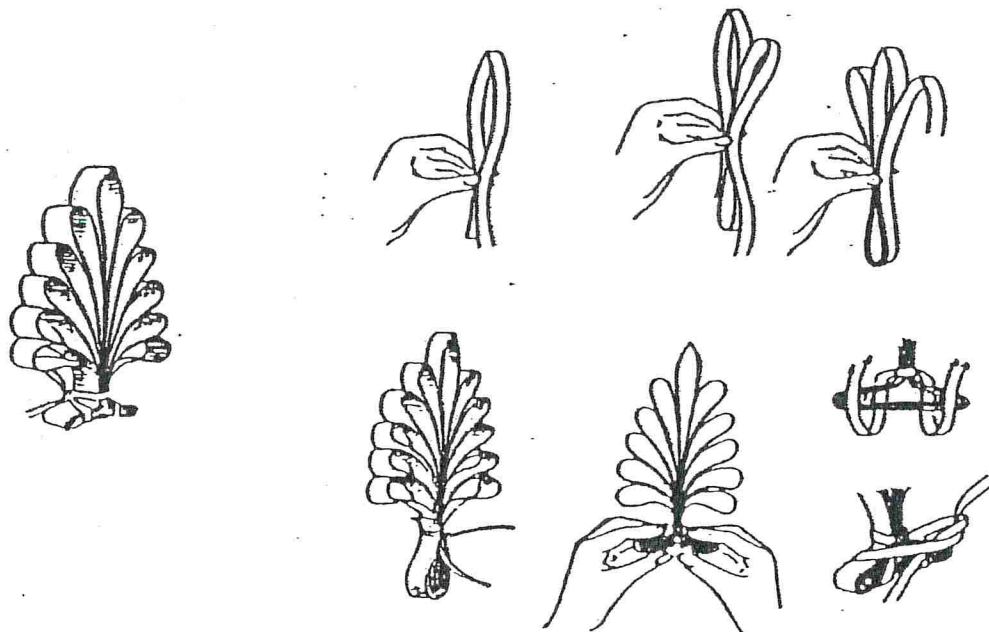
Flat Bow – Hold ribbon by its edges and make a series of loops, each shorter than the preceding one. For a simple bow, the two center loops should be quite short. Tie securely, pinching the loops tight at the center. For a more decorative effect, make longer loops and turn them inside out as shown.



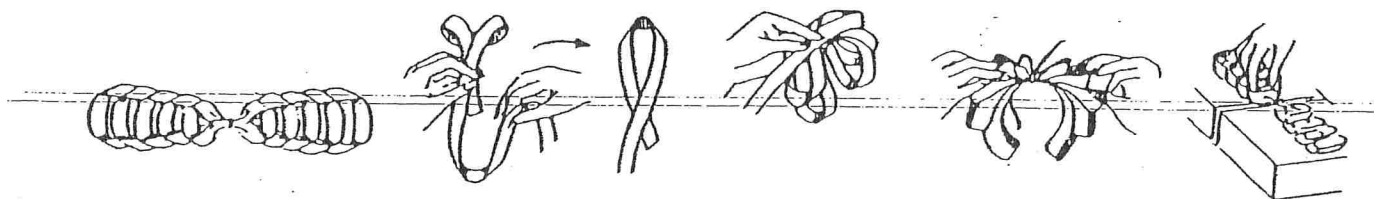
Pom-Pom Bow – Make a circle using 2 times the number of inches you want your finished bow to measure. Tape or paste the end securely. Make 6 or more layers around your circle (larger bows will require more layers), cut and secure the cut end. Flatten the circle and using forefinger to hold layers firmly against scissors, cut wedge shaped pieces at both side of each fold, leaving narrow 1/8" center. Open circle, place notched edges together and tie snugly with a narrow piece of ribbon. With fingers inside the loops on one side, slip the inner loop out, pulling firmly toward you and twisting slightly. Slip the next inner loop out in the opposite direction, pulling and twisting as before. Repeat until all loops are pulled free and you have a nice full pom pom.



