

4-H GIFT WRAPPING

Each division will be judged in two (2) age groups: Jr. Division (8th grade – below) and Sr. Division (9th grade – and up). Packages for exhibit should not contain articles, but should be neatly wrapped. On each exhibit tag you must list these items: Occasion, age and sex of receiver. This tag is to be secured to the bottom of the package for exhibit. An overall champion for each division will be selected.

DIV. #1 – Wrap 4 square or rectangular packages during the year. Make your own simple bows using any type of ribbon. Consider giving a demonstration to one or more of your friends, 4-H Club, etc. showing techniques of gift wrapping.

EXHIBIT – 2 wrapped boxes, square and/or rectangular, including bows you made by yourself (NO store purchased bows).

DIV. #2 – Wrap 6 packages during the year. Learn how to wrap cylinder-shaped packages using a variety of papers, trims, ribbons, materials, etc. Consider giving a demonstration.

EXHIBIT – 2 wrapped packages, one cylinder shaped with a finished end as shown in this pamphlet. Show creativity in materials you choose.

DIV. #3 – Wrap 8 packages during the year. Learn how to wrap a box and lid so they look like one box. Use imagination by adding animals, cards, bells, etc. to you packages. Practice proper folding and placement of liner in boxes. Give a demonstration.

EXHIBIT – 2 wrapped packages: 1 package 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. The other package shape is your choosing. Bows are not required. Be creative.

DIV. #4 – Wrap 10 packages during the year. Must use a variety of materials and trim other than bows and wrapping paper in this division. Give a demonstration.

EXHIBIT – 2 wrapped packages using any material other than paper and bows. Judging emphasis will be on originality and creativity.

DIV. #5 – Wrap 10 packages in a year. Practice designing your own paper. Use different techniques such as paint, stencil, crayon, etc.

EXHIBIT – 2 packages of your own shape with your own designed wrapping paper. NO commercial paper may be used.

DIV. #6 – Wrap 10 packages during the year. Give demonstrations.

EXHIBIT – 2 wrapped packages of odd shape. Packages for your exhibit should be shaped other than square, rectangle, or cylinder. Examples include: heart shaped, round, octagon, diamond, etc.

DIV. #7 – Wrap 12 packages during the year. Experiment with designs that do not require bows. Do a demonstration.

EXHIBIT – 2 packages – 1 odd shaped and 1 with paper of your own design.

DIV. #8 – Wrap 12 packages during the year. Use theme design. Examples include a train, a car, a clock, etc.

EXHIBIT – 2 packages that you created and designed or used in a theme.

DIV. #9 – Wrap 12 packages during the year. Wrap items that are not box like. Examples include a doll, garbage can, bowl, etc.

EXHIBIT – 2 packages – 1 must be a container that is not box like. The other package will be wrapped with paper of your own design.

DIV. #10 – Wrap 10 packages during the year. Give a demonstration. Learn to wrap packages for shipping or mailing and the rules and regulations required. Use stripping tape, packing material, and proper labeling.

EXHIBIT – 2 packages – 1 package is a set of packages, not more than three, in a tiered effect. The other package is wrapped for mailing/shipping purposes.

Most items you will need for gift wrapping are all small and inexpensive. Everyone is conscious of wrapping gifts around Christmas time, but the occasional gift like birthdays, graduations, anniversaries, weddings, and babies that find many of us unprepared. To avoid last minute searches, keep a supply of a few well chosen gift wrapping materials in a well known place. 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 also 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 pasted-on illustration; a painting, flowers, etc. Keep these ideas in a folder, for ready use.

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

PREPARING THE GIFT

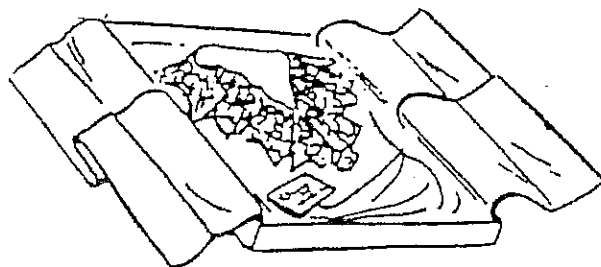
First, remove the price tag. If the item is wrinkled, press it. If the gift needs dusting, polishing, decorating, or trimming, do whatever is required.

BOXING THE GIFT

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

If the gift is clothing or material items, line the box with tissues as shown: However, 4-H exhibits should not contain articles.

Note: The tissue is folded in the center.
This is used in Div. #3



SELECTING THE PAPER

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

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

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

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

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

QUESTIONS YOU SHOULD ASK WHEN SELECTING

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

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

WRAPPING THE GIFT

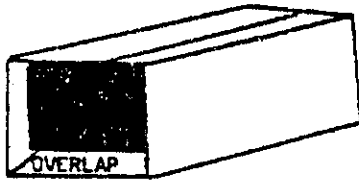
The secret of making a neat package lies in the way you handle the paper. Don't bundle the box with a lot of excess at the ends and corners. Cut the paper to proper size. Draw it smoothly around the package and hold it with tape while you fold the ends in as flat and smooth as possible. If there is any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

Division 1 – Wrapping a square rectangle box:

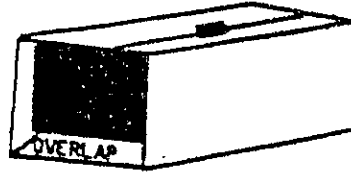
Tape the lid to the box to prevent bulges and to add firmness to the box. Lay the box upside down on the paper. If the paper has a pattern or printed message, make sure the design is properly centered on the box so that it shows off to the best advantage.

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 $\frac{3}{4}$ the depth of the box.

