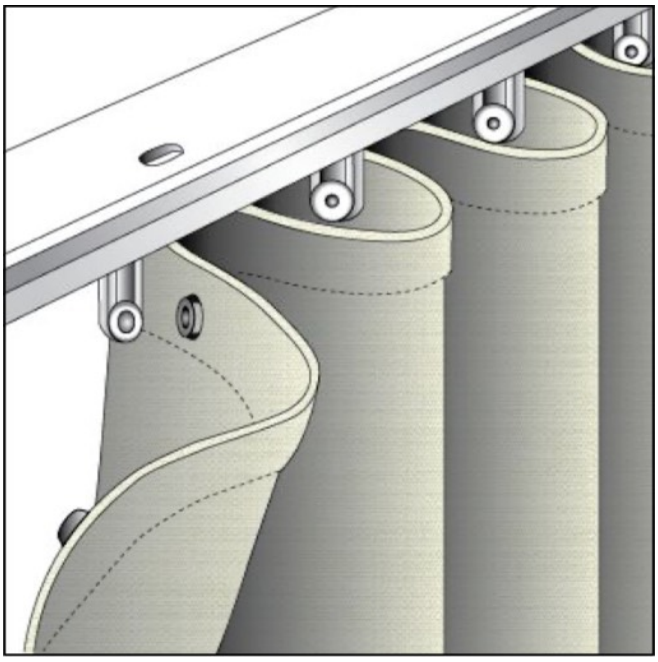
Stevenson Vestal

Terms and Tips





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2347 Hanford Road, Burlington NC 27215

Terms: An Illustrated Glossary

THE CONSISTENT USE OF LANGUAGE *provides your surest key to successful communication. Keep in mind the following definitions as you prepare your order.*

Allowance: Artisans require additional inches of fabric to finish the edges of custom window and bed coverings, commonly known as an allowance. The fabric inside seams, headings and hems all require an allowance. An allowance can also take into account a projection or overlap on a drapery. Yardage calculations always involve multiplying by a fullness and adding an allowance.

Bar tack and spot tack: Our drapery artisans bar tack and spot tack pinch pleated draperies. Bar tacking vertically through all thicknesses of fabric, lining and crinoline defines the pleat and spacing between the pleats. Spot tacking holds in place the three fingers or prongs of the pleat.

Bead trim: We place this challenging trim in its own category for pricing purposes. Compare to **trims with a decorative lip or no lip** and **trims with a plain lip**.

Bias Band: Bias band is narrow strips of fabric cut on the bias so the pattern on the fabric runs in a different direction that up and down. A bias band will also be used on curved edges of valances and shades so that the fabric will lay flat.

Blind Stitch: A blind stitch hem is simply a hem where the stitches are not showing on the outside of the garment. The invisibility is enhanced by using a matching thread and creating minute vertical stitches that blend into the fabric. It is particularly successful in patterned fabrics that are light to medium weight.

Bobbined fabric: Fabrics with thickly bunched rows of loose threads on the back side, sometimes referred to as “bobbined fabric”, can prove inappropriate for use on certain custom window coverings. Take care to avoid using this type of fabric in windows with strong lighting conditions.You can minimize the shadowing effects of bobbined fabric by using flannel interlining or blackout lining.



Loose threads can create shadowing on a window.

Buckram: Also called crinoline. Stiff paper used at the top of draperies to stiffen the pleats, most often 4” wide.

Complete product name: Use the complete name for products as listed in this price list. In addition, for **bedding,** include bed size: **Twin, Full, Queen, King, California King, or Euro** (Euro only for Pillow Shams). For example: *Twin Throw Coverlet*. For some products such as Draperies, include **Lined** or **Unlined**. For example: *Lined Goblet Pleated Draperies*.

Cotton or cotton blend drapery fabrics and other conventional drapery fabrics are ideal to handle and sew. These differ from the extremely moldable quality of silk fabric, the springy characteristics of silk-like fabrics and the loose threads and heavy hand of upholstery fabric. Compare and contrast to **silk and silk-like fabrics**.



Cotton blend fabric does not mold or spring back.