Tree Bow — Hold ribbon by the edge between thumb and middle finger and form long center loop of Tree. Make second loop slightly shorter than first, on side away from starting end. Turn bow around, bring working end from second loop down around base of center loop and up, covering starting end, and form third loop same length as second. Turn bow again, drawing working end around base and up to form shorter loop, repeat until tree looks properly full of branches. Bring working end around base once more, cut just below bottom branch and tie trunk tight with narrow length of ribbon, knotting at one edge. Flatten base against knot and pinch at both sides. Draw ends of narrow tie from knot down and under flattened base, then up in front of base. With one end crossing base at left of trunk, the other at right, draw them to back of tree and tie again in square knot, directly over original knot.



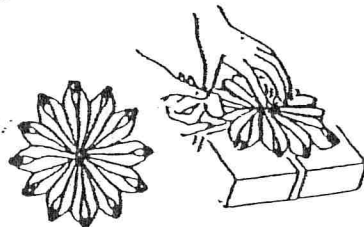
Formal Bow — Lay ribbon flat against middle and third fingers, using forefinger and thumb to hold loops in place. Keeping same side of ribbon up, make loop by bringing working end back on slant to center. Make companion loop same size. Add loops on top of first pair, gradually decreasing size. Using narrow tie, make first part of square knot around loops at center. Fold edges down firmly and complete knot. With knot centered on bottom, bow may be placed flat on package, largest loop against box surface. It is effective without further arrangement. For the most formal version, insert thumb and forefinger at outer edge of largest loop, and press it flat against package. Repeat for all loops. For a wreath effect, tie loops at center without folding and knot narrow tie at edge. Bow will hang from package tie in a charming wreath shape.



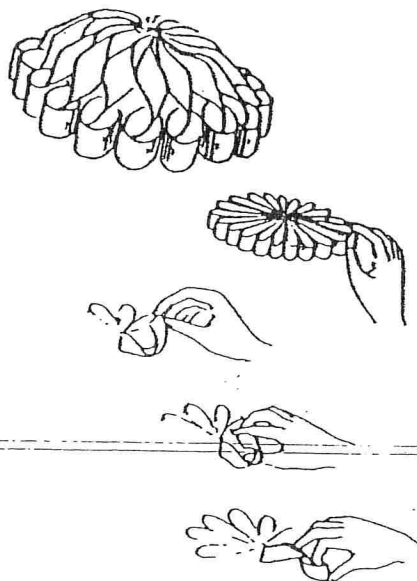
Wheel Bow – Hold ribbon by its edges between thumb and middle finger, with forefinger behind ribbon to steady loops. Make straight loops of equal size. Size and number of loops depend on width of ribbon and size of bow suitable to the package (average is 12 loops). Use narrow piece of ribbon to tie loops snugly at center, without puckering loops. Tie square knot at edge. Press loops toward each other on either side of center tie to form an even circle. The plain wheel is good for simple, tailored packages.



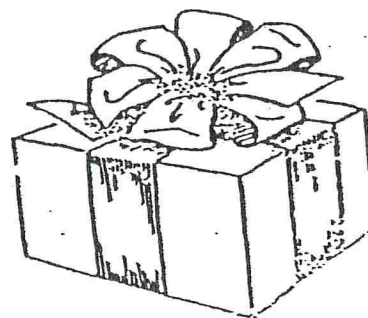
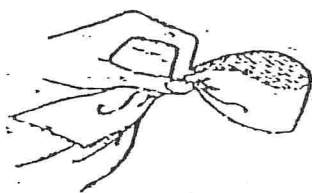
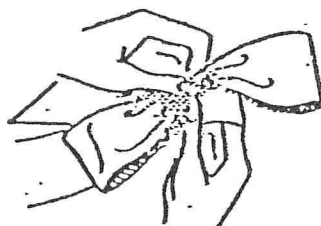
Variation 1: Lift loop and turn upper edge out then down. Loops may be left in a loose turn, or pinched at outer edge for a more precise effect. Reverse side also makes an attractive bow.



Variation 2: For this variation use at least twenty loops. Make them longer to allow for turning. Insert thumb in loop from below. Lift loop and fold toward center, turning loop over so that bottom edge is at top. Fold loop both toward center and down, withdrawing thumb and pushing loop down with forefinger. As loop turns completely over, draw it gently back toward outer edge with forefinger. Do not use pressure or allow ribbon to become creased. Patient practice makes perfect.