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

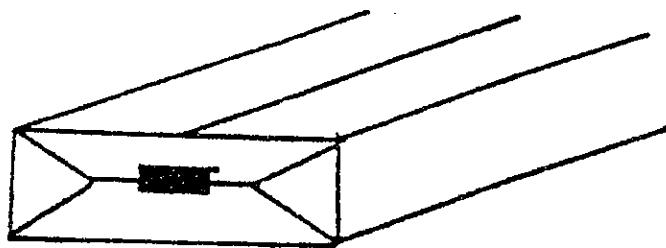
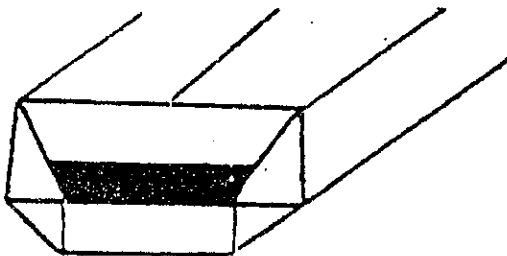


Lap edge over

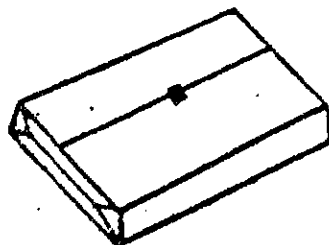


Tape lap in place

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.



Repeat this procedure on the other end, making sure that the paper is kept tight. Tape or glue can be used to secure the wrapping paper. Remember, the less you see the neater the look.



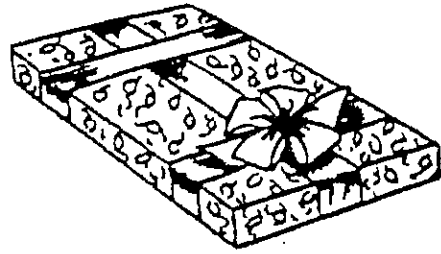
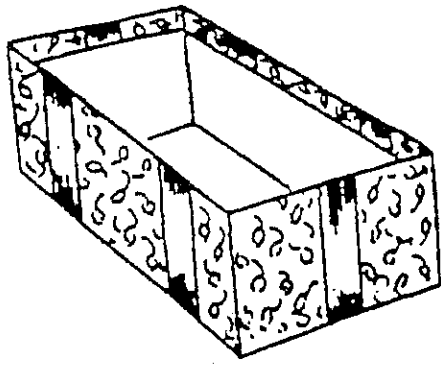
COMPLETE YOUR PACKAGE WITH RIBBON AND BOWS WHICH ARE EXPLAINED LATER IN THIS MANUAL.

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 the 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 one inch of the paper over the top edge of the box and paste it to the inside. Fold one inch under the box at the bottom and quickly paste lightly to hold edges.

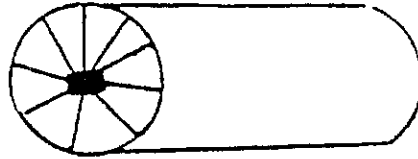
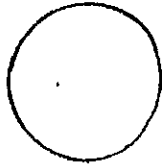
Cover the lid with the same or contrasting paper, allowing one inch to fold inside the lid. Secure with a thin layer of paste. Clip at the corners and make a neat overlap. When dry, the box and lid can be decorated as shown.



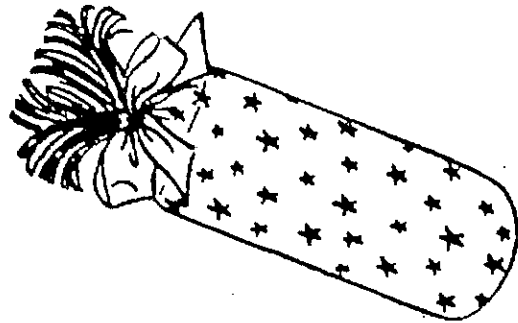
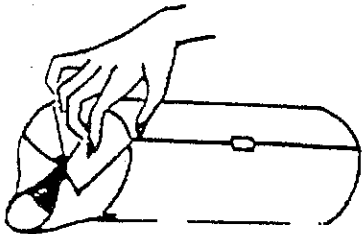
You can also combine paper for unusual effects; printed paper on box, plain on lid and vice versa; or plain color on half of the box, another plain color on the other half, or the same color all over, relying on the ribbon to give it contrast.

WRAPPING CYLINDER SHAPES

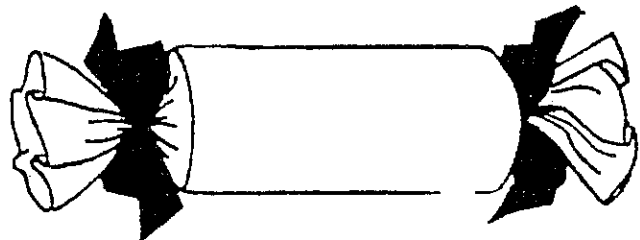
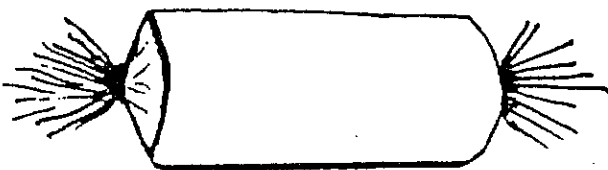
For smooth ends, trace the ends of the cylinder and cut out two circles of the wrapping paper. Wrap the cylinder with wrapping paper allowing at least 1 1/2" overlap on both ends. Tape securely. Fold the overlap at the ends (sometimes cutting is necessary) and paste down. (Be careful not to get paste on the gift.) Paste the circle 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. Instead if you choose, you could 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, drum, etc. Be creative and use your imagination!