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Crinkle sheer fabric: An especially difficult-to-sew type of sheer fabric.

Cuts: All custom window and bed covering yardage calculations involve a certain **number of cuts** of fabric multiplied by the **cut length**.

Cut length: The finished length of a product, multiplied by the length fullness, plus the length allowance and rounded up to the nearest multiple of the vertical pattern repeat.

Decorative rope trim: A running length of pre-made trim, usually in a braid or twist of stands. Sometimes called “decorative cord.” Please avoid the use of the word “cord” by itself. Compare to **welt**.

Double hem: A hem turned twice to eliminate shadows and raw edges. For example, our draperies have double 1.75” side hems and a double 4” bottom hem. Our artisans can single out a hem in order to solve a fabric shortage, often with a heavy fabric, for example resulting in only a minimal compromise to quality. A single hem has a single fold of fabric plus a small half-inch edge turned into the seam.

Drifting pattern: A manufacturing error where the pattern appears to fall off the perpendicular an inch or two across the width of a fabric. Drifts of greater than 1.5 inches becomes challenging for products with visible seams or wide face widths.

Dropping pattern: An intentional design in a fabric such that the pattern does not match at points directly across from each other at the selvages. One side matches at a different point on the other. Can create shortages and special design challenges.

Drop: The depth or vertical dimension at the center of a valance, often contrasted to a longer **finished length** at either side. For valances and some shade toppers, we also use the terms mid point and short point to distinguish various points along the central portion of the product. Also: the vertical dimension of a bedding product such as a dust ruffle or bedspread.

Face width: For board mounted products, face width equals the outside board width. For pole mounted products, face width means the area of the pole covered by the valance. We add an extra 1” to your face width on each side of he pole to accommodate brackets and finials. For rod mounted products, face width equals the bracket to bracket rod width. For bedspreads, coverlets, duvets and dust ruffles the face width equals the bed width.

Finished length: For window coverings, finished length equals the vertical measurement from the highest to the lowest point of the treatment. For bedspreads, coverlets, duvets and dust ruffles, finished length equals the bed length.

Flat welt or Tuck: This is a flat piece of fabric that is cut to a certain width and folded in half and pressed to be added and sewn in the seam of draperies, valances, shades, pillows, and bedding.

Fringe: A decorative border of hanging threads left loose, used to edges of drapery, shades and valances. Can be sewn on top edge or in the seam.

Front load option: An optional feature for roman shades in which the artisan mounts a 6” valance in front of the shade mechanism and mounts the shade off the back of the board. Appropriate for minimizing light gaps because the shade falls flat against the mounting surface.

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Fullness: Artisans gather or pleat fabric on most draperies and window coverings by an amount know as fullness. For example, a Lined Pinch Pleated Drapery has a 2.5x's width fullness and a Soft Fold Roman Shade has a 2.5x's length fullness. A 1x's width or length fullness means that the fabric lays or hangs flat in that direction.

Functional Drapery: Functional meaning that those draperies are wide enough (or full enough in drapery terms) to actually cover the window when needed.

Hand-guided quilting: At Stevenson Vestal our hand-guided quilting machine enables us to fabricate fine custom quilted bedspreads and coverlets for your customers. We produce both outline quilting and quilting by a pattern, depending on your needs.



Hand-guided outline quilting.

Grommets: A grommet is a ring or edge strip inserted into a hole through thin material, typically a sheet of textile fabric. Grommets are generally flared or collared on each side to keep them in place, and are often made of metal, plastic, or rubber. And they will come in different sizes.

Leading Edge: A 'leading edge' is the border of the curtain which meets in the centre of the window. It can become a feature in its own right and it's these tiny details that can capture the imagination and make a room interesting.

Linen Fabric: Linen is a textile made from the fibers of the flax plant. Linen is very strong, absorbent, and dries faster than cotton. Because of these properties. Linen textiles can be made from flax plant fiber, yarn, as well as woven and knitted. Linen fabric are very easily wrinkled.

Long point: The long point is one of the longest points of a valance or shade.

Non-functional: Means that they are just there for looks and wont actually cover the window.

