

Gift Wrapping



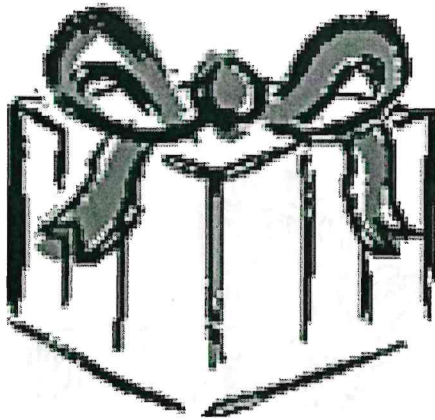
**DEARBORN COUNTY
4-H PROJECT**

GIFT WRAPPING

Do you find that when you wrap your presents that you get droopy ends, gaps in the middle, and the sides never quite meet so you end up patching? Or are you one that always seems to get tangled up in the ribbon while making a bow?

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

As the old saying goes, "Practice makes perfect." This is what you will need to do to become an expert in gift wrapping. The more creative you are the better you will become. You will have the best fun wrapping gifts as well as the satisfaction that you have produced a little work of art on your own.



WHY GIFTWRAPPING AS A 4-H PROJECT

Everyone likes to receive a gift, and the way it is wrapped is almost as important as the choice of the gift itself. An attractive package shows your good taste and your thoughtfulness toward the friend being honored.

On the other hand, a sloppily wrapped package, or one too gaudy or too skimpy, shows poor taste, or lack of skill – and detracts from the attractiveness. This does not mean that a lot of money has to be spent on materials. Even if you use the simplest paper, the package should be neat, without untidy wrinkles or bulges, the ribbon suitable width and color for the paper chosen, and the trimming artistically arranged on the package.

Learning to wrap gifts is like learning to drive a car; you must do it! There are some rules to guide you, but like driving, real skill comes with practice. As you try your hand, not only will you develop finger coordination needed, but you will also develop wrapping and trimming ideas that are completely your own. Of one thing we are sure—you will have fun wrapping gifts; and there will be the satisfaction that in each case you have produced a little work of art of your own.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- To learn to wrap different shapes.
- To select proper box for the shape and type of gift.
- To learn how to place gift neatly in the box.
- 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 package.
- 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.

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 on 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 illustration 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.

EQUIPMENT:

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 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, plastics, 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 of 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.

GIFT WRAPPING

GENERAL INFORMATION:

- All packages not to exceed 18" in any direction.
- Purchased bows will NOT be acceptable.
- Packages wrapped or exhibit should be empty except 2-piece boxes which may contain tissue paper as specified in manual.
- All levels MUST have an exhibit card attached to the bottom of the package(s) with the following information:
 - Occasion for the gift
 - Age of person receiving gift
 - Is gift for male or female
 - Name
 - Number of years in Gift Wrapping
- Record sheet must be included in green record book.
- In advanced levels, items may be used to replace ribbons, bows or yarn; i.e. strips of fabric, pine cones, small articles, felt, burlap, flowers, etc.
- Books are available on the subject at local libraries, card shops, Hallmark stores, etc.

Project Requirements:

Although it is not a "Requirement", it is highly recommended that members share what they have learned by giving a demonstration on gift wrapping each year.

Level 1 – grades 3-4

1. Wrap at least 5 square (with square ends) or rectangular gift packages during the year, not including your exhibit package.
2. Make your own simple bows using any type of ribbon, yarn, or cord. DO NOT use a bow maker or additional objects in your bows or your boxes.
3. A paper wrapping should be used. This may be purchased gift wrap, newspaper, brown paper bag, tissue wrap, etc.

EXHIBIT: 1 square or rectangular gift box, wrapped with a paper material and decorated with self-made bow(s).

Level 2 – grades 5-6

1. Wrap at least 7 square, rectangular, or cylinder shaped gift packages during the year, not including your exhibit packages.
2. Experiment with a variety of papers, trim, ribbons, lace, velvet yarn, etc. Make your own gift wrap paper for at least three of your packages.
3. May add other materials for your accessories. Do NOT use a bow maker.

EXHIBIT:

2 packages, 1 of which is cylinder shaped. The wrapping should be of your own design and decorated with a self-made bow and/or other accessories.

Division 3 – grades 7-9

1. Wrap at least 9 gift packages of any shape during the year, in addition to your exhibit packages. One or more should be a 2-piece box with the box and the lid wrapped separately. Wrap at least 5 of the 9 in material other than paper (i.e. fabric, scarves, towels, diapers, baby blankets, etc.).
2. Practice proper folding and placement of tissue liner in a box or package.
3. Learn to use a bow maker.
4. Be creative. Design packages to represent the gift inside. Wrap a group of packages following a theme. Use materials other than bows to decorate your packages.

EXHIBIT:

A 2-piece box with the top and bottom wrapped separately so the judge can open it. The box must contain a liner like tissue paper. It will be judged on the inside appearance and outside wrapping.

-OR-

A group of 2-3 packages wrapped to follow a single theme. Bows are not required if they detract from the design.

-OR-

A package or packages wrapped and decorated to give the appearance of clowns, animals, trains, houses, drums, etc. Judging will be on creativity, originality in choice of materials, and neatness.

Level 4 – grade 10 and above

1. Wrap at least 11 gift packages during the year, in addition to your exhibit packages. Experiment with wrapping odd shaped packages (octagon, triangle, egg shaped, etc.) using materials of your choice. Practice wrapping two or more boxes joined together as one package (tiered grouping). Creativity is the key.
2. May use a bow maker.
3. Learn to wrap packages for shipping/mailling (i.e. the use of strapping tape, packing materials, and proper labeling).
4. Practice wrapping items not in a box; umbrella, broom, ball bat, basket, etc.

EXHIBIT:

Set of 3 packages; 1 larger odd shaped object and 2 small sized packages.

-OR-

Set of 3 packages, any shape, following a theme.

-OR-

A package wrapped for mailing or shipping.

-OR-

An item wrapped without a box.

Be creative, show originality in choice of materials, and concentrate on neatness.

SUPPLIES FOR YOUR HOME WRAPPING COLLECTION

At all times your wrapping collection should contain the essential items you will need to wrap a gift:

TISSUE PAPER: Either white or colored, to line the box or container.

PLAIN WHITE PAPER: For wrapping. Shelf paper is excellent for this.

RIBBON AND OTHER TIES: You can start with a couple of rolls in generally useful colors. Perhaps pink or blue for babies, stripes or plaids for presents for men and children, and a roll or two of some less usual colors for any occasion; bronze, purple, shocking pink, or any favorite of your own.

INVISIBLE TAPE: To fasten your packages.

With these essentials, you can wrap a gift at a minute's notice. Other items you might like to add to your Gift Wrapping Center could be:

COMMERCIAL PAPERS: The manufacturers of gift wrappings make paper for every purpose and in all colors. These can be bought as you need them or at sales.

LACE PAPER DOILIES: For lining containers, wrapping and decorations.

CONSTRUCTION PAPER: Use it for cut-outs or for 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.

PAPER SHEARS: Good sharp ones make the work much easier.

PINKING SHEARS: Use these for making strips of printed fabric.

RIBBON: Any kind, any width, any color.

TIES: Manufacturers make many excellent products for tying packages. They come in a wide variety of widths, colors, and materials. They are usually cheaper than good ribbon and are often easier to handle. Some of the ties can be curled, split, and used in ways that ribbon cannot.

CORD, YARN, TAPE, ETC.: Used for ties.

ADHESIVES: Library paste, liquid glue, rubber cement, gummed cellophane tape, seals.

SUPPLIES FOR MAILING: Supplies for mailing packages are covered in the section on how to wrap for mailing.

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.

BOXES:

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. Ask for boxes when buying gifts; and save all clean, strong, attractive boxes. Stack them to save space. Buy them if necessary. Jewelry is much more appealing when displayed in a box made especially for it, padded with velvet or satin. Many boxes can be used more than once if kept clean and fresh looking.