DESIGN AND USE YOUR OWN WRAPPINGS

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

Roller Printing – Use different widths of rollers to decorate rolls of shelf paper. To achieve startling effects, follow these directions. First, allow yourself an adequate work area, a three to six foot table, like 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 three to six 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 edge of the roller 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 up.

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 in a safe place to let them finish drying overnight. 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 (use shorter lengths of paper for easier handling). Assemble ordinary postal string or heavier twine if you wish, to make thicker outlines. Cut the string about arm's length. You will be coiling some of the string on the paper with the rest hanging over. Dip the sting 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 that can be found in most supermarkets any time throughout 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 into wedges, a Bermuda onion cut in half, or make wagon wheels from lemon slices. Also try designs made with kitchen hardware like wire whisks, cookie cutters or 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 paper towel roll. 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 hang to dry.

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 30 seconds will produce a feathery effect. You can also try folding a paper towel into triangles and dipping the corners of the triangle.

If you are the kind of person who really likes to get your hand 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 dipping the side of your fist into poster paint and pressing down firmly onto the paper. Next, use your fingertips to create toes. 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. Instead, you can use yarn, strips of fabric, pine cones, small articles, felt, burlap flowers, fabric flowers, etc. Create your own 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. Use narrow ribbons for small packages and wider ribbons on large boxes. In place of one strip of wide ribbon you may want to 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.

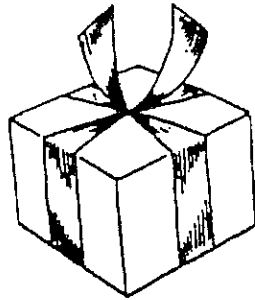
Do not use ribbon so wide that it will cover most of the design on the paper. If the paper has a distinct motif which has been properly centered on the package, use the ribbon across corners so that it does not cover the pattern on the paper.

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 affect simple.

TYING THE RIBBON ON THE PACKAGE

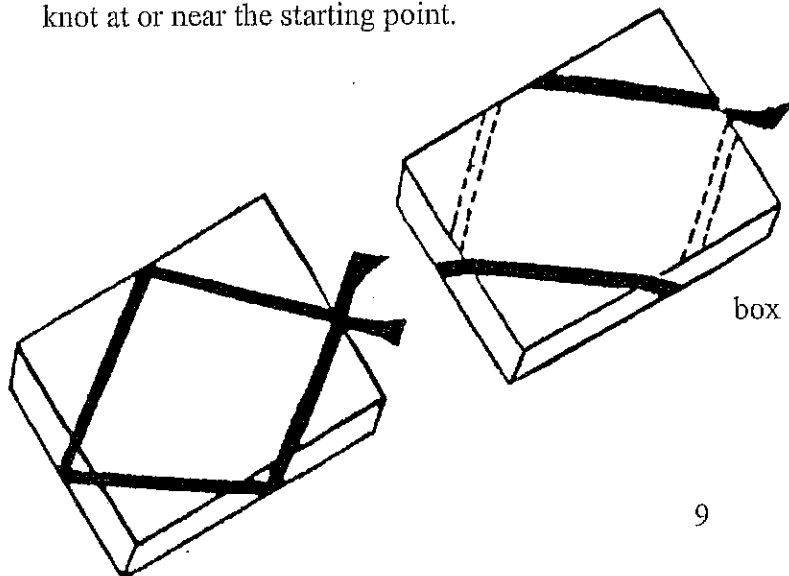
In applying the ribbon, line and balance should be considered. The ribbon should be applied to conform to the size and shape of the box, centered on a square box, toward the top of a long, thin box, etc. Ribbons should be smooth, straight, and evenly spaced.

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 your left thumb, leaving four or five inches of the end free. With your 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 four to six 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.

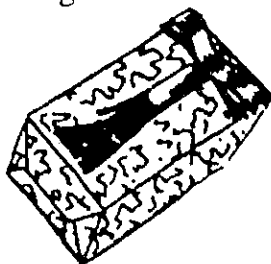
To tie the box in a diagonal effect, hold the ribbon with your thumb at the center of the top end of the box, bring across the top left corner, under the lower left corner to the bottom center. Now bring the ribbon up across the lower right corner and under the upper right to the starting point. Tie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



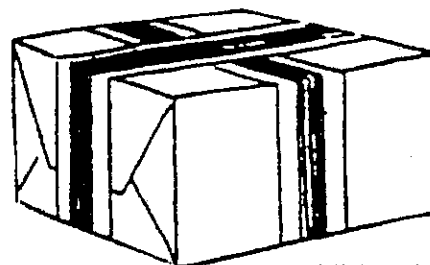
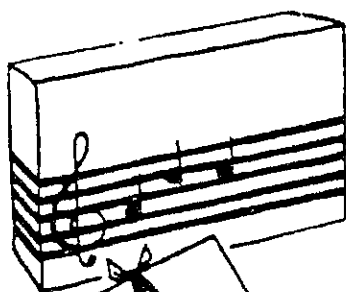
BOX TOP