Number of cuts / number of widths: The number of pieces of (usually 54" wide) drapery fabric that are required for a particular product.

Overlap: The distance from the inside edge to the first pleat of the drapery heading. The installer attaches the 3.5" wide overlaps to the master carriers of a traverse rod. For a pair of draperies, these areas of the heading draw together and overlap each other to make a neat closure.

Pair vs. panel: In draperies we must distinguish between a pair or a single panel of draperies. A **pair** of draperies is a set of panels that are on each side of the window that open and close. A **panel** refers to one single drapery that can also open and close. For some face widths, draperies will have multiple **widths** of fabric sewn together and even a half width of fabric sewn to one side or the other.

Pattern repeat: Matching of patterns involves the **vertical pattern repeat**, which you can determine by measuring along the selvage edge of the fabric from one point on a pattern to the same point to the next pattern further up the fabric.

Pellon: A non-woven(almost like paper) fabric that is used as an interfacing to shape, support and/or stabilize areas of a product.

Pillowcase: (stitch and turn)-The stitch and turn construction where the upper is stitched inside out and then turned to hide the seams in the interior of the item.

Terms: An Illustrated Glossary

Polyester fabric: Polyester is a synthetic fabric that's usually derived from petroleum. This fabric is one of the world's most popular textiles, and it is used in thousands of different consumer and industrial applications.

Pre-pin vs. hand-sewn rings: Pleated draperies come with drapery pin hooks to provide a conventional means of attaching the drapery to various drapery rods with or without rings. Pins may be used in drapery headings with buckram, and rings can be hand sewn onion the place of the pins. For draperies without buckram, we can hand sew your decorative rings or send drapery pins.



Pins in a drapery with buckram and hand-sewn rings in a drapery without buckram.

Product quantity (#products): The quantity of products you require. For **draperies**, state **pair(s)** or **panel(s)**. For example, *2 pairs or 2 panels.* Remember to use separate forms for each different product or identical group of products.

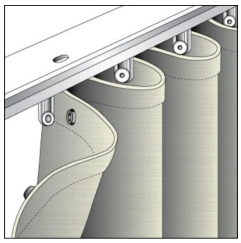
Projection: The distance from the outside edge to the last pleat edge of a drapery heading. Also, for board mounted valances, projection means the depth of the board.

Railroad: To turn a fabric and use its width for the finished length of a valance , sham, cushion or seamless drapery. Typically, sheer fabric comes in 118" width, intended for railroading. Upholstery fabric also often comes with the pattern railroaded because many couches or sofas require a wide expanse of fabric without seams. For this reason, take extra care with pattern direction when choosing an upholstery fabric for a drapery.



Reverse Band: Reverse band is a band cut wider than the over lap and past the first pleat and pillow-cased to the leading edge and lining to prevent the lining from showing from behind. Also can be flipped to the front of the panel to show just a touch of color from behind the leading edge.

Ripplefold Draperies: Ripplefold draperies have a consistent s- curve rippling across the span of the track.The ripples are created by the carriers corded together to create a chosen fullness, creating that consistent wave.



Set In: This means trim, cording or banding is set in to give a curtain number of inch margins from the edge of the drapery sides or bottoms. Same goes for valances and shades.

Shaped band: A shaped band is a contrasting fabric that is cut to shape of seam allowances and then top stitched to the bottom of a shaped valance or shade.

Sheer fabric: See-through fabric; any very light-weight fabric (e.g. chiffon). Usually has an open weave, very thin; diaphanous. Filters light and controls glare. Usually used unlined.

Terms: An Illustrated Glossary

Shirring tape: Shirring tape makes gathering fabric easier. With shirring tape, you can achieve an elegant, even gather for any type of fabric. Shirring tape is often used for drapery and other home purposes like skirts around sinks, tables or other furniture. While it may be used for apparel, keep in mind that it does not stretch.

Shirr: To gather. The installer shirrs rod pocket draperies onto a rod or pole.

Short point-The short point is the shortest spots of a valance or shade.