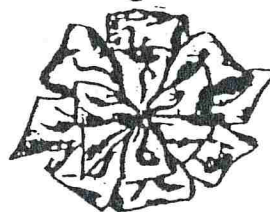


Glamour Bow – Ribbon needed – 2 ¼ yards of 3" wide (10 loops); 2 ¾ yards of 1 ½" wide (16 loops); 3 ½ yards of ½" wide (28 loops). As you see, the narrower the ribbon, the more loops necessary to make an attractive bow. Instructions here are for 2" wide ribbon and we are going to use 2 ¾ yards. Three and one-half inches from one end, pinch gathers in the ribbon and hold it between 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 ½" long. If the ribbon has a right and wrong side, keep the right side out by turning the ribbon under the thumb and fingers as loops are made. With the right hand, continue making loops in this manner until you have 12 loops (6 up and 6 down) and an end about 3 ½" long. Wind wire or thread tightly around the gathers to hold them in place. You may find it easier to make smaller bows and group two or three together to form one large bow.

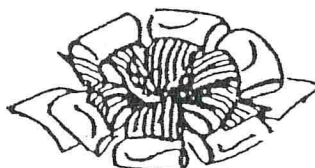


Following are listed five variations of the Glamour Bow.

Twin Bow – A glamour bow made from ½ 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.



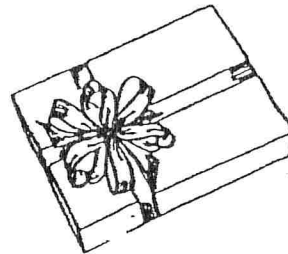
Carriage Bow – Use 3 inch ribbon and make a glamour bow which has only six loops and two ends. Tie in center with narrow ribbon and arrange loops to form a circle. Make a second bow (using same or contrasting color) having only four loops and lay it on the top of the first bow (center on center). Tie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

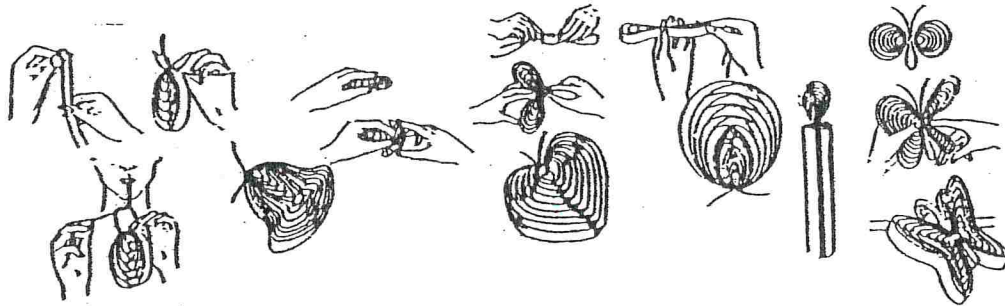
(Glamour Bow Variations Continued)

Knotted Bow – Use ribbon 1 ½ 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.



Narrow Ribbon Glamour Bow – This 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.

Spring Bow – This versatile bow is made most successfully when using a very stiff ribbon of widths from $\frac{3}{8}$ " to $\frac{3}{4}$ ". Simply wind the ribbon in a tiny circle around the tip of your thumb, being sure that the starting end is well back from the spot where the circle is held against your thumb with your forefinger. Make graduated loops an equal distance apart until you achieve the desired size. Still holding the spring firmly, slip a narrow tie through the center loop and, using your teeth in place of a third hand, make the first part of a square knot. Tighten snugly, but without crushing the loops, and finish the square knot. Once you have mastered the basic spring, just LOOK at what you can do with it.

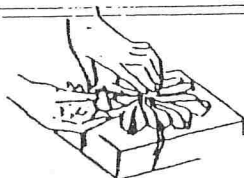


Loop Bow – This resembles a wheel. It requires two yards of $\frac{1}{2}$ inch ribbon – preferably firm or stiff, such as cellophane, laminated, metallic, grosgrain, or ribbonette. Ribbon must be alike on both sides. Make a 3 or 4 inch loop about 5 or 6 inches from one end. Do not pinch together. Continue 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, 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.

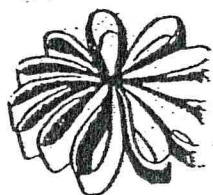


The circle effect may also be obtained by making two bows of fewer loops each and joining them back to back on the package to form the circle.

