## Fabrication

1. The illustration below shows hook placement when making wave fold draperies using our wave fold tape, hooks and connecting chains.
2. Fold down a 1 " hem at the top and pin the wave fold tape in place, leaving a $1 / 4$ " header at the top. Sew a row of stitching across the top and bottom of the wave fold tape.

3. To attach hooks to the wave fold tape, turn them upside down and insert from the bottom of the loop. Use chains to connect every other pair of hooks; the $1^{\text {st }}$ and $2^{\text {nd }}$ hook, $3^{\text {rd }}$ and $4^{\text {th }}$ hook etc. (not $2^{\text {nd }}$ and $3^{\text {rd }}$ hook), all the way across the panel.
4. Put the first hook approximately $2^{\prime \prime}$ from each end. Put the next hook at $6^{\prime \prime}$, then 3 ". Repeat the $6^{\prime \prime}$ and $3^{\prime \prime}$ spacing across the rest of the panel. Remember that you must have an even number of hooks. This panel at $46^{\prime \prime}$ wide is typically the smallest size. Two of these panels would often be used on standard $30 "-48^{\prime \prime}$ windows.

5. After adding the $3^{\prime \prime}$ connecting chains to the hooks at the $6^{\prime \prime}$ spacings, those spaces also become $3^{\prime \prime}$. So, instead of having 5) $6^{\prime \prime}$ spaces and 4) $3^{\prime \prime}$ spaces, you end up with 9) 3 " spaces or a maximum of 27 " in coverage for this panel. This equates to approximately $60 \%$ or 1.6 fullness. If you use this 46 " panel to only cover $23^{\prime \prime}$ instead of 27 ", you have $100 \%$ or double fullness. Batons (if used) can be attached to the first carrier on the leading edge of the panel.

6. To make wider panels, you must add to the flat panel width in $9^{\prime \prime}$ increments (a $6^{\prime \prime}$ and $3^{\prime \prime}$ spacing, keeping an even number of hooks). The chart below gives you the maximum coverage that any single panel will cover after the connecting chains are added (panel coverage).

| Flat width | Panel coverage | Hooks | Chains | Approx. stack |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 46 | 27 | 10 | 5 | 8 |
| 55 | 33 | 12 | 6 | $91 / 2$ |
| 64 | 39 | 14 | 7 | 11 |
| 73 | 45 | 16 | 8 | $121 / 4$ |
| 82 | 51 | 18 | 9 | $131 / 2$ |
| 91 | 57 | 20 | 10 | 15 |
| 100 | 63 | 22 | 11 | $161 / 4$ |
| 109 | 69 | 24 | 12 | $171 / 2$ |
| 118 | 81 | 26 | 13 | 19 |
| 127 | 87 | 28 | 14 | $201 / 2$ |
| 136 | 99 | 30 | 15 | 22 |
| 145 | 105 | 32 | 16 | $231 / 2$ |
| 154 | 111 | 36 | 17 | 25 |
| 163 | 117 | 38 | 19 | $261 / 2$ |
| 172 | 123 | 40 | 20 | $27 / 4$ |
| 181 | 129 | 42 | 21 | 29 |
| 190 | 135 | 44 | 22 | 30 |
| 199 | 141 | 46 | 24 | $313 / 4$ |
| 208 | 147 | 50 | 25 | 33 |
| 217 | 226 |  |  |  |

Examples:
Track width of 84 ", using 2 panels to create a "split draw". Each panel covers $1 / 2$ the rod or 42 ". Use 2 of the $73^{\prime \prime}$ flat width panels at a minimum. For more fullness, $82^{\prime \prime}$ flat panels could be made.

Track width of 125 ", using 1 panel to create a "one way draw". The panel covers 125 " so the flat width is 199 " at a minimum. The 208 " $217^{\prime \prime}$ or $226^{\prime \prime}$ panels could be made to create more fullness.