Side panels: Decorative panels of draperies that hang on each side of a window. Not intended to meet or cover the entire window. When ordering side panels you may omit the face width and simply specify the number of widths of fabric in each panel. We will pleat appropriately.

Silk fabric: You can identify silk fabric by doing the scrunch test. **Genuine silk fabric** will hold its shape almost as if you have molded it into place.



Silk fabric will stay put as if molded.

Silk-like fabrics look like genuine silk but has a high percentage of artificial fibers such as acetate or polyester. Unlike genuine silk, they tend to spring back to a flat, unwrinkled appearance after you scrunch them. **Both extremes** of the fabric characteristics cause our artisans difficulties.



Silk-like fabric springs back to its original shape.

Single hem: A single hem is a hem at the top or bottom of a drapery that has only a half to one inch of the raw edge turned under.

Smocking tape: Decoration along top of drapery panels created by gathering a section of the material into tight pleats and holding them together with parallel stitches in an ornamental pattern.

Snap tape: Snap tape is a practical and easy alternative to push-buttons and traditional snaps. With a few easy seams, you can attach a row of snaps that are secure and easy to use. Snape tape is comply used for ripple fold draperies

Stack Back: Stack Back is knowing how many inches a drapery is going to take up when it is completely opened - when it is ‘stacked back’ to the furthest extent the hardware rod will allow. Stack back therefore depends on two key variables; whether the drape is a one-way draw or center open and what the overall rod width (RW) is. Once you have these two key bits of information you can solve a simple formula for stack back and consider the small nuances that are important.

Style code: A letter-number combination we use for **Quilted bedding.** Don’t forget this important specification on your work order. For example:



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Suede fabric: Suede is a kind of leather that has a smooth, velvety finish because it is manufactured from the underside of the animal skin. The fabric is often created from lambskin, although it can also be crafted from the skin of other animals such as goats, pigs, calves, and even deerA difficult-to-sew upholstery fabric.

Trims with a decorative lip or no lip: We either hand-sew or machine-sew these trims onto the face to allow the whole trim to be seen. We hand-sew these trims to the face of Draperies, Valance tails, pelmets, and Quilted Bedding. Elsewhere we machine-sew. These trims include 1) Various tassel trims: “tassel fringe”, “ball fringe.” 2) Flat trims: “flat braid”, “flat band trim”. 3) Decorative rope trims without a lip. 4) Some bullion fringes that do have a decorative lip.

Trims with a plain lip: We machine-sew these trims into the seam to hide the plain lip. They include: 1) Decorative rope trims with lips. 2) Brush fringe. 3) Bullion fringe (Note: some bullion fringes do have a decorative lip.

Upholstery: A difficult-to-sew fabric intended for furniture upholstery. Especially difficult to sew as drapery products when heavy, thick or with loose threads on the reverse side. Take care with the railroad direction of patterns on some upholstery fabrics.

Vinyl fabric: Vinyl fabric, is a textile made from polyvinyl chloride (PVC) that is often used for clothing, upholstery, and other applications where a durable, water-resistant material is needed. A difficult-to-sew **upholstery fabric**.

Weight Tape: Leaded beaded weight tape is used for add weight to the bottom of draperies. It helps drapery fabric lay better; it's concealed in the bottom hem.



Welt: Cotton cord wrapped with fabric strips sewn together, usually cut on the bias; used in the seam of a drapery or bedding product. Note that historically we used the term *cord* instead of *welt*, but in order to avoid confusion with *decorative cord* and to align ourselves with industry standards, we have adopted the term *welt*. Compare to **decorative rope trim** and **flat welt**.



Wrapped Band: A wrapped band on a drapery is a band that is sewn on the side of a drapery as a side hem and wrapped around to the back of the drapery leading edge so that the lining is not seen from edge.

Tips: Avoiding Unpleasant Surprises

WE FIND OURSELVES *in a challenging business, engaged in the process of creating one-of-a-kind custom window and bed coverings. So take heed of these tips and avoid the unpleasant surprise.*



GENERAL TIPS

Quotes

We are happy to provide a labor and yardage quote for any project. Send us your quote request and we will return your quote quickly, usually on the same day or the following morning.