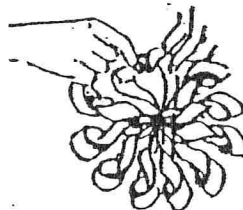
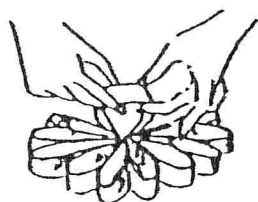
Flat Edge Bow – To make a flat edge bow, turn the loop inside out by pushing the bottom edge of the loop into the center, bring up and back to original position.



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.

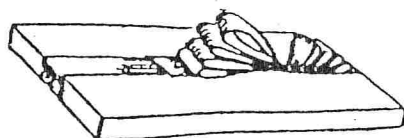


Twisted Edge – Push the loop in toward the center. Push the top edge down and under so that it turns inside out, to give the twisted effect. Use ribbonette or crinkle-tie.

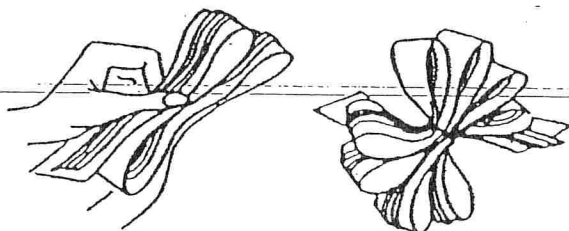


Long and Short – Follow directions given for making the loop bow, but instead of winding the wire around the center, wind it nearer the top so that the upper set of loops will be shorter. This long and short version can be used as is, or the shorter loops may be bent down over the longer ones. It is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

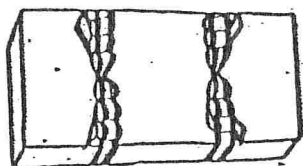
Graduated Loops – When making graduated loops, start with a short loop and make each succeeding loop a little longer. Tie in center.



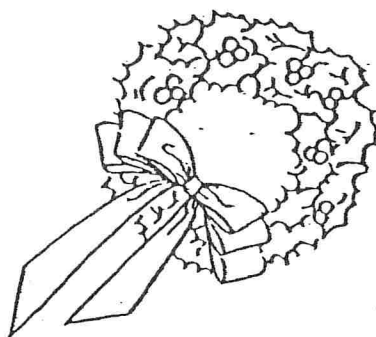
Two in One Bow – Lay narrow ribbon on top of a different color or kind of ribbon in a wider width and form a bow. This will result in an interesting difference between the top and bottom loops.



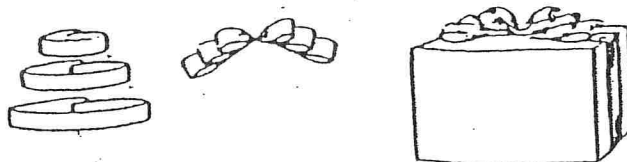
Layer Bow - For this bow, ribbon must be alike on both sides (grosgrain, metallic, tinsel, double-faced satin). Lay ribbon on a flat surface and fold loops back and forth on top of one another, making each one shorter than the one beneath. Tie firmly around the center and attach to the package. One and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



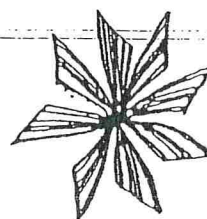
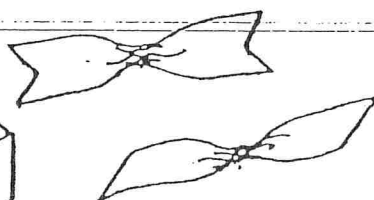
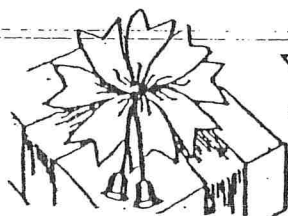
If you wish to make this bow of ribbon having a right and wrong side, it may be done by cutting ribbon into graduated lengths and folding as shown on this wreath bow.



Fold the ends to the center and glue or stitch. Lay the longest piece on the bottom and arrange the other pieces in 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 5 ½ 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.