Boxes come in all shapes and sizes. 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.

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.

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.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN ASK YOURSELF

1. Why am I giving this gift?
 Birthday – Christmas – etc.?
2. Who am I giving it to?
 Boy? Girl? Adult? Etc.?
3. What is the age of this person?
 Adult? Teen? Child? Baby?
4. How can I make the gift wrap mean something special to this person?
 What is their favorite color?

 Do they have a hobby or interest?

 If it is for a child, could I design a package which would catch their imagination?
 Clowns—Teddy Bears, etc?
5. Could I find wrapping material or trims which could also be useful to this person?
 Diaper for a baby shower?

 Scarf for a woman?

 Tie for a man?
6. How much do I want to spend?
 The wrapping materials shouldn't cost more than the gift!
7. What materials do I already have to use?

SELECTING THE PAPER

Well-known names as Tie-Tie, Hallmark and Norcross, and a host of other manufacturers, are at work to make new and attractive designs for wrapping gifts for Christmas, adults' and children's birthdays, Mother's and Father's Days, weddings, showers, new babies, and anniversaries. There is also a lot of "everyday" papers: All-over floral patterns, stripes, polka dots, solid colors, geometric patterns, and many other designs, which can be used for men, women or children on any occasion. These are apt to be the most useful of all, and any gift-wrapper will be well advised to keep on hand a typical assortment of everyday papers.

Most manufacturers plan a whole ensemble of wrappings around one design: paper, ribbon, seals, tags, or enclosure cards. Using these matched wrappings is ideal, of course, and the cost is not high when wrapping a special present, especially as you will probably have some items left over for future use. When you have a great many presents to wrap, however, as at Christmas, you may find the cost of the ensemble excessive.

There are expense and economical ways to use printed papers. If you want to use a beautiful and expensive paper, you can do it economically by combining it with plain paper. Instead of taking a whole sheet for one package, cut the printed paper into strips and use them as bands around packages wrapped in tissue or shelf paper.

When you select the paper, ask yourself these questions:

1. What is available?
2. How much do I want to spend on the wrappings? Do I make my own or buy it?
3. Is there enough paper to wrap the gift?
4. Does the paper suit the occasion?
5. Is the design on the paper in proportion with the size of the box?

Once the paper has been selected, you can continue with the wrapping of the gift.

After selecting the paper or wrapping material – plan your final design. Do you have suitable ribbon? Enough of it for the package? Appropriate color for the paper?

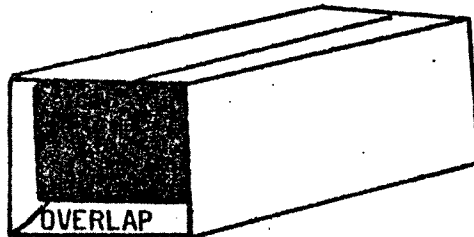
The secret of making a neat package lies in the way you handle the paper. Don't bundle the box with a lot of excess at the ends and corners. Cut the paper to proper size. Draw it smoothly around the package and hold it with tape while you fold the ends in as flat and smooth as possible. If there is excess 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:

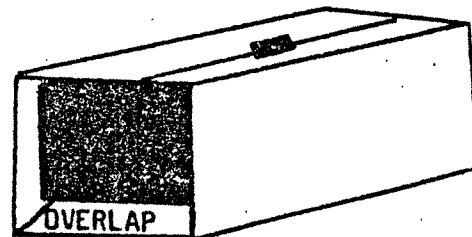
Tape the lid to the box to prevent bulges and to add firmness to the box. Lay the box upside down on the paper. If the paper has a pattern or printed message, make sure the design is properly centered on the box so that it shows off to best advantage.

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.

Lap one edge of paper over the other and tape in place as indicated.

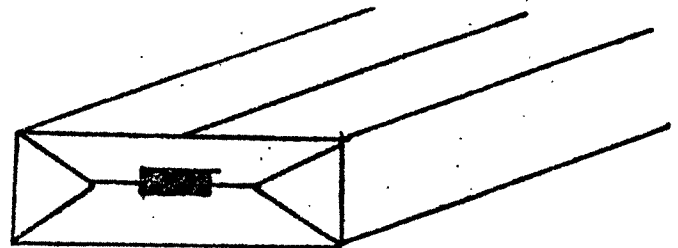
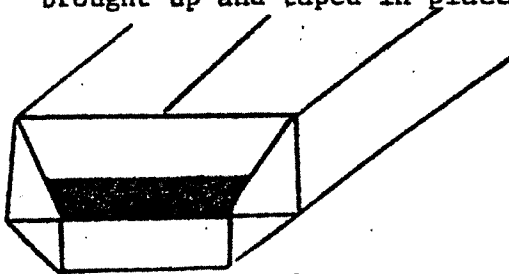


Lap edge over

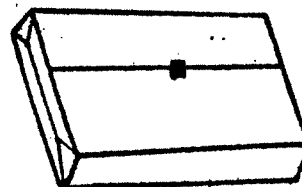


Tape lap in place

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.



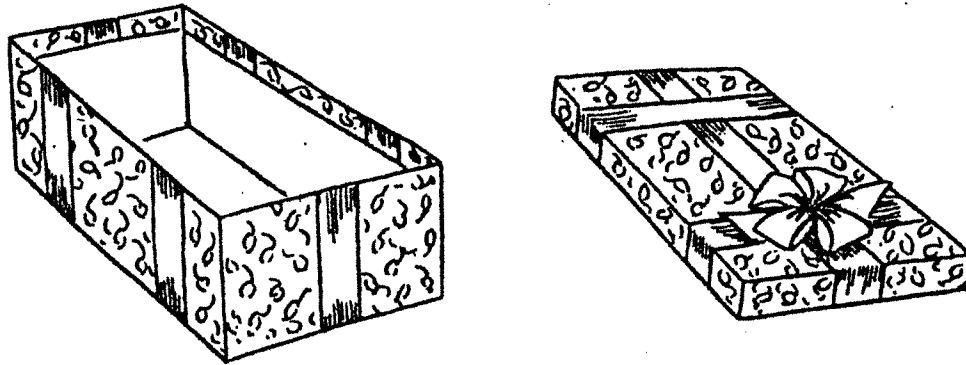
COMPLETE YOUR PACKAGE WITH RIBBON AND BOWS WHICH ARE EXPLAINED LATER IN THE MANUAL.

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 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.

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.



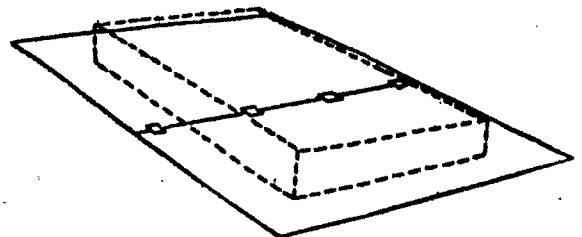
You can also combine papers for unusual effects; printed paper on box, plain on lid and vice versa; or plain color on half of box, another plain color on other half, or the same color all over, relying on the ribbon alone to give it contrast.

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.

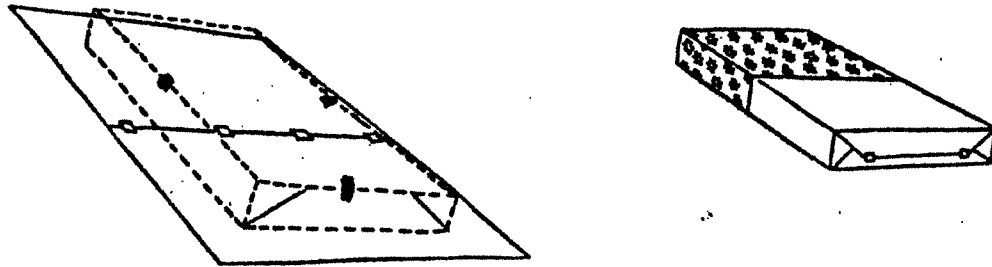
Two layers of paper will give added strength. If one sheet of paper will not reach around the box, overlap two sheets to get the necessary length and paste or secure edges with tape as shown.

