

Henry County

4-H



Giftwrapping Project

Gift Wrapping

General Rules for All Divisions:

- Packages are not to exceed 24 inches in any direction for any division.
- Purchased bows will not be accepted.
- Packages wrapped for exhibits should not include an article or present.
- Commercial paper will only be allowed in the beginner division.

Gift Wrapping Exhibit Requirements:

Beginners (Grades 3-5)

1. Must wrap five (5) packages during the year, not including the exhibit package. You may want to do more, but list all packages wrapped on record sheet.
2. Choose from square or rectangular shapes.
3. Make your own simple bow using any type of ribbon, yarn or cord. It must be a self-made bow.
4. Commercial paper is permissible.
5. Give a demonstration on how to wrap a package or make a bow to a group of 3 or more people.

Exhibit

Wrap one (1) box, including your self-made bow; try to show creativity. (Package wrapped for exhibit should not include an article)



Intermediate (Grades 6-8)

Must wrap (8) eight packages during the year, not including the exhibit. One half of the packages must be wrapped with paper and accessories you designed. Give at least one demonstration to a group on how to make paper or decorate a package.

Some suggestions for making wrapping paper are:

1. Roller painting
2. String pulling
3. Dip Dyeing
4. Potato Printing— Using a potato as a design stamp.
5. Also, you may use fabric, felt, cut-outs from the newspaper, burlap or any other idea you can create.
6. In place of ribbon and bows, you might use yarn, strips of fabric, pine cones, small articles, felt, burlap flowers, fabric flowers, etc.

Exhibit

Wrap one package of any shape. 4-H member must design their own wrapping paper and accessories. No commercial gift wrapping supplies will be allowed. Judging will be on creativity and neatness. (Package for exhibit purposes should not contain an article.

Attach a five-inch swatch of the wrapping paper you made to a piece of paper with an explanation of what you did.

Advanced (Grades 9-12)

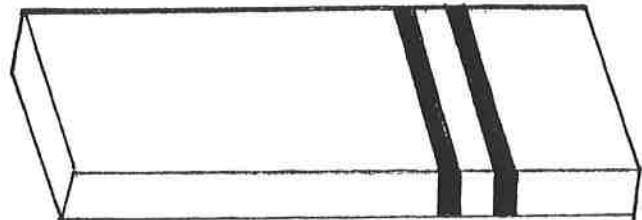
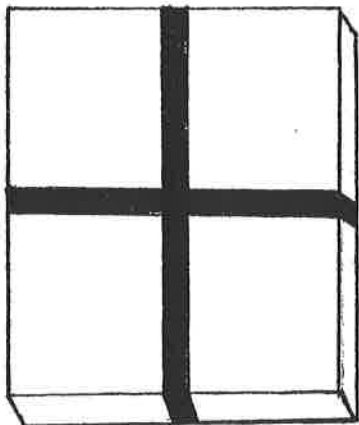
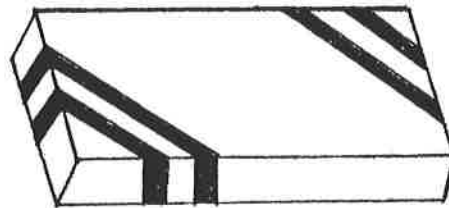
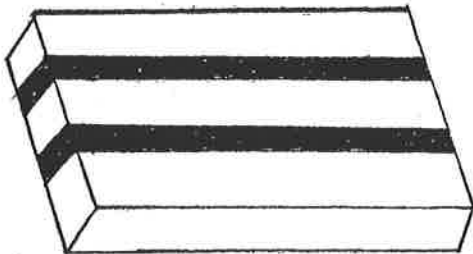
1. Must wrap eight (8) packages during the year, not including the exhibit package. You may want to do more.
2. Incorporate fancy ideas: Make box or package into a clown, animals, flowers, bells, drum, train, house, etc.
3. Be creative and imaginative.
4. May be assorted fabrics, scarves, etc. instead of paper.
5. Give at least one demonstration to a group of 3 or more on this project.

Exhibit

Advanced Level exhibit should be one creative package of any shape the 4-H member chooses. This may include combined shapes for the one exhibit. Judging will be on creativity. The exhibit need not have bows if they are not in keeping with design.