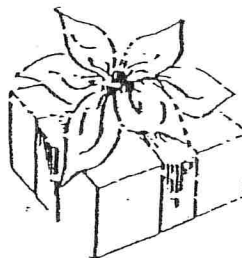
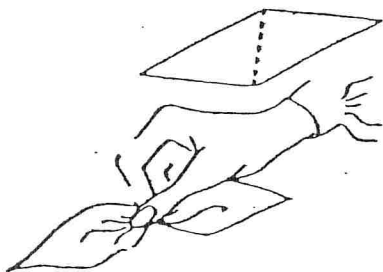
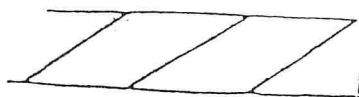
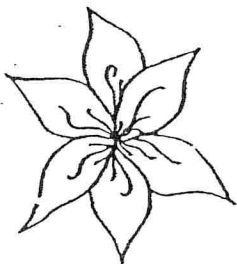


You might also cut the ribbon into short lengths. Group five to six pieces (or ten to twelve double length) together, and wind wire around the center. Ends may be fringed or notched. If tinsel or crinkle-tie is used, the ends may be curled. You may use odds and ends of various colors and kinds of ribbon to make effective use of leftovers.

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 selvage 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 in S or double-S shape, keeping right side up. Cover with the open hand and gather ribbons together between the first and second fingers. Tie in the center and attach to package. Slip a bobby pin under the 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 2 ½ 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 center, overlap, and hold in place with two to 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.

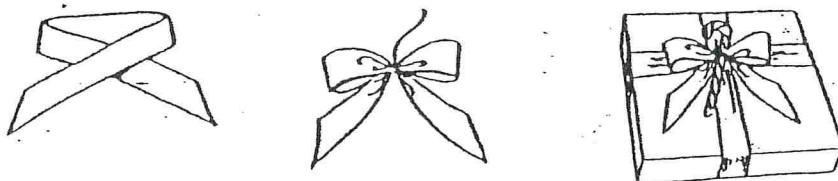
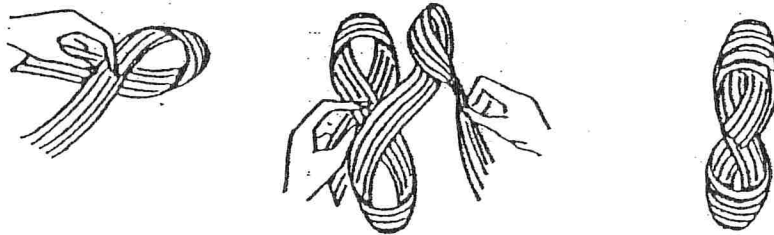


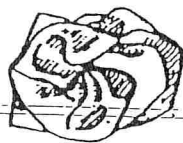
Figure 8 Bow – Work ribbon back and forth in loops in the form of a figure 8. The bow shown is made with a silver tinsel ribbon which has a firm body. You may find it easier to make the bow in reverse position. Turn the bow upside down and make the figure 8 small to start with, making each one successively larger.



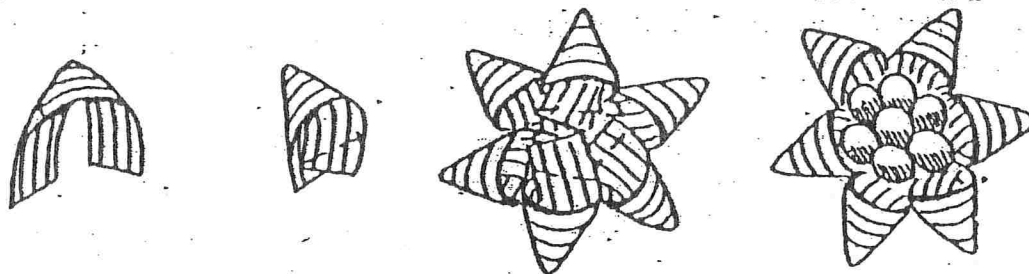
Pin On Bow – Another type of tied bow is quickly made as follows: Use 24 inches of ribbon and make a loop 3 inches long about 3 or 4 inches from one end. Pinch gathers and hold between thumb and finger of right hand. Pick up longer end near this point and bring it around under the finger of right hand 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.



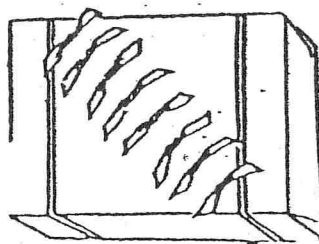
Ruffle Bow – Ruffle one edge of a 27 inch length of ribbon 2 or 3 inches wide and shape ruffle into a rose. This can be used instead of bow.