Wrap the bottom of the box first.



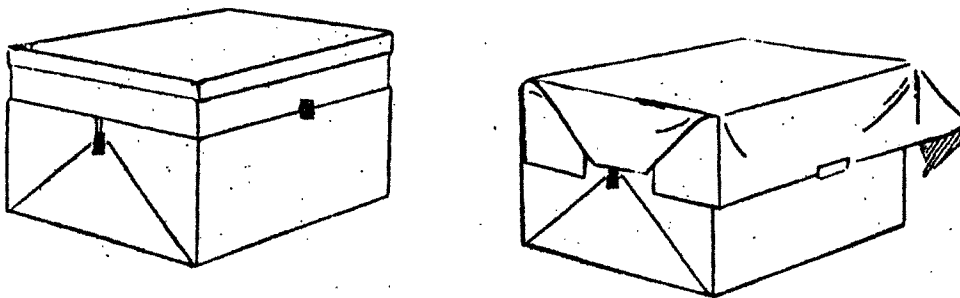
Splice two more sheets for the top. Wrap the top next. Now you are ready to add your trimmings.

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.

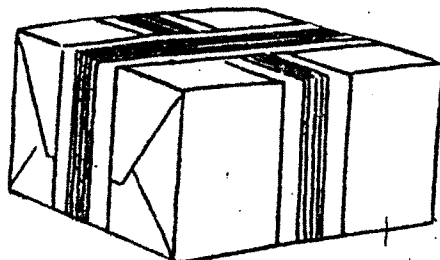


The deep box may require two sections of paper. Set the box right side up on the wrong side of the paper. Bring the sides up as far as the paper will come, and hold with tape. Fold the ends and tape.

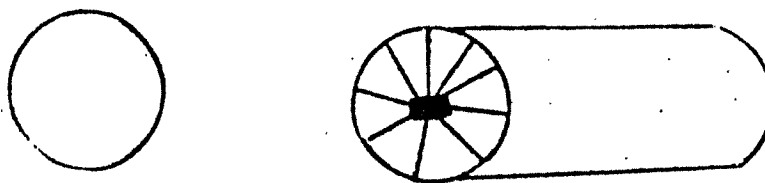
Turn the box upside down on the second sheet of paper and cover the lid, sides, and ends. Allow the paper edges to overlap about 2 inches. Cut away excess paper, if any, and save for small packages. The edges where the paper laps should be covered with ribbon.



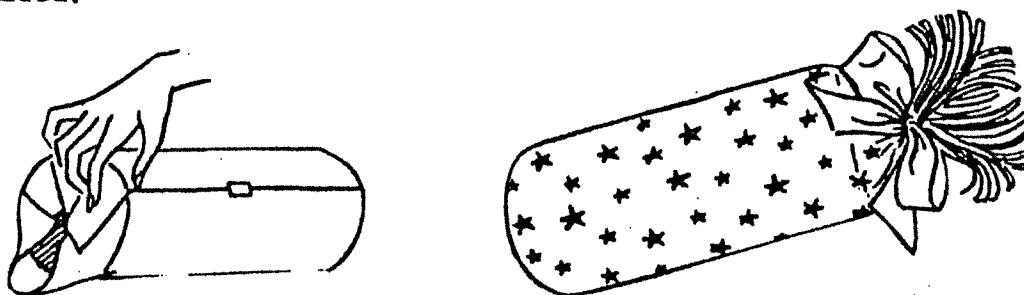
On many boxes the paper is not quite long enough to meet or lap. In this case cut an extra piece of paper and paste it to the bottom of the box. Then wrap as usual. The ribbon trimming can be arranged to cover the place where the paper was spliced.



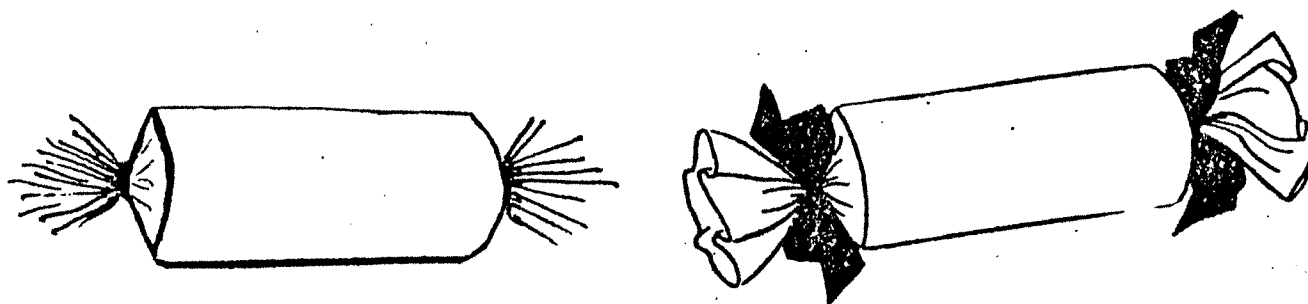
For smooth ends, trace the ends of the cylinder and cut out two circles of the wrapping paper. Wrap the cylinder with wrapping paper allowing an overlap on both ends. Tape securely. Fold the overlap at the ends (sometimes cutting is necessary) and paste down. (Be careful not to get paste on the gift.)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

In this division you must design your own wrapping paper and accessories. No commercial gift wrapping supplies will be allowed.

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 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.

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 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 striking 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 3/4 of the roll lightly. Fill a small basin with 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 1/2 minute will produce a featherly 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. 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!

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

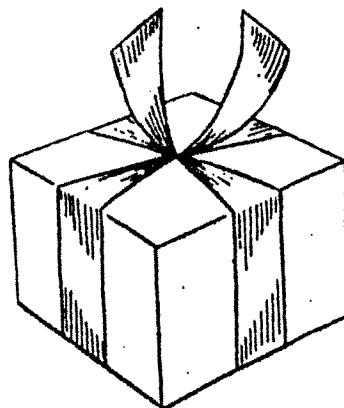
Use narrow ribbons on small packages

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

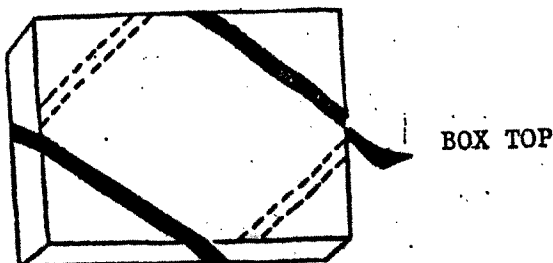
In applying the ribbon, line and balance should be considered. The ribbon should be applied to conform to the size and shape of the box. (centered on a square box; toward the top of a long, thin box, etc.) Ribbons should be smooth, straight, and evenly spaced.

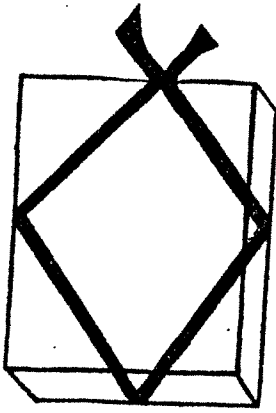
The most common method of tying a ribbon on a package is to lay one end of ribbon on top of the box in the center. Hold with thumb of left hand, leaving 4 or 5 inches of end free. With the right hand, wrap the ribbon around the ends of the box, cross at right angles, and wrap around the sides of the box. Bring to the center and tie in a hard knot. Cut the ribbon, leaving two ends of 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.