Duplicating an existing product

When duplicating a special product, send the original product! (Even if the original was recently made.) There are many variables in custom work and we must have the original in order to duplicate the original.

Specify the Product, not the Site Conditions

Please send just the information we need to make your product. Avoid sending extraneous information about window and wall measurements and obstructions. Instead, simply specify the product itself and we will get it right every time!

Hardware in the Workroom

Please send us only the hardware we need to complete your product. For example, don't send finials or brackets with your pole for us to mount a Pole Windsor. This will avoid the possibility of misplaced hardware.



PRODUCT TIPS

Draperies

- Take care when choosing fabrics with horizontal stripes or plaids. Even a very slight and normally acceptable degree of print bias may stand out severely.
- For slightly bias patterns our artisans will re-square the fabric and hem along the pattern.
- We do not normally regulate pleat spacing among multiple pairs (or panels) with different face widths. This does not normally pose a problem, even with draperies for the same room.

Shades

- Expect a "planetarium" effect on blackout-lined shades, especially Flat Roman Shades. The insertion points for the loops that draw up functional shades will show pinpricks of light through the blackout lining.

Valances

- Watch out for color bleed-through when lining in contrasting fabric. If using a light colored face fabric and dark or patterned lining, you may want to use flannel interlining.

Bedspreads and Coverlets

- We finish bedspreads and coverlets (except Reversible) with a turned up hem on the reverse side. This hem makes these products non-reversible. Note: VELVET is NOT suitable for quilting.

Shams

- Interlining a pillow sham sometimes becomes necessary for light and see-through fabrics and some silks.



FABRIC TIPS

Choose fabrics wisely!

Probably the most important variable that affects the success of a product is the choice of fabric. Different fabrics have different characteristics and will therefore perform better in certain products. The following tips are provided to improve the chances of our success together in making one-of-a-kind custom products.

Soft fabrics drape better

Soft-finished fabrics tend to drape better than hard-finished fabrics and will form into draperies and other treatments that tend to require smooth draping. Of course this does not preclude using hard finished fabrics in treatments that are draped, but they will have a more crisp, less smooth look.

Silk fabric

Silk fabric does not “like” steam, but luckily it hand-dresses well in most cases. Remember to interline silk fabric to give it the appropriate body.

Linens & hard-finished chintzes

Linens and hard-finished chintzes tend to wrinkle more than most fabrics. Steaming and dressing down does not help this situation noticeably.

Upholstery fabrics

Upholstery fabrics tend to be more stiff and heavy weight. They will upholster well (products such as couches and chairs), but depending on the heaviness of the fabric, they may not make into draping-type products as well.

Casement and Moire

Loose weave casement fabric and humidity sensitive moire both pose problems. The unstable nature of these fabrics means we cannot guarantee that the length will remain as finished.

New products made from old products

Please appreciate the extra labor and the limitations involved in this process. In order for us to make use of old fabrics or products, we need clean fabric in workable condition. If we have to tear apart old treatments, press out creases, dry-clean, etc., we will quote the appropriate additional charges.

Skimping on yardage

We can often “make it work”, but this can prove very difficult under certain circumstances. We will contact you to get your approval before we take any steps to make the product.

Second quality fabric

We will do our very best with your fabric, but we hold you responsible for you fabric’s flaws, print problems, or dye lot variations.

About color bleed-through

We recommend caution when lining a product in a contrasting fabric when using light colored face fabrics. Frequently, (and especially when lining a lighter fabric on the front with a darker fabric on the back) color bleed-through will turn the face fabric a potentially undesirable color. However, you can avoid color bleed-through by interlining the product. We will contact you to discuss options.

Bias prints

Bias prints, or prints which do not run perpendicular to the selvage, pose a special challenge. We either have to not match the pattern and hide the seam as best we can or make the product out of square. Take special care to avoid such fabrics.

Dye lot Variances

Fabrics vary in color according to dye lots. Many problems arise from trying to work with fabrics from different dye lots. Ideally, order all of the fabric you need at the same time so that we can manufacture from one dye lot.