Learning Objectives

- To learn different box shapes.
- To select proper boxes for the shape and type of gift.
- To learn how to place gift in the box for a neat appearance.
- To select the proper paper for the occasion, age and sex of the receiver.
- To select the proper paper according to size and shape of the package.
- To learn wrapping procedure for rectangular, square and cylindrical packages.
- To learn how to make a neat, tightly wrapped package.
- To select the type of ribbon which is suitable for your package.
- To select the type of trim best for a package.
- To learn the basic bows and perhaps learn how to use a bow maker.
- To learn the importance of the overall appearance of a package.
- To learn the proper way of folding tissue for inner lining.
- To discover ideas that you may use in place of bows and ribbons.



Box Selection

The wrapping of a gift begins with preparing the gift to be wrapped. Putting the gift in a box enables the giver to wrap the box with greater ease. Most articles need to be put in a box to maintain the gift's shape, or because the article has an unusual shape.

In selecting a box, you should follow these guidelines:

1. Select a clean box in good condition.
2. The box should be sturdy with straight corners.
3. The gift should fit the box, leaving only a small amount of space between the sides of the box and the gift.
4. The box should be well shaped. Odd shaped boxes are difficult to wrap. Common box shapes are rectangular, square and cylindrical.

After the box has been selected, white 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.

- A. Items such as clothing should have one or two pieces of tissue paper, folded in the center, and placed in the box before the article is put in. Often a combination of both procedures can be used to make your package neat on the inside.
- B. With toys or household articles, small pieces of tissue paper should be crumpled and placed at proper points so that the item won't break or rattle.

Selection of Wrapping Paper

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

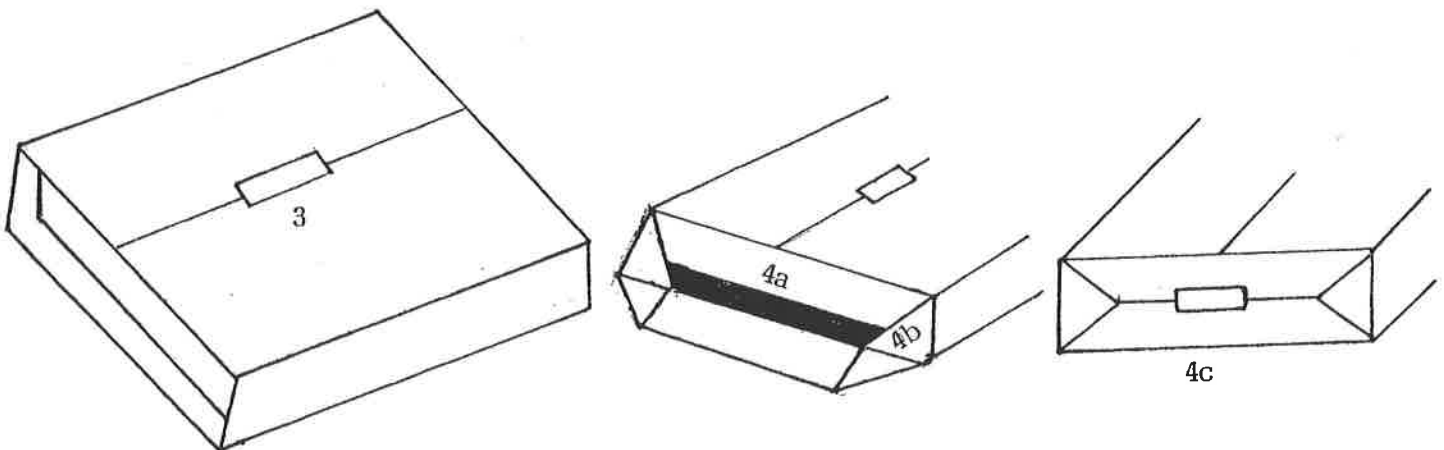
1. What paper is available?
2. Is there enough paper to wrap the gift?
3. Does the paper suit the occasion?
4. Does the paper take into account the age and sex of the receiver?
5. Is the design in proportion with the size of the box?

Once the paper has been selected, you can continue with the wrapping of the gift. The shape of the box dictates how you will wrap the gift.