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

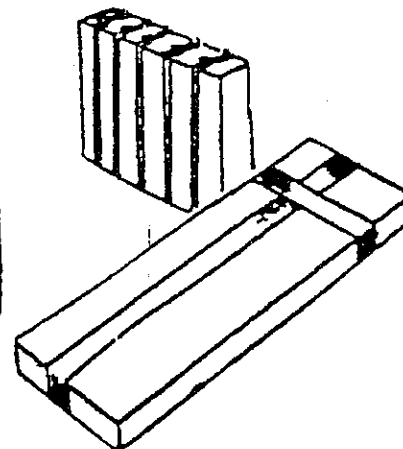
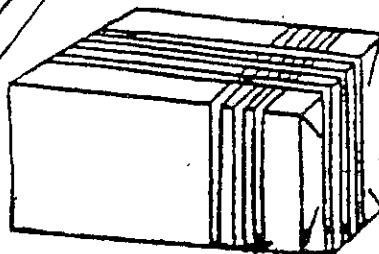
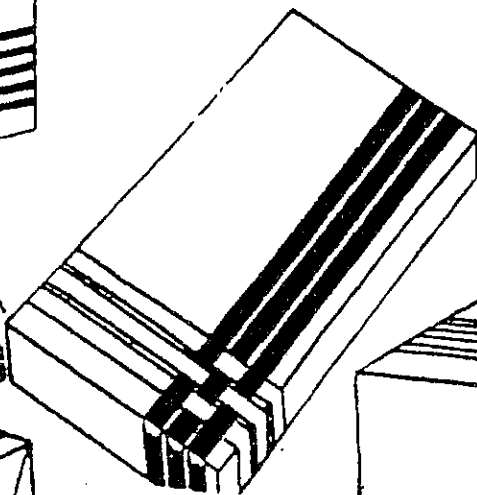
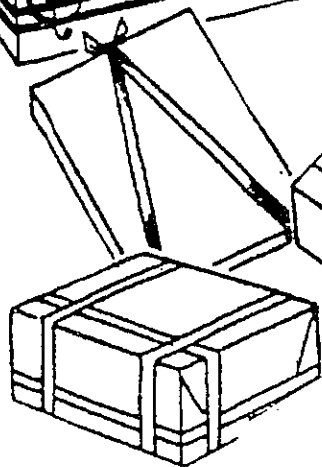
paste and let it dry. Don't use too much glue or it will show through the ribbon. You may also fasten ribbon to the package with Scotch tape hinges.



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 and press down. This hinge is useful for holding ribbon loops, bands, or ends in position, keeping 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 gifts, 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.

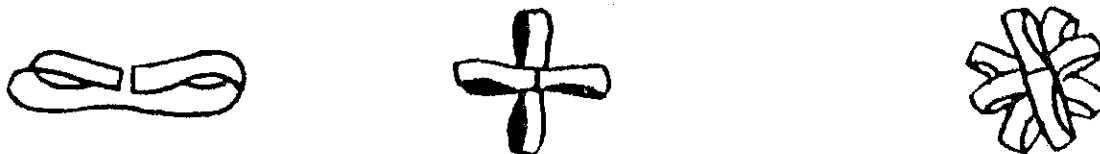
To gain confidence in yourself and to develop the deft touch that is so important in making bows, a good idea is to practice first with tissue paper cut into strips of different lengths and widths so that you can learn how to get the exact size and shape you want. When you are working with ribbon you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

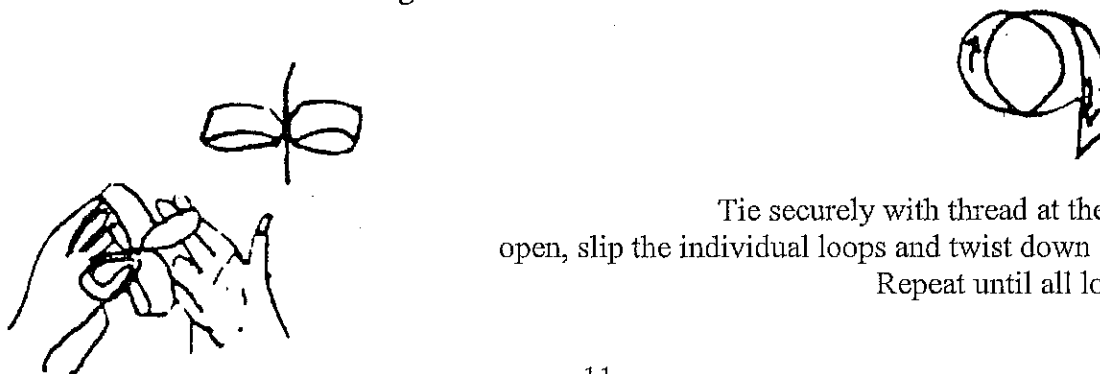
Knotless bows – (self-sticking ribbon) – Cut a strip of ribbon and stick together on the ends. Double over. Repeat again and place in the opposite position. Length of strip can be varied so that they get shorter when the bow is ended.



Circle bows – (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 desire size. Circle bows can be combined to make such things as butterflies. Use your imagination!



Pom Pom bows – Begin with a large circle of ribbon which you continue going around 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 a thin ribbed ribbon and begin by making a figure eight with ribbon between your 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 with the scissors.



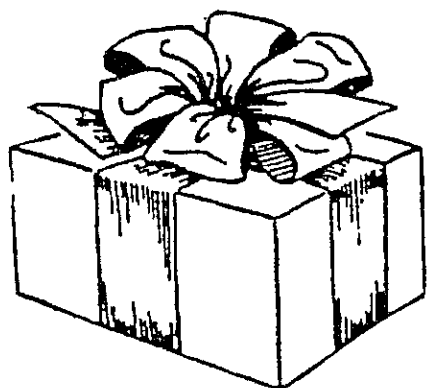
Flat bow – Cut a piece of paper about the length you desire the bow to be. Begin by stapling ribbon to the paper. Loop and staple again close to the first one. This can be repeated again and again, varying the size of the loop to create effect desired.