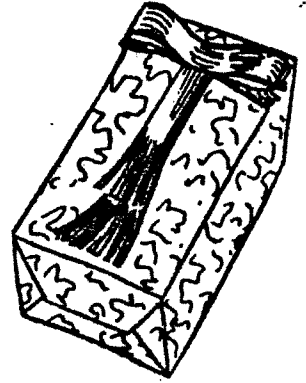
To tie the box in a diagonal effect, hold the ribbon with the thumb at center of the top end of the box, bring across the top left corner, under the lower left corner to the bottom center. Now bring the ribbon up across the lower right corner and under the upper right to the starting point. Tie in a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



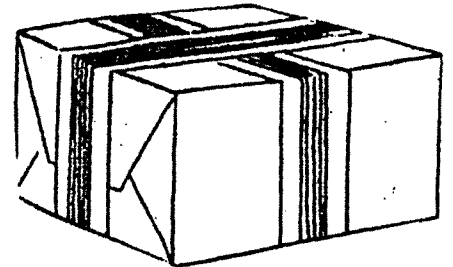
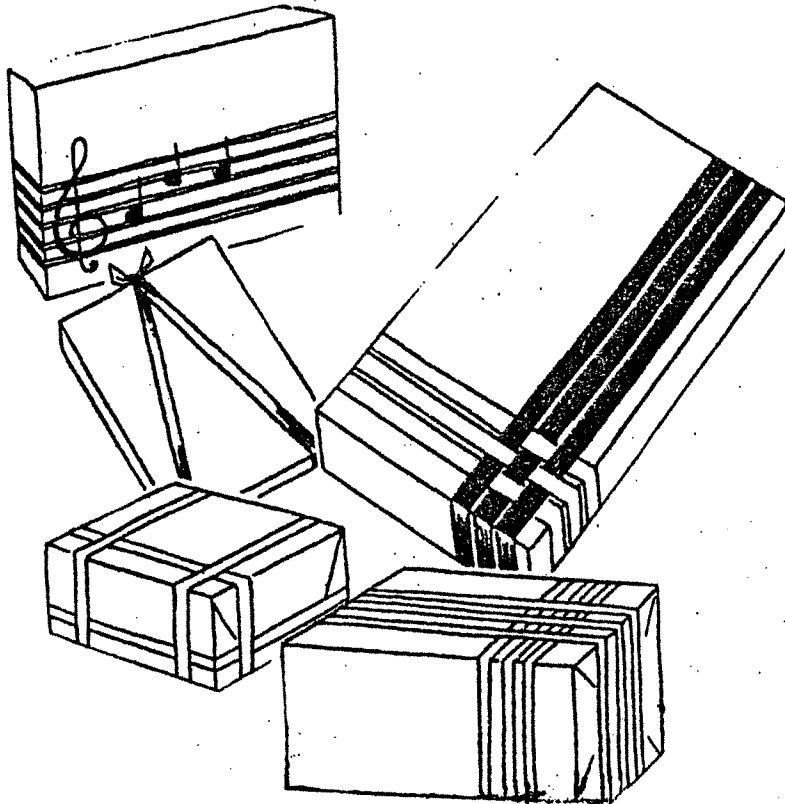


To make the double diagonal effect, turn the box and continue, crossing the other two corners.

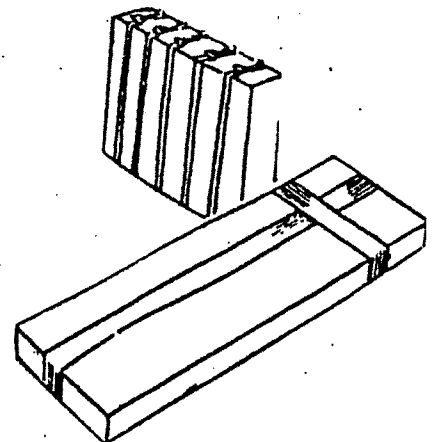
Ribbon may be attached to the top of the box only. Lay it on exactly as you want it to look. Lift the ribbon, one piece at a time, and touch the box lightly with a brush dipped in paste. Place the ribbon on the paste and let it dry. Don't use too much paste or it will show through the ribbon. You may 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, for holding paper folds in place, and for keeping packages together in group arrangements.



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.

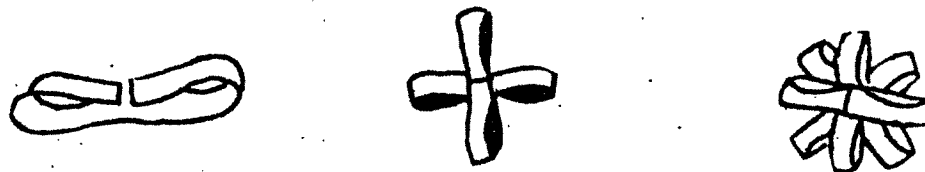
To gain confidence in yourself, and to develop the deft touch that is so important in making bows, a good idea is to practice first with tissue paper cut into strips of different lengths and widths so that you can learn how to get the exact size and shape you want. When you are working with ribbon you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

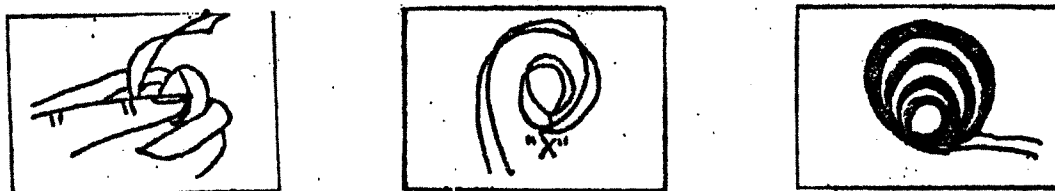
1. Always make the bow separately and then tie it onto the package.
2. Make loops in proper proportion to the width of the ribbon. The narrower the ribbon, the shorter each individual loop should be, and the more loops you need to have a puffy bow.
3. Be lavish with ribbon and make plenty of loops. In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

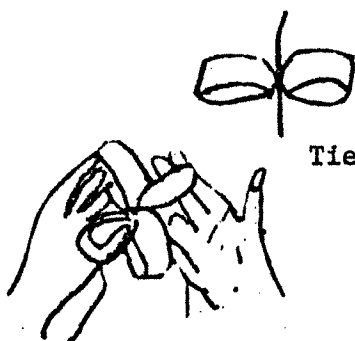
KNOTLESS BOW - (Self-sticking ribbon) -- Cut a strip of ribbon and stick together on the ends. Double over. Repeat again and place in opposite position. Length of strips can be varied so that they get shorter when the bow is ended.



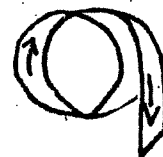
CIRCLE BOW - (Self-sticking ribbon) -- Moisten the end of ribbon and form a small circle. Continue going around enlarging circles and attaching at the beginning point until you reach the desired size. Circle bows can be combined to make such things as butterflies. Use your imagination.



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.



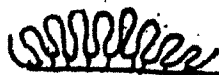
Tie securely with thread at the wedges. To open, slip the individual loops and twist down and forward. Repeat until all loops are free.



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 the bow securely where ribbon meets. Puff up ribbon and curl by rubbing ribbon on one side of the scissors.



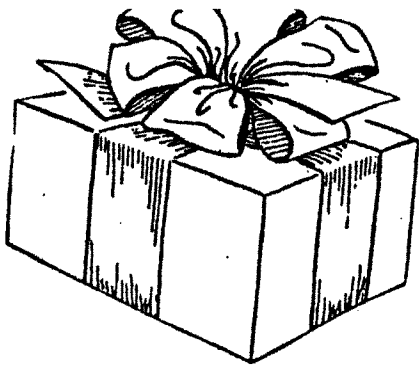
FLAT BOW — Cut a piece of paper about the length you desire the bow to be. Begin by stapling ribbon to the paper. Loop and staple again close to the first one. This can be repeated again and again, varying the size of the loop to create effect desired.



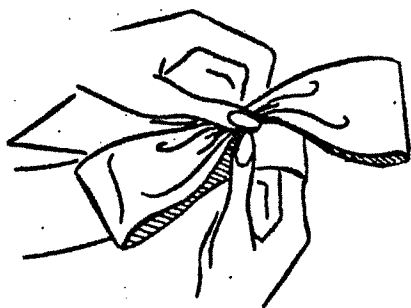
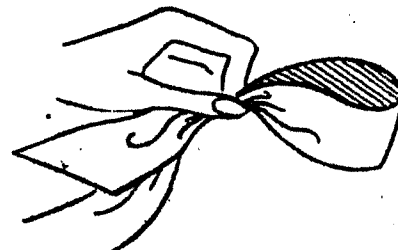
Another variation is to loop the ribbon back and forth, decreasing the size of the loop -- using as many loops as desired. End by wrapping once around the center of the bow.