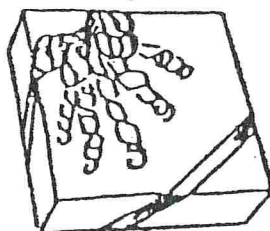
Star Trim – Use 1 ½ inch width ribbon. Cut 4 inch pieces and fold in funnel shape by lapping ends to form petals. Arrange petals to form a star and stitch ends together. This is novel on packages and also makes a pretty place card at a party table. It may be filled with candy or ornaments.



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.



HOW AND WHERE TO PLACE BOWS ON PACKAGE

Always place the bow on the package with an eye for balance and proportion. On square or round packages, the bow will look best if centered, while on other shapes it will look best if placed off center.

Bows may be tied, wired, pinned, taped, or pasted to the package. The bow may be tied directly over a knot or by sliding the ends of wire or thread, with which the loops have been wound, under the ribbon on the package and twisting or tying.

You can pin wide ribbon bows to the package by pushing pins slant-wise at different angles through underneath loops near the center.

Tape by slipping small pieces of tape through a few of the bottom loops near the center of the bow. Use narrow strips of tape and allow the ends to extend far enough to hold the bow securely to the box.

Flat bows may be pasted on by applying paste to the box and applying slight pressure to the bow until set.

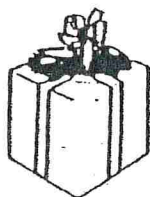
ADD THAT SPECIAL TOUCH

Decorations for gift wrapping are almost without number. What you use will depend on your taste, talents, imagination, and on what you have available in your collection.

You may either buy or make decorations. Flowers, for example, make a package look dainty and feminine and can be real, handmade, artificial—new or salvaged from an old hat, corsage, or table arrangement. Salvaged flowers can often be completely restored with a good steaming. Flowers lend themselves well to creativity. Craft books will show you ways to make flowers out of just about any material.

Suggestions for other articles that you might consider adding to your collection of package decorations follow. If you keep an open mind, you will discover many others.

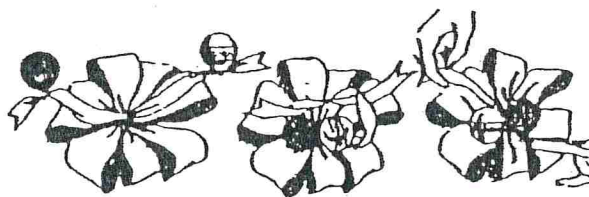
Toys— Small plastic or metal toys make excellent trims for children's gifts. Some toys may even be used as miniatures on an adult gift such as a small hoe and rake for your gardening friend.



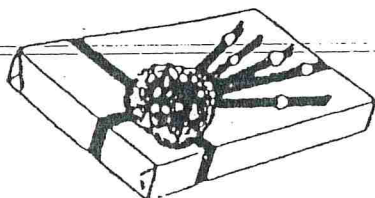
Candy— Lollipops, candy canes, and other wrapped candies are a delightful addition on a gift for a child.

Christmas Balls— Small Christmas tree ornaments make a festive addition to Christmas gifts.

Bells— Silver or gold colored bells are appropriate for special anniversary gifts (25th & 50th) and all are pretty on Christmas and New Year gifts.

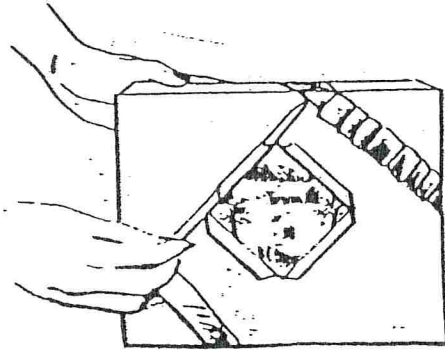


Stars and Hearts— Gummed stars in assorted colors and sizes and gummed hearts (for Valentine gifts) may be pasted to packages as seals or on the ribbon for decoration. Seals of all kinds are available that may be used in the same way.