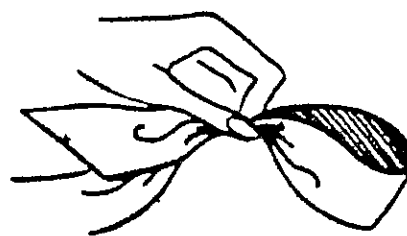
Another variation is to loop the ribbon back and forth, decreasing the size of the loop – using as many loops as desired. End by wrapping once around the center of the bow.



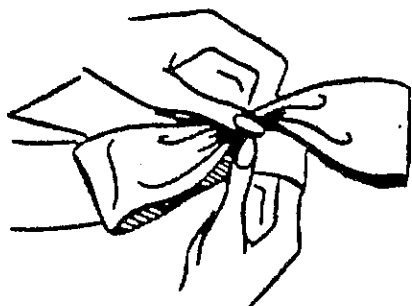
Note: Ribbons should be reversible and self-sticking,



The **Glamour bow**, as the one on this package, requires 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ yards of two inch wide ribbon. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ " from one end, pinch some of the ribbon and hold it between your thumb and fingers on your left hand.



Seven inches from this point, pinch some more ribbon and bring it up to the first gathered point to form a loop 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ " long.

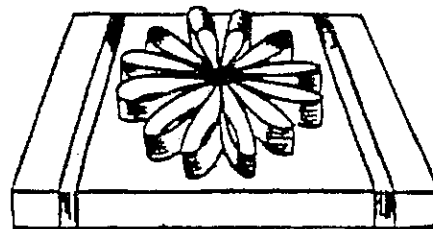
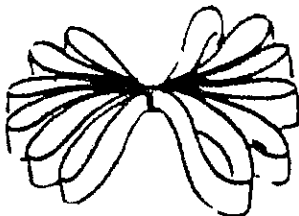
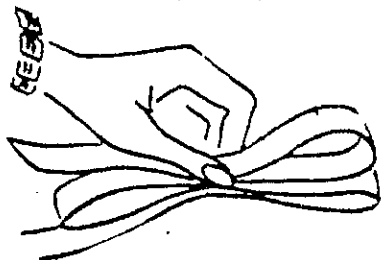


The Narrow Ribbon Glamour bow – is made in the same manner as the original glamour bow, but the ribbon selected should be less than 1” wide, and loops should be short and numerous (twenty-three). In this particular instance, be sure to wind the center tightly with wire so loops will stand upright.



Loop bow – This resembles a wheel. It requires two yards of ½” ribbon, preferable firm or stiff, such as cellophane, laminated, metallic, grosgrain, or ribbonette. Ribbon must be alike on both sides.

Make a 3-4” loop about 5-6” 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; be careful not to crush the edges. Lay the bow 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.



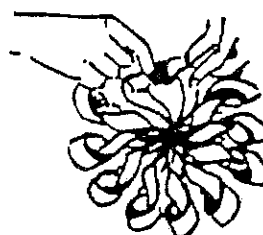
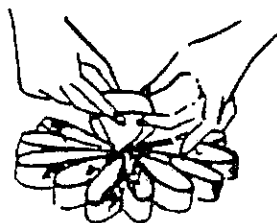
The circle effect may also be obtained by making two bows of fewer loops each and joining them back to back on the package to form the circle.

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 the original position.



Two Tone bow – if the ribbon has a right and wrong side, place two different colors of the same width with wrong sides together and make a flat edge bow. As a result, you will see a lovely color technique!

Twisted Edge – push the loop 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.



If the ribbon has a right and wrong side, keep the right side out by turning the ribbon under your 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 ½" 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" wide, you will need 2 ¼ yards to make ten loops. If the ribbon is 1 ½" wide, it will take you 2 ¾ yards to make sixteen loops. If the ribbon is ½" wide, you will need 3 ½ yards to make a bow of 28 loops. In other words, the narrower the ribbon, the more loops necessary to make an attractive bow.

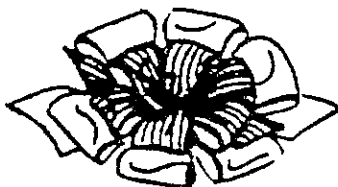
You may find it easier to make smaller bows and group two or three together to form a large bow.

Five variations of the **Glamour bow** –



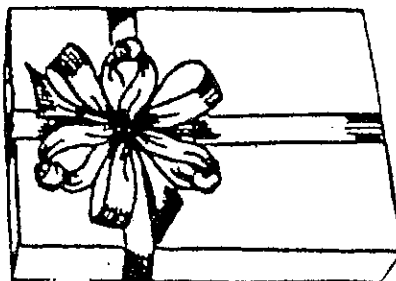
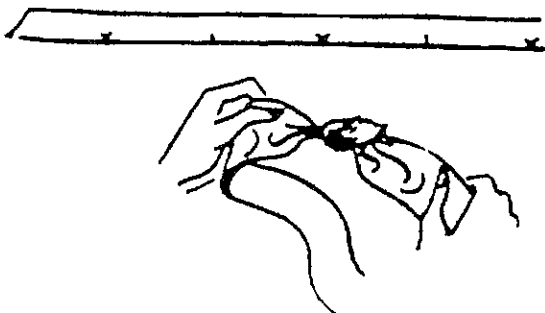
Twin bow – a glamour bow made from ½" ribbon can be nested on the center of a larger one made from 2-3" ribbon. Use contrasting colors or kinds of ribbon.

Carriage bow – use 3" ribbon and make a glamour bow which has only six loops and two ends. Tie in the center with narrow ribbon and arrange loops to form a circle. Take a second bow (using the same or contrasting color) having only four loops and lay it on the top of the first bow (center to center). Tie both bows together and attach it to the package.