NOTE: Ribbons should be reversible and self-sticking.



The GLAMOUR BOW, as the one on this package requires 2-3/4 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.



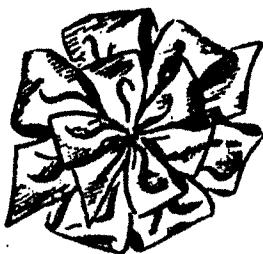
Seven inches from this point, pinch gathers again and bring-up to the first gathers to form a loop 3-1/2 inches long.

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 the same way until you have twelve loops (six up and six down) and an extra end about 3-1/2 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 2-1/4 yards to make ten loops. If the ribbon is 1-1/2 inches wide, it will take 2-3/4 yards to make sixteen loops. If the ribbon is 1/2 inch wide, you will need 3-1/2 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.

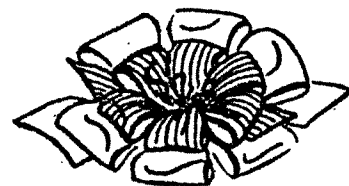
You may find it easier to make smaller bows and group two or three together to form one large bow.

Following are listed five variations of the GLAMOUR BOW:



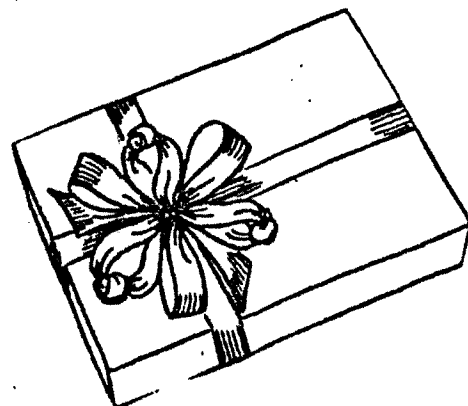
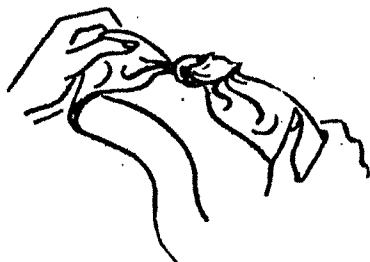
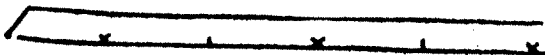
TWIN BOW - A glamour bow made from 1/2 inch ribbon can be nested on the center of a larger one made from 2 or 3 inch ribbon. Use contrasting colors or kinds of ribbon.

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 1-1/2 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.

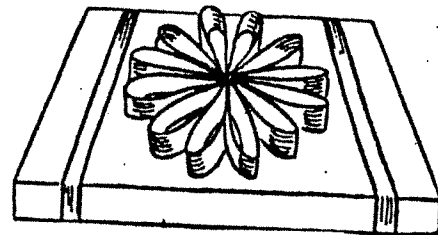
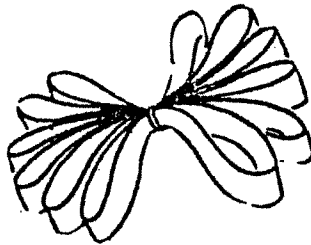
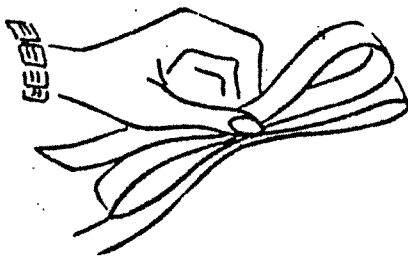


THE NARROW RIBBON GLAMOUR BOW - is made in the same manner as the original glamour bow, but the ribbon selected should be less than 1 inch wide, and loops should be short and numerous (twenty to thirty). In this particular instance, be sure to wind center tightly with wire so loops will stand upright.



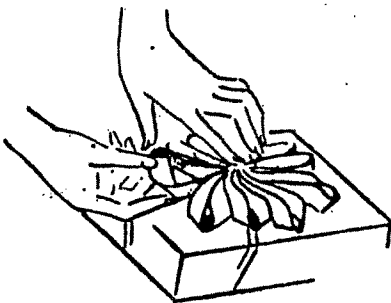
LOOP BOW - This resembles a wheel. It requires two yards of 1/2 inch ribbon -- preferably firm or stiff, such as cellophane, laminated, metallic, grosgrain, or ribbonette. Ribbon must be alike on both sides.

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, 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.



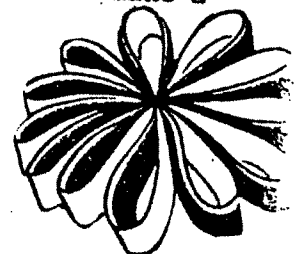
The circle effect may also be obtained by making two bows of fewer loops each and joining them back to back on the package to form the circle.

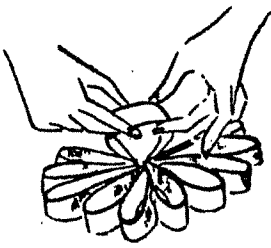
To make a FLAT EDGE BOW turn the loop inside out by pushing the bottom edge of the loop into the center, bringing up and back to original position.



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.



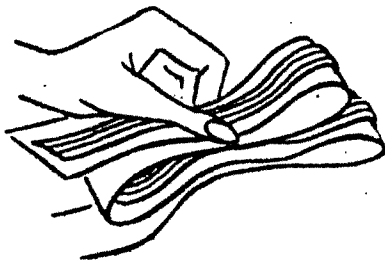
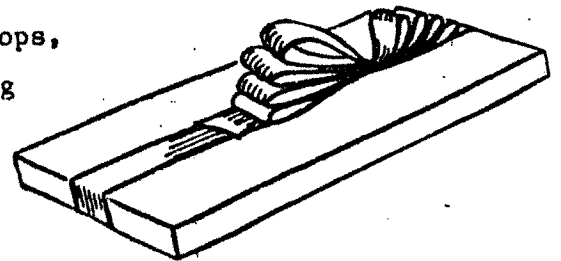


TWISTED EDGE - Push the loop in toward the center. Push the top edge down and under so that it turns inside out, to give the twisted effect. Use ribbonette or crinkle-tie.

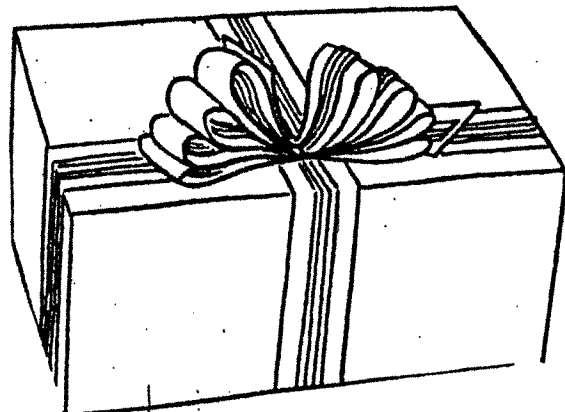
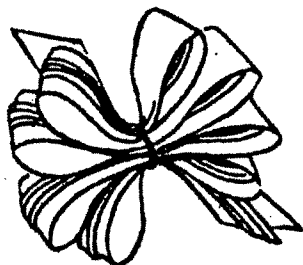


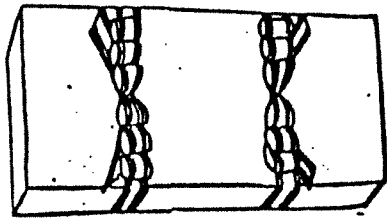
LONG AND SHORT - Follow directions given for making the loop bow, but instead of winding the wire around the center, wind it nearer the top so that the upper set of loops will be shorter. This long and short version can be used as is, or the shorter loops may be bent down over the longer ones. It is 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 a wider width and form a bow. This will result in an interesting difference between the top and bottom loops.