Wrapping Your Gift

Rectangular and Square

1. Estimate the amount of paper required to go completely around the box. Allow an overlap so that the paper can reach a little over half the width of the open ends.
2. Place the gift upside down on the open sheet of gift wrap.
3. Tape the paper in place on top (will be bottom of gift when finished).
4. Beginning on one end:
 - a. the top flap is folded down toward the center
 - b. both side flaps are then folded toward the center.
 - c. the bottom flap is brought up and taped in placeOR
 - a. both side flaps are folded toward the center
 - b. the bottom flap is brought up
 - c. the top flap is folded down toward the center and taped in place.
5. The procedure is repeated on the other side. Always be sure that the paper is kept tight.
6. Turn the package over so that the smooth side is on top.



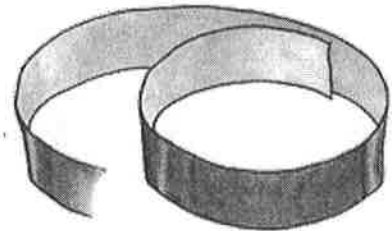
Bottom of box when completed

How to Make a Pom-Pom Bow



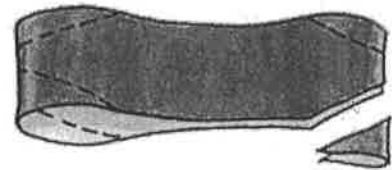
Step 1

Form a ribbon circle that's approximately the width of your bow, about 6 inches. Continue winding ribbon around for the number of loops you want in your bow. Eight times will make a nice bow.



Step 2

Flatten the loops and make diagonal cuts at the corners.

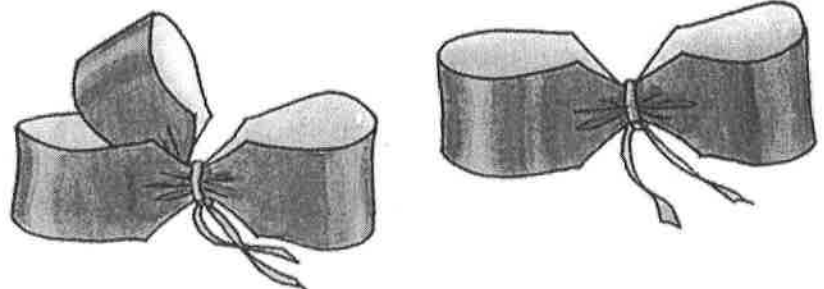


Step 3

Refold the flattened loops, matching the notches in the center. Firmly tie a thin piece of ribbon or wire around the center.

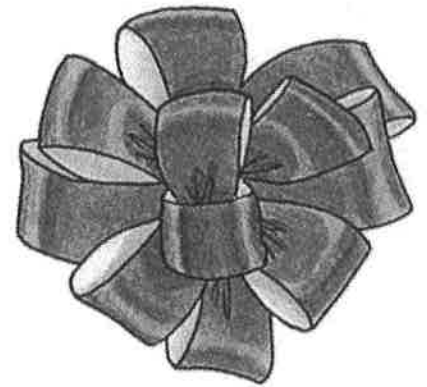
Step 4

Working on one side of the bow, pull out the innermost loop, and twist it to the right. Pull out the next innermost loop, and twist it to the left. Continue in this way until all loops on one side have been twisted. Repeat for the other side of the bow.



Step 5

Arrange the loops as needed to make the bow. Use the thin ribbon or wire ends to attach the bow to your package.



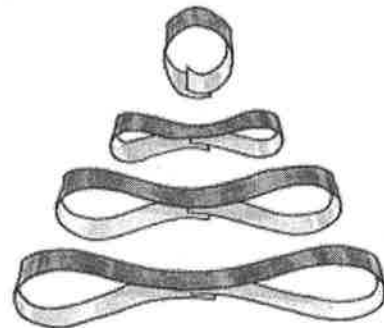
How to Make A Dior Bow

Make your own bows in three easy steps. Make a multi-colored bow by using different colors of ribbon.



