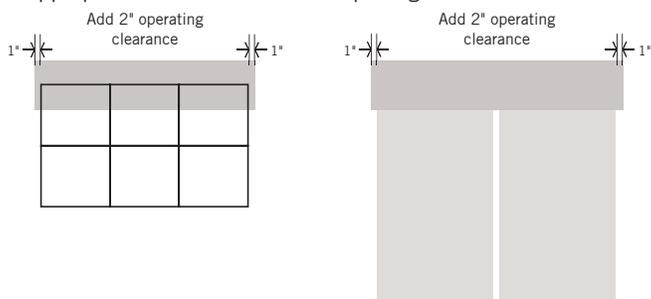
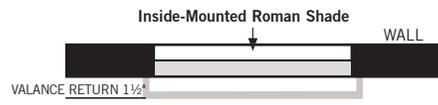
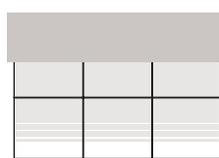


VALANCE MEASURING INSTRUCTIONS

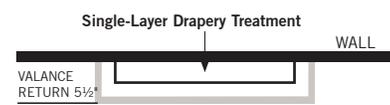
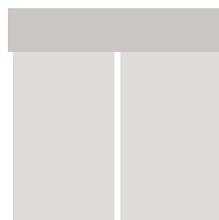
STEP 1 Measure the width: Valance width is usually determined by the inside width required to accommodate whatever the valance is to be mounted over, plus whatever is required for operating or bracket clearance. When determining the width, measure the window or undertreatment the valance will be mounted over, and add at least 2" for clearance. Add any additional overlap appropriate for the scale of the opening or other architectural detail.



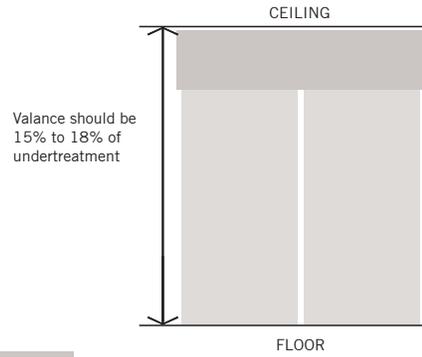
Inside-Mounted Roman Shade



Single-Layer Drapery Treatment



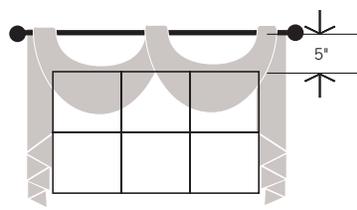
STEP 2 Measure the height: Valance height is mostly determined by the scale of the window or undertreatment the valance is intended to cover. Generally, about 15% to 18% of the height of the undertreatment, or the distance from the top of the valance to the floor, is about right. Much more than this and the valance will appear top-heavy, much less and it will appear to be too small in relation to the overall height of the treatment. Be sure there is enough height so that the valance can be mounted at least 2" above any moulding or window to allow for mounting brackets.



SCARF VALANCE: The width of a Scarf Valance is simply the sum of the area to cover and the height of both tails. This is all you will need for ordering purposes.



POLE SWAG VALANCE: When measuring for a Pole Swag Valance, allow for the valance to be mounted at least 5" above the opening so that the top of the opening cannot be seen behind the top of the valance.



STEP 3 Determine the valance return size: Valance return size (depth) is determined by the projection of the undertreatment the valance is to cover. The chart below gives the minimum return requirements for most situations in which you will be using a valance.

UNDERTREATMENT	VALANCE RETURN
Window with no undertreatment or Window with inside mount undertreatment	1 1/2" return
1" mini-blind	2 1/2"
2" mini-blind	3 1/2"
2 1/2" mini-blind	3 1/2"
3 1/2" vertical blind	5 1/2"
Cellular shade	2 1/2"
Cellular shade, double cell	3 1/2"
Rollstar shade	3 1/2"
Roman or balloon shade on 1 1/2" headrail	3 1/2"
Roman or balloon shade on 2 1/2" headrail	5 1/2"
Roman or balloon shade on 3 1/2" headrail	5 1/2"
Single-layer drapery	5 1/2"
Two-layer drapery	7 1/2"

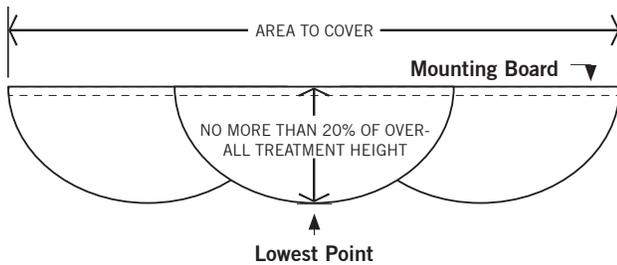
Take-Up Allowance For Valances				
	DECORATIVE ROD DIAMETER			
	3/4"	1 3/8"	1 1/2"	2"
(POCKET SIZE)	1 1/2	2 3/4	3	4
(Height of a given valance will be reduced by the amount shown below.)				
VALANCE STYLE				
Rod Pocket Valance	1/2	7/8	1	1 1/8
Tab Top Valance	1/2	5/8	5/8	1
Camisole Valance	1/2	5/8	5/8	1

SWAG AND CASCADE VALANCES

MEASURING INSTRUCTIONS

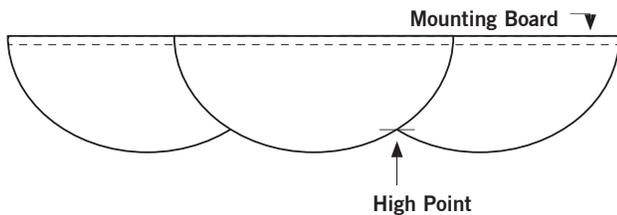
STEP 1 Determine the Mounting Board width, or Area to Cover

STEP 2 Determine the Height of the Swag: Generally, the lowest part of a swag in a swag and cascade treatment should be no more than about 20% or less from the top of the mounting board than the overall height from the top of the swag to the floor. More than this will cause the treatment to appear top heavy. Less than this will appear to be too small in relation to the overall height. As an example, the lowest point of a swag, when used with a 96" floor-to-ceiling drapery treatment, should be approximately 18" to 19".



If you are trying to cover the top of the opening behind the swag, you will want to consider the “high point” of the swag. The depth of the mounting board will affect this consideration. The further the swag treatment is from the wall, and the closer you are, the higher the high point of the swag will appear to be. This is a “trade-off” situation in which the best you will be able to do is to hide the top of the window from most vantage points, but not all (see table and illustration below).

HIGH POINT TABLE (For our standard swag and cascade valances)								
		SWAG HEIGHT						
		12"	14"	16"	18"	20"	22"	24"
APPROXIMATE HIGH POINT	6"	8"	10"	11"	12"	13"	14"	14"
	to 7"	to 9"	to 11"	to 12"	to 13"	to 14"	to 15"	



STEP 3 Determine the Height of the Cascades:

A good rule of thumb is to make the cascades in a swag and cascade treatment a little more than double the height of the swags. As an example, about 40" to 43" is a good height for the cascades in a 96" floor-to-ceiling drapery treatment with a swag height of 18" to 19". However, cascades are often made longer, sometimes even floor-to-ceiling height. These are design choices that depend on the situation, and on what your customer wants.