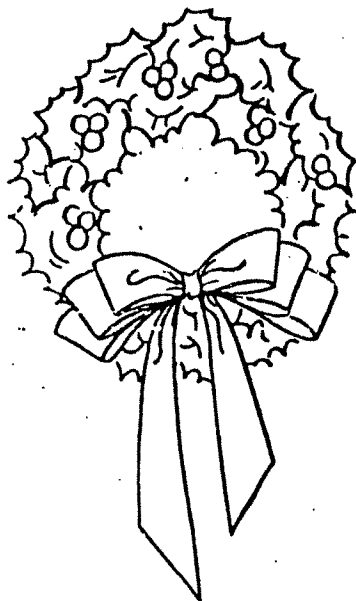
LAYER BOW - For this bow, ribbon must be alike on both sides (moire, grosgrain, metallic, tinsel, double-faced satin). Lay ribbon on a flat surface and fold loops back and forth on top of one another, making each one shorter than the one beneath. Tie

firmly around the center and attach to the package.

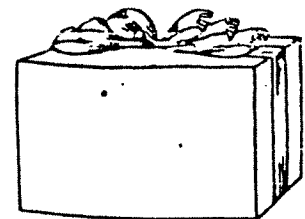
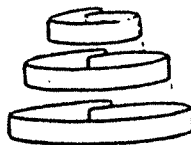
One and a quarter yards of ribbon will make a nice bow which has three loops on each side.



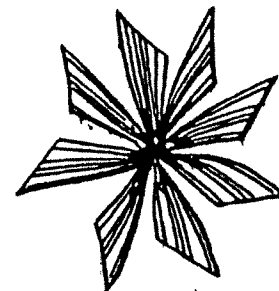
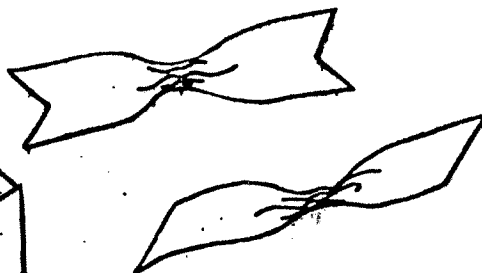
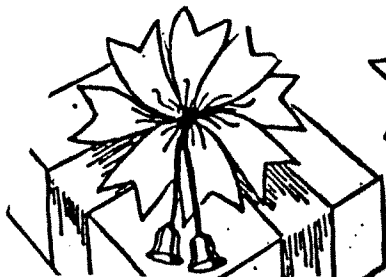
If you wish to make this bow of ribbon having a right and wrong side, it may be done by cutting ribbon into graduated lengths and folding as shown on this wreath bow.



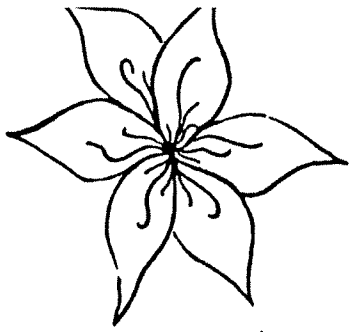
Fold the ends to the center and glue or stitch. Lay the longest piece on the bottom and arrange the other pieces in layers. Tie all together at center, then cover the center with a small piece of ribbon.



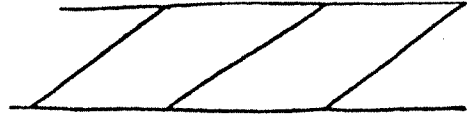
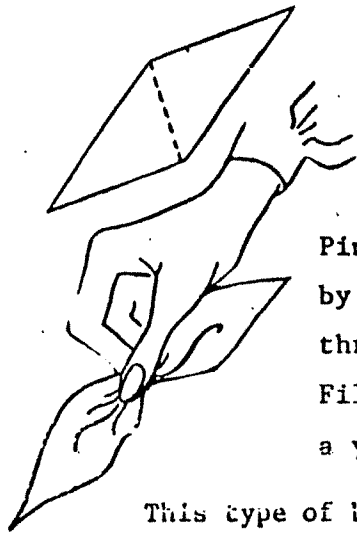
PINWHEEL BOW - From 1 inch ribbon cut four pieces, each 5-1/2 inches long. Wind thread around the center of each piece and tie tightly. Arrange the four pieces in wheel form and tie together. Cut ends diagonally, in fishtail shape or with pinking shears.



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.

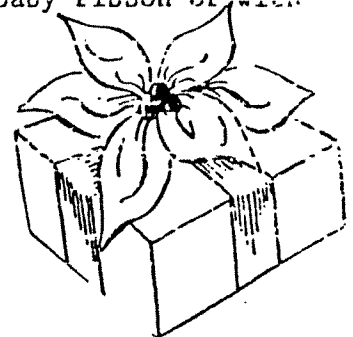


POINSETTIA BOW - For a medium-sized poinsettia bow, use ribbon between 2 and 3 inches wide. Use a red satin ribbon with a very crisp finish. If the ribbon is 2 inches wide, measure off with pins along the selvage at 2 inch spaces the whole length of the ribbon; if 3 inches wide, the pins should be placed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

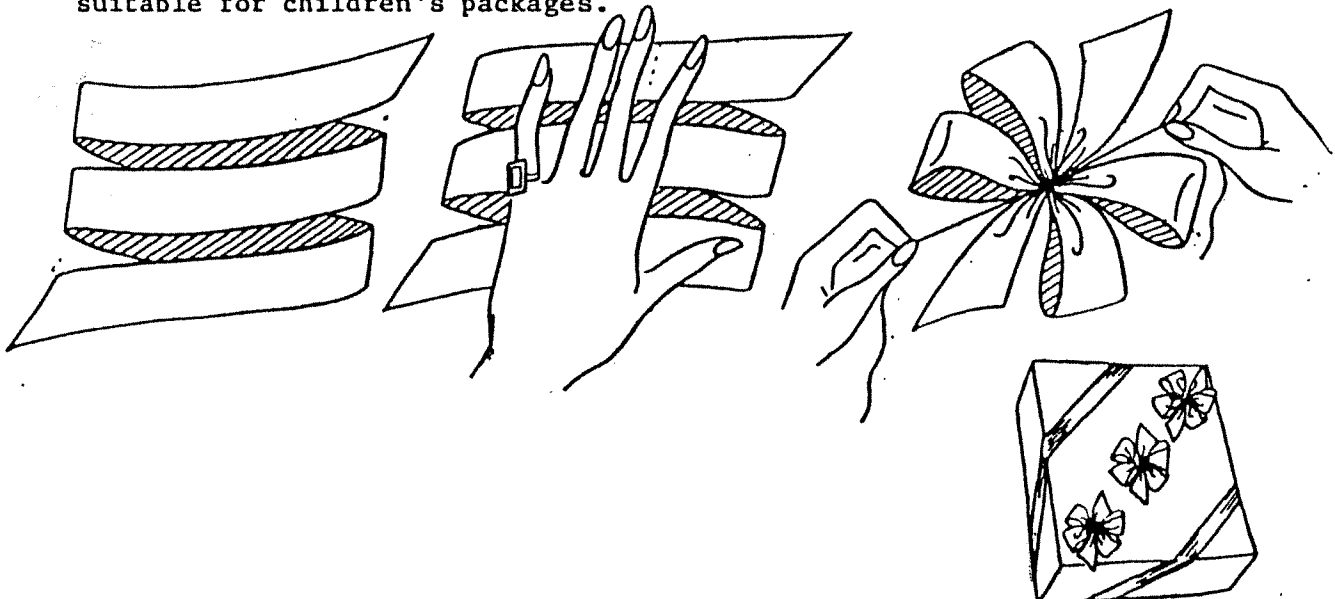


Pinch gathers along the straight grain of the ribbon as indicated by dotted lines. Hold gathers in place by twisting tightly with thread. Arrange three petals to form a six-pointed flower. Fill in the center with a knot of yellow baby ribbon or with a yellow flower center.