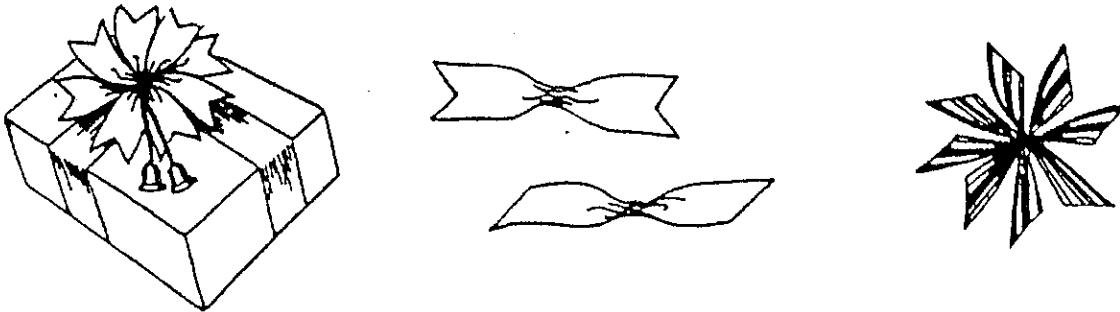


Double bow – make bow like a carriage bow, but use a different kind of ribbon for the smaller, center bow. For instance, you can use tinsel on satin, gold on green, silver center bow on big blue bow, etc. you may also use a striped bow on a plain colored larger one.

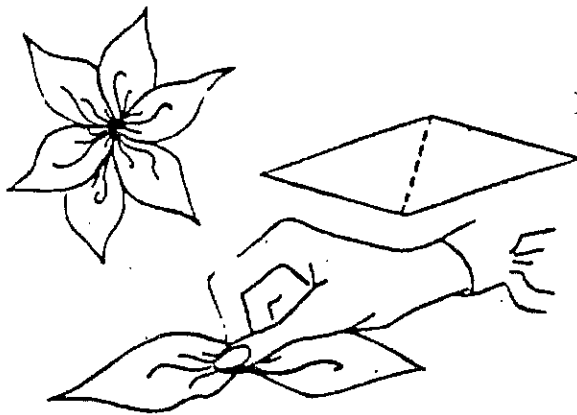
Knotted bow – use ribbon that is 1 ½" to 2" wide and about two yards long. Make a mark every 10". Tie a soft, loose knot at every other mark. Pinch gathers on the mark between knots and make loops like the original glamour bow. The knot would come at the center of the loop. This is especially attractive in gauzy tinsel ribbon or soft satin. When made from baby ribbon with knots about 5-6" apart and with 20-30 loops in all, you will have a beautiful rosette.



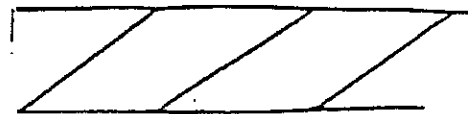
Pinwheel bow – From 1” ribbon cut four pieces, each 5 ½” long. Wind thread around the center of each piece and tie tightly. Arrange the four pieces in a wheel form and tie together. Cut ends diagonally, in fishtail shape or with pinking shears.



You might also cut the ribbon into short lengths. Group five to six pieces (or 10-12 to double the 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.

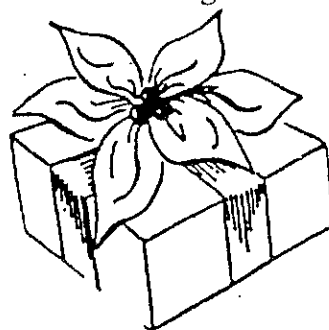


Poinsettia bow – for a medium sized poinsettia bow, use ribbon between 2-3” wide. Use a red satin ribbon with a very crisp finish. If the ribbon is 2” wide, measure off with pins along the selvage at 2” spaces the whole length of the ribbon; if 3” wide, the pins should be placed 3” apart. Next, cut across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