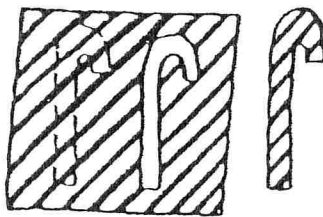


Glitter or Snow – Outline a simple design with glue and sprinkle it with glitter or let it “snow” on a Christmas tree in the same manner.

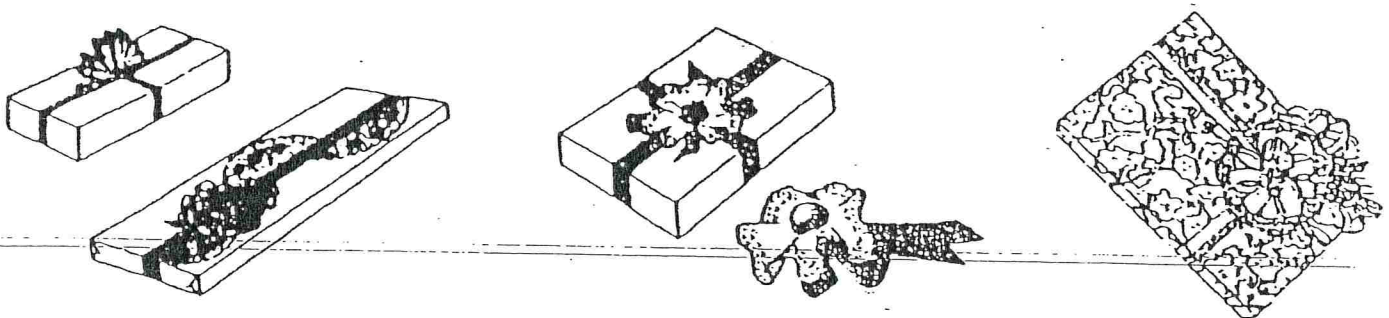
Cutouts – There are many ways to use pictures you have cut from magazines or old greeting cards. One suggestion is to cut a slit in your wrapping paper like a “plus” sign. Insert the picture under the paper and secure with rubber cement. Roll back the points of paper on a pencil to make an attractive frame for the picture.



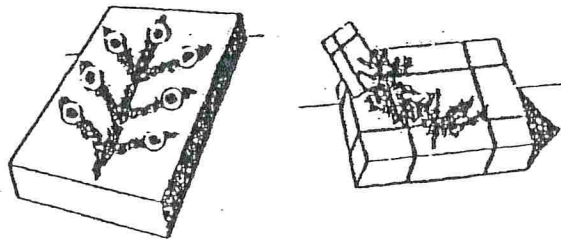
Candy Cane – Lay stripes of red tape diagonally across a piece of white cardboard. Draw a candy cane on another piece of paper to use as a pattern. Using your candy cane pattern as a guide, trace the outline of the cane and cut it out carefully.



Paper Lace Doilies – These inexpensive decorations can be used in many ways. A doily, cut in half, may be pleated to make a fan and used in place of a bow. A doily makes a pretty ruffle for the background of such things as a small sachet bag filled with potpourri, spices, etc. or for artificial flowers. Small doilies, cut in half, may be arranged in a scalloped pattern, or any number of creative ways on your gift.



Greenery and Pine Cones — Whether you use evergreen, holly, mistletoe or any other type of greenery, be sure to use fresh material in good condition. Pine cones need not be fresh, but they should be clean and in good condition. Pine cones may be cut horizontally through the center to make small wooden flowers. (You may need to ask Dad to help cut them.) These are especially attractive when coated with a clear finish or painted.



SELF-MADE GIFT CARD

The required self-made gift card can be made from any material that coordinates with the wrapping, ribbon, bow and overall appearance of the package. It must contain the following information: occasion, age of person receiving the gift, and is the gift for a man, woman, boy or girl.

The gift card must be attached to the package or to the handles of the self-made gift bags.

PLEASE NOTE: Grades 9 and above – If you are wrapping a series of two or three packages in a tier, do not tape or glue the packages together. They can be tied together with ribbon etc. The judge must be able to take them apart.

4-H Craft Information Card

4-H 618a-W

4-H Member Name _____ County _____ Grade in School _____

What is the title of your exhibit, or its purpose?

Was this exhibit completed from a purchased kit or an original design?

Describe how this exhibit was constructed/crafted. (What did you do?)

4-H Craft Information Card

4-H 618a-W

4-H Member Name _____ County _____ Grade in School _____

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