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 on 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 2-1/2 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.

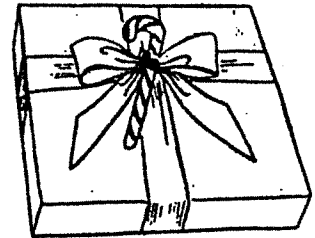
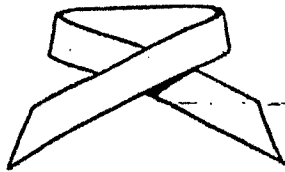
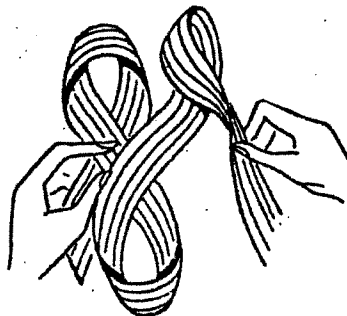
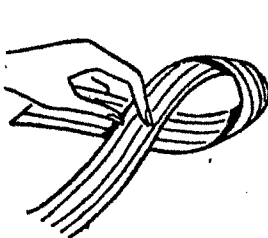
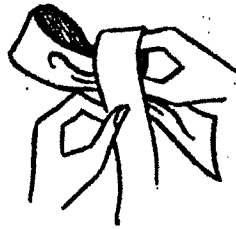
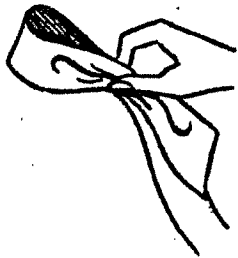


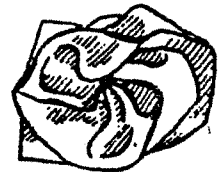
FIGURE-8 BOW - Work ribbon back and forth in loops in the form of a figure 8. The bow shown is made with a silver tinsel ribbon which has a firm body. You may find it easier to make the bow in reverse position. Turn the bow upside down and make the figure 8 small to start with, making each one successively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



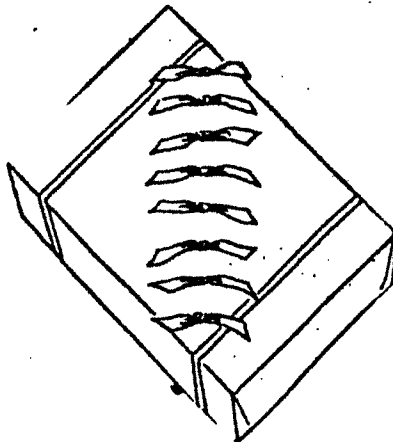
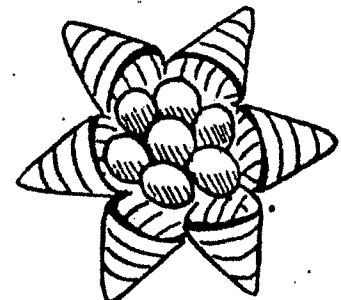
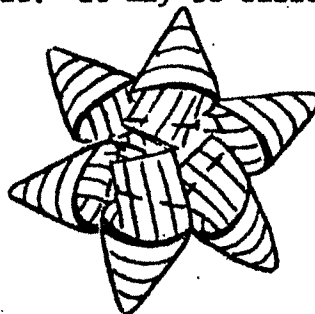
PIN ON BOW - Another type of tied bow is quickly made as follows:
 Use 24 inches of ribbon and make a loop 3 inches long about 3 or 4 inches from one end. Pinch gathers and hold between thumb and finger of right hand. Pick up longer end near this point and bring it around under the finger of right hand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



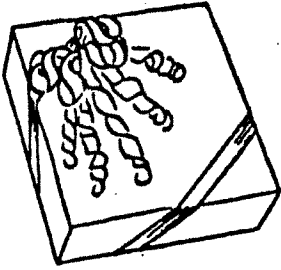
RUFFLE BOW - Ruffle one edge of a 27 inch length of ribbon 2 or 3 inches wide and shape ruffle into a rose. This can be used instead of bow.



STAR TRIM - Use 1-1/2 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.

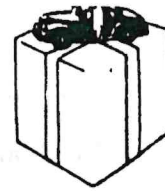
Add that Special Touch:

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 discovered many others.

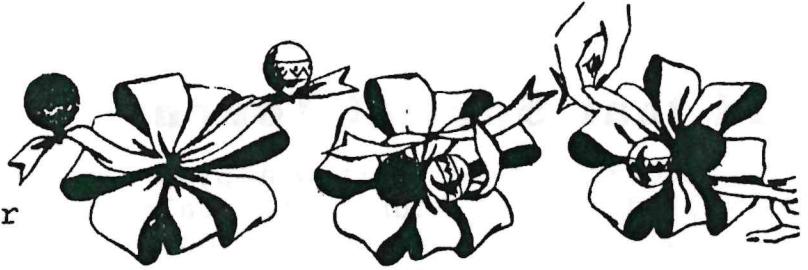
TOYS: Small plastic or metal toys make excellent trims for children's gifts. Some toys may even be used as miniatures on an adult gift such as a small hoe and rake for your gardening friend.



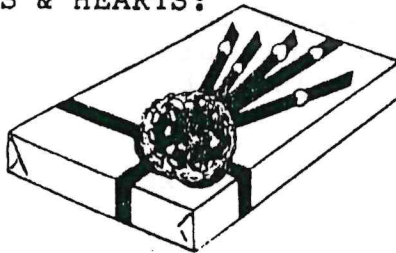
CANDY: Lollipops, candy canes, and other wrapped candies are a delightful additions on a gift for a child.

CHRISTMAS BALLS: Small Christmas tree ornaments make gay and festive additions to Christmas gifts.

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



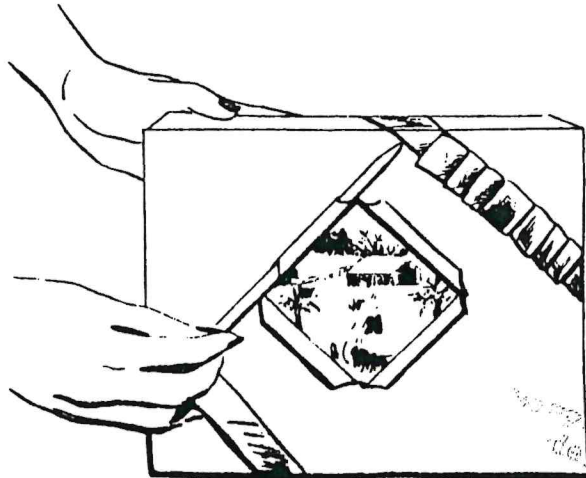
STARS & HEARTS:



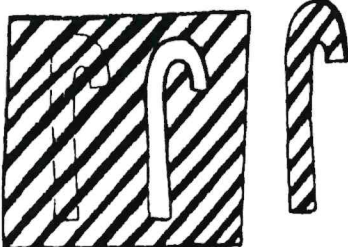
Gummed stars in assorted colors and sizes and gummed hearts (for Valentine gifts) may be pasted to packages as seals or on the ribbon for decoration. Seals of all kinds are available that may be used in the same way.

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.