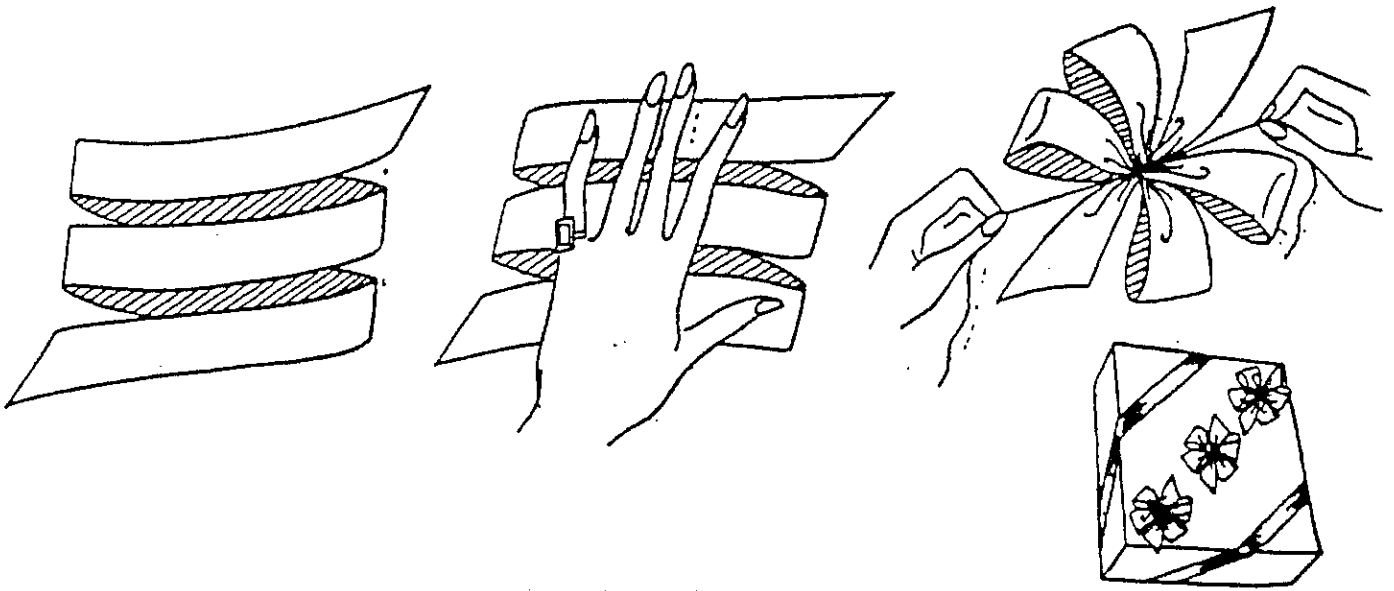


Pinch gathers along the straight grain of the ribbon as indicated by dotted lines. Hold gathers in place by twisting tightly with thread. Arrange three petals to form a six-pointed flower. Fill in the center with a knot of yellow baby ribbon or with a yellow flower center.

This type of bow will find many uses when decorating at Christmas. Also, because it will lie flat, it is ideal for packages that are mailed.



Hair bow – place ribbon on S or double-S shape, keeping right side up. Cover with your open hand and gather ribbons together between the first and second fingers. Tie in the center and attach to the package. Slip a bobby pin under the loop on the back of the 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 that is 4” or 5” wide. Cut the ribbon into the following lengths: 16”, 20”, and 24”. The 30” piece remaining is used for the ends.

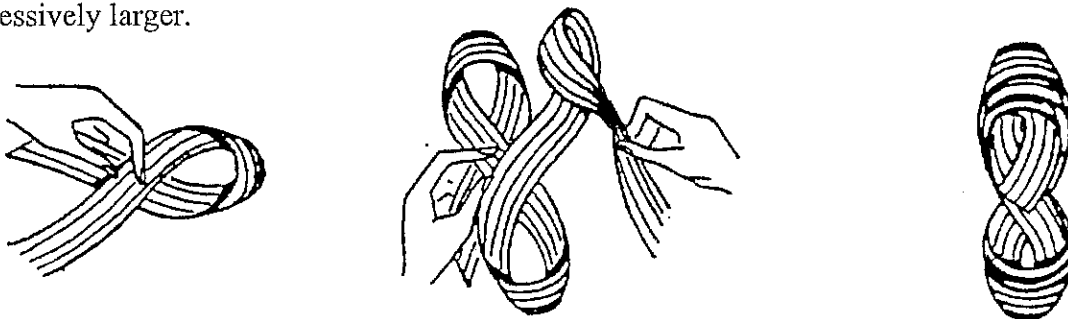
Fold ends of each piece to the center, overlap, and hold in place with two or three stitches. Arrange loops in layers and pinch all centers together. Tie securely with narrow ribbon or wire. Tie the 30” piece around the center, knotting it in back and allow ends to fall as streamers. You can also use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

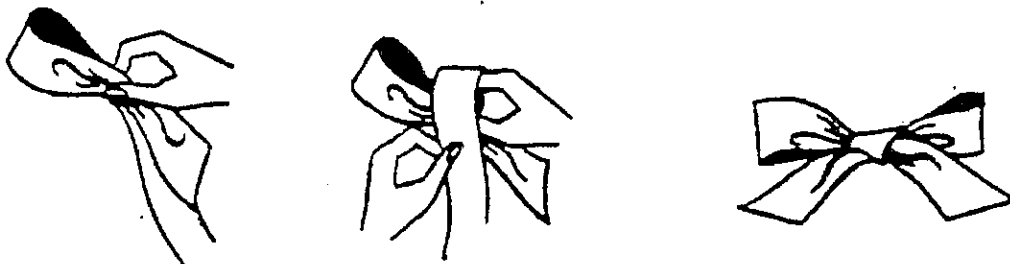
Pussy Cat bow – to make this bow, cross ends over as shown. Wind the center with thread or wire. If desired, the center may be covered with narrow baby ribbon of matching or contrasting color and an ornament may be tied in. (This is also known as the Love Knot bow.)



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.