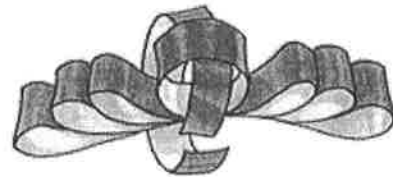
Step 1

Cut four pieces of ribbon in graduating lengths. Form the pieces into loops and secure with glue. Flatten and secure the three largest loops in the center with glue. Stack all four pieces, adhering them together in the center glue.



Step 2

Cut another piece of ribbon. Wrap it around the center of the bow through the top loop.



Step 3

Trim and secure the ends of the wrapped ribbon on the back of the bow.

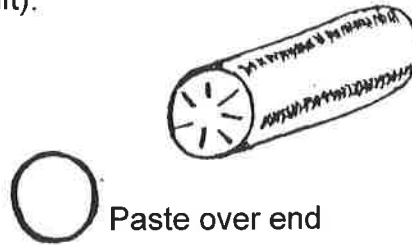


The bow-making directions on pages 6 & 7 came from the Better Homes and Gardens website: — www.bhg.com

Wrapping a Cylinder

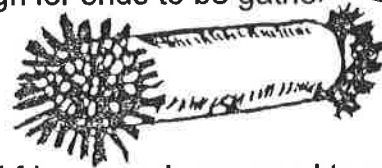
Smooth ends...

1. Trace the ends of the cylinder and cut out two circles of the wrapping paper.
2. Wrap the cylinder with wrapping paper allowing an overlap on both ends.
3. Fold the overlap at the ends (cutting sometimes is necessary) and paste down (be careful not to get paste on gift).
4. Paste circles over folds.



Fringed ends...

1. Wrap the gift in wrapping paper allowing enough for ends to be gathered and tied. Tape securely in middle of paper.
2. Gather paper at the ends and tie securely.
3. Cut ends in strips to make fringe.

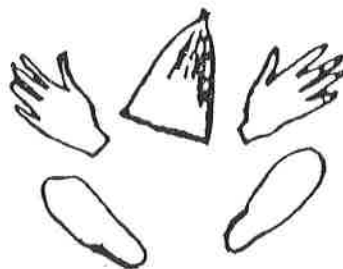


Sometimes a combination of the smooth ends and fringed ends are used to make a base for some objects such as a truck, fire engine, clown, drum and many other things.

Example of Advanced Level...

Make a Clown Package

Wrapped cylinder



For the hat



For Neck and Hands



Making Your Own Gift Wrapping Paper

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 dyeing, 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 newspapers 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 roller's edge to make a very narrow stripe, or create a checker-board 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 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 arm's 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 Printer Paper

Fruit, vegetable and utensil print paper can feature a wild 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 striking effect, alternate rows of vegetable print with bands made from a roller.

After you've 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

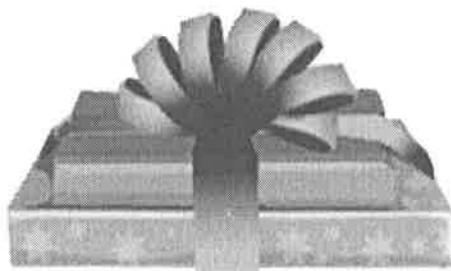
Kitchen paper toweling and liquid dye make simple but sensational show designs. The end result will resemble an expensive batik or tie-dyed paper. And best of all you can turn out yards of superb-looking paper in a few hours. To make a large amount of this type of wrapping paper, take the cardboard core from the inside of a regular sized roll of paper toweling. Re-roll about 3/4 of the roll tightly. Fill a small basin with 1/2 cup of dye and like amount of water. Repeat the process with another 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 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 feathery effect. Or fold paper toweling into triangles and dip the corners of the triangle.

If you're 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've 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 show-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 and 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 WRAPPING

NAME _____ GRADE _____ YEAR _____

4-H CLUB _____ YEARS IN 4-H _____

LEADER'S SIGNATURE _____

List below all packages you have wrapped:

OCCASION	SHAPE OF PACKAGE (rectangular, square, cylinder, etc.)	SIZE	MATERIAL USED

TITLE OF DEMONSTRATION YOU GAVE ABOUT YOUR PROJECT: _____

AUDIENCE: ___ Family ___ Friends ___ Class ___ Local 4-H Club

NUMBER OF TIMES GIVEN? _____

(OVER)

List three (3) things you have learned from this project:

1.

2.

3.