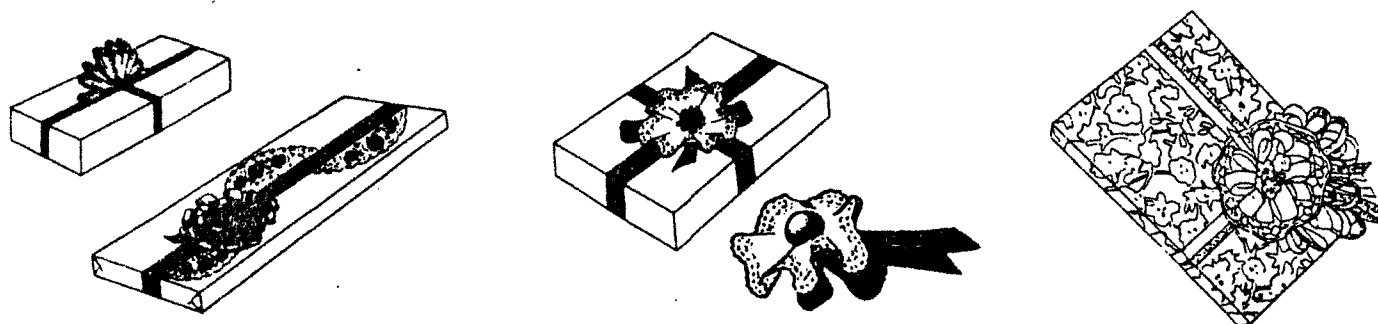


CANDY CANE:

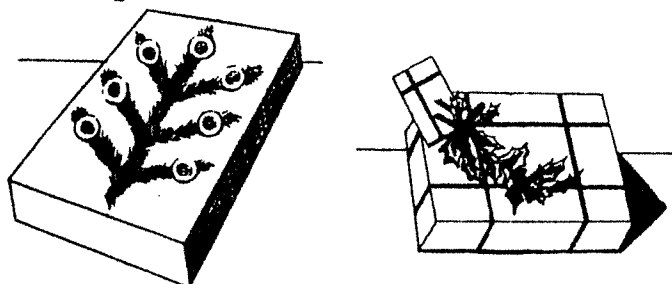


Lay stripes of red tape diagonally across a piece of white cardboard. Draw a candy cane on another piece of paper to use as a pattern. Using your candy cane pattern as a guide, trace the outline of the cane and cut it out carefully.

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 & 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.

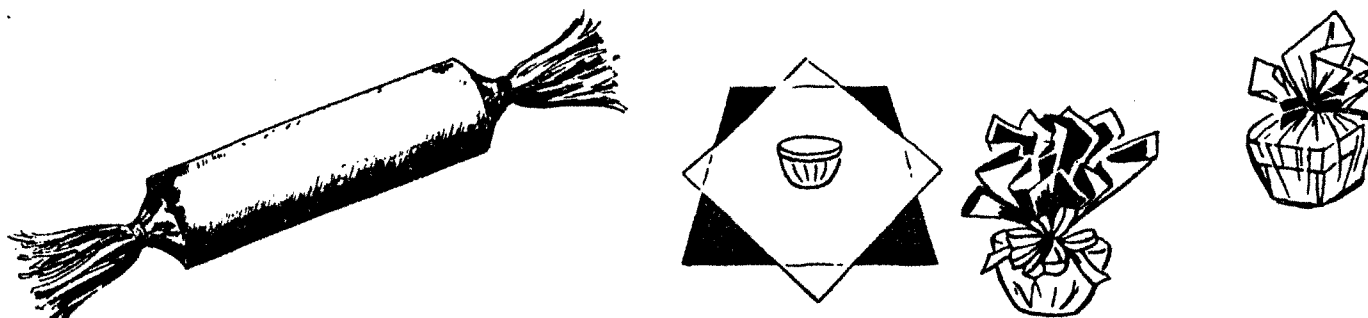


Wrapping Without a Box:

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.



Occasionally, you will have a gift that defies wrapping in any form. In this case, the gift itself, your ribbon and/or whatever decorations fit the occasion, WILL BE THE WRAPPING. The basket pictured here is an excellent example.



HOW TO PACK AND WRAP FOR SHIPPING

At some point in time, each of us will have an occasion to send a gift by parcel post or parcel service. You will want your gift to arrive in good shape. You have already learned to wrap it nicely, but, for travel, it must also be packed well. These hints should help you wrap and address your package to assure that it will arrive at its destination looking just as attractive as when you sent it.

1. Use a sturdy container, preferably one that does not need to be wrapped in additional paper.
2. Cushion the contents -- bottom, sides and top. Gifts decorated with a flat design are best. However, if your gift package has a bow, it can be protected by inverting a empty box or berry box (light weight, to keep shipping costs down) over the bow and surrounding it with your packing material.
3. Close it securely. You may use strapping tape, pressure sensitive plastic tape, or water-activated paper or reinforced tape. Masking tape, cellophane tape or string are not suitable.
4. Securely attach a single label on top of the carton containing the name and complete address, including the zip code, of both the sender and the receiver. Place a duplicate label inside the carton as a guarantee in case the outer label is damaged somehow in shipping. The label should either be typed or printed clearly. If the address is a Rural Route or Post Office Box number, a parcel service will not have access to those and will need the person's phone number in addition.
5. If additional information is needed on the outside of the package such as, "Fragile", "Perishable", etc., these markings may be placed in three places -- above the address, below the postage, and on the reverse side.
6. MAXIMUM SIZE ALLOWED: U.S. Postal Service - 70 pounds in weight and 108 inches in length plus girth. United Parcel Service - 70 pounds in weight, 108 inches in length, and 130 inches in length plus girth. (Girth is the measurement completely around the carton.

REMEMBER: Both the Post Office and the Parcel Services periodically may change their shipping requirements. It is always wise to call for current information.

Also be aware that the more your package weighs and the farther it must travel, the more the cost will be. Mail early!

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 _____	Level _____		
	Good	Fair	Poor
1. Neatness			
Corners			
Paper			
Tape			
Trim and/or bow			
2. Color and material coordination			
3. Theme carried out			
4. Creative and imaginative			
Comments:			

These cards must be attached to each wrapped package for your fair exhibit. Fasten to the underneath or back side of the package. Additional cards are available at the Extension Office.

<p>GIFT WRAPPING INFORMATION CARD</p> <p>Occasion for the Gift _____</p> <p>Age of Person Receiving the Gift _____</p> <p>Is Gift for a Male or a Female _____</p> <p>Your Name _____</p> <p>Your Age _____</p> <p>Yrs. in Project _____</p>	<p>GIFT WRAPPING INFORMATION CARD</p> <p>Occasion for the Gift _____</p> <p>Age of Person Receiving the Gift _____</p> <p>Is Gift for a Male or a Female _____</p> <p>Your Name _____</p> <p>Your Age _____</p> <p>Yrs. in Project _____</p>	<p>GIFT WRAPPING INFORMATION CARD</p> <p>Occasion for the Gift _____</p> <p>Age of Person Receiving the Gift _____</p> <p>Is Gift for a Male or a Female _____</p> <p>Your Name _____</p> <p>Your Age _____</p> <p>Yrs. in Project _____</p>
<p>GIFT WRAPPING INFORMATION CARD</p> <p>Occasion for the Gift _____</p> <p>Age of Person Receiving the Gift _____</p> <p>Is Gift for a Male or a Female _____</p> <p>Your Name _____</p> <p>Your Age _____</p> <p>Yrs. in Project _____</p>	<p>GIFT WRAPPING INFORMATION CARD</p> <p>Occasion for the Gift _____</p> <p>Age of Person Receiving the Gift _____</p> <p>Is Gift for a Male or a Female _____</p> <p>Your Name _____</p> <p>Your Age _____</p> <p>Yrs. in Project _____</p>	<p>GIFT WRAPPING INFORMATION CARD</p> <p>Occasion for the Gift _____</p> <p>Age of Person Receiving the Gift _____</p> <p>Is Gift for a Male or a Female _____</p> <p>Your Name _____</p> <p>Your Age _____</p> <p>Yrs. in Project _____</p>

4-H GIFT WRAPPING RECORD SHEET

Name _____ Grade _____

4-H Club Name _____ Year in 4-H _____

Gift Wrapping Level_____

4-H Adult Leader's Signature _____ Date _____

1. Title on subject of demonstration – “Show & Tell”

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Given to: (check) Friends _____ School Class _____ Local 4-H Club _____

Other _____ County Demonstration Contest _____

2. Complete the record below giving information on occasion, shape, size, material and approximate cost for each package you have wrapped for your 4-H Gift Wrapping Project.

[illegible]

[illegible]