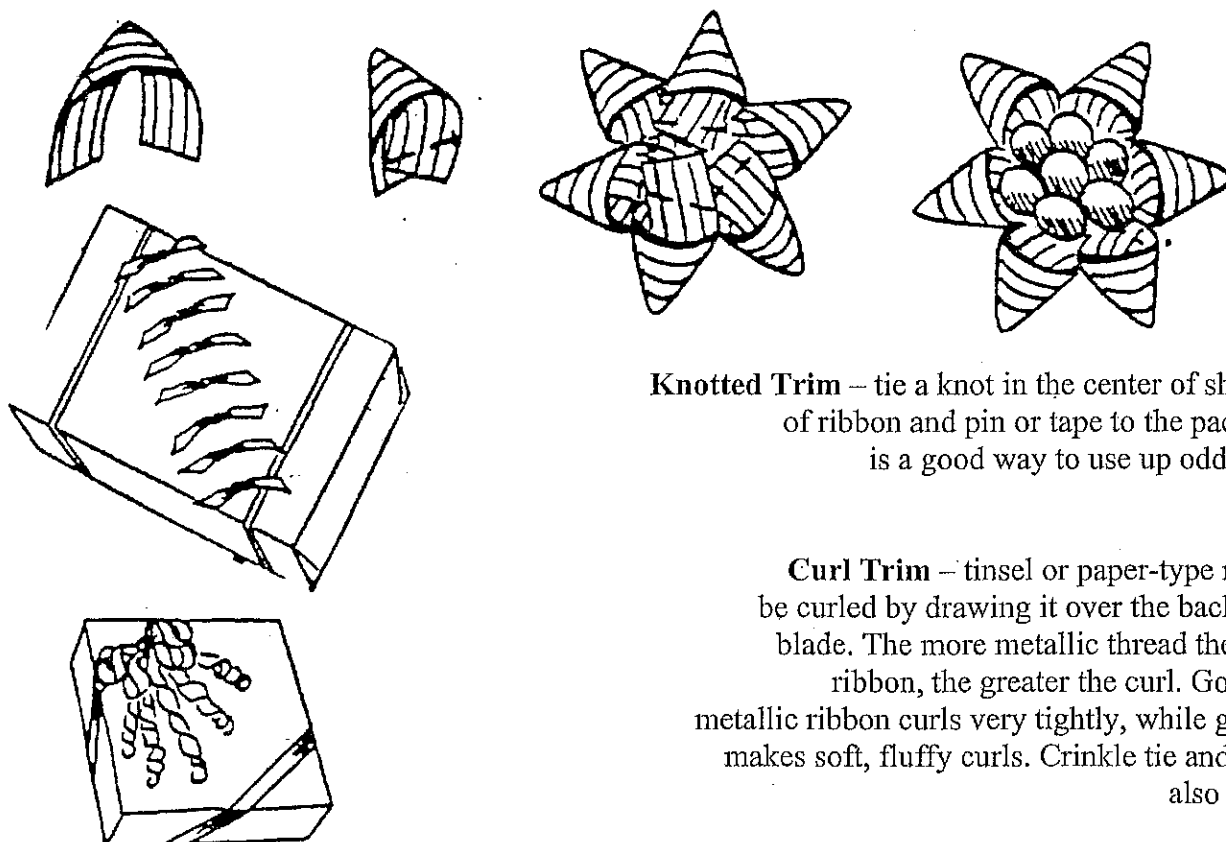
Pin On bow – another type of tied bow is quickly made as follows: Use 24” of ribbon and make a loop 3” long about 3” or 4” from one end. Pinch gathers and hold between your thumb and finger of right hand. Pick up the longer end point and bring it around under the finger of right hand and up over the fingernail. Then down under the center and push with left thumb through a space between your 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 the knot.



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



Star Trim – Use 1 ½” width ribbon. Cut 4” 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 any party table. It may be filled with candy or ornaments.

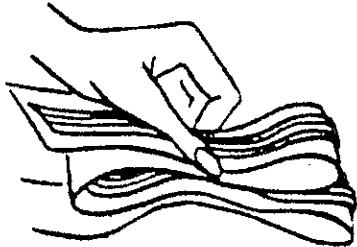


Knotted Trim – tie a knot in the center of short lengths of ribbon and pin or tape to the package. This is a good way to use up odds and ends.

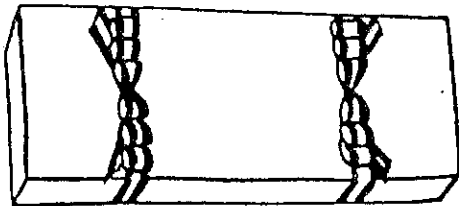
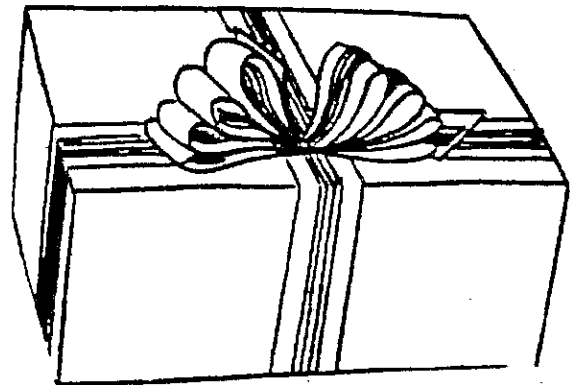
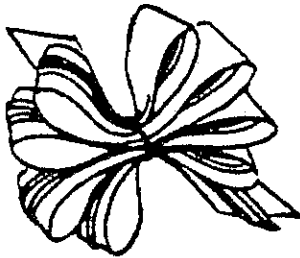
Curl Trim – tinsel or paper-type ribbon may be curled by drawing it over the back of a knife blade. The more metallic thread there is in the ribbon, the greater the curl. Gold or silver metallic ribbon curls very tightly, while gauzy tinsel makes soft, fluffy curls. Crinkle tie and ribbonette also curl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

Long and Short – Follow directions given for making the loop bow, but instead of winding the wire around the center, wind it closer to 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 the center.



Two in One bow – Lay a 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.



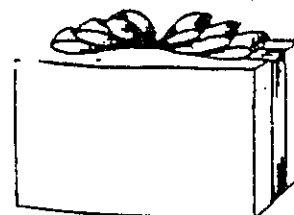
Layer bow – For this bow, ribbon must be alike on both sides (moiré, grosgrain, metallic, tinsel, double-faced satin). Lay ribbon on a flat surface and fold loops back and forth on top of

one another, making each one shorter than the one beneath. Tie firmly around the center and attach to the package. 1 ¼ 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.



Scorecard

This is a sample of the scorecard that will be used in judging your package. Remember to be creative, be neat, and let your imagination guide you!

Gift Wrapping Scorecard			
Name _____			Placing _____
Club _____			Division _____
	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:			