

EA Window

CURTAIN PANEL FAQs

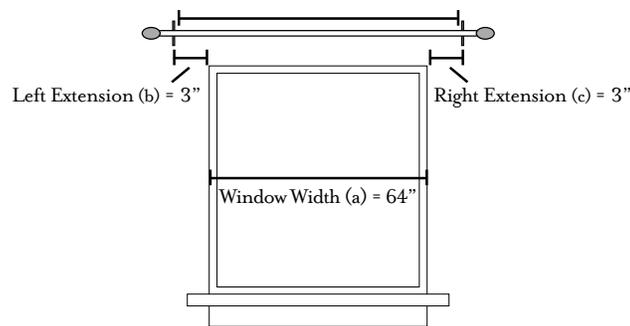
This document includes frequently asked questions (FAQs) regarding curtain panels and how to determine which size and style of panel to order. Contact Eastern Accents Customer Service at 800.397.4556 for more information.

1. How wide do my curtain panels need to be?

First, decide whether you want your curtain panels to be functional (able to open and close) or stationary. **Note:** Each finished width of an Eastern Accents drapery panel (both pleated and flat styles) covers approximately 20".

For stationary panels:

Stationary panels are decorative and will not open or close. Common stationary panel types include rod pocket styles (threaded on a drapery pole). In general, stationary panels look best if they are at least $\frac{1}{4}$ of the bracket to bracket measurement per panel. To determine panel width for stationary panels, refer to the Window Illustration and the Bracket to Bracket Measurement Example below.



Window Illustration

Bracket to Bracket Measurement Example									
Window Width (a)	+	Left Extension (b)	+	Right Extension (c)	=	Bracket to Bracket Measurement	Divide by 4	=	Stationary Panel Width
64"	+	Minimum of 3"	+	Minimum of 3"	=	70"	$70"/4$	=	17.5"

* Stationary Panel Width should always be rounded up to a full width.

For functional panels:

Functional panels can be opened and closed. Common functional panel types include pleated styles, rod pocket styles hung as a flat panel on a pole and rings, tab top styles, and grommet styles. To determine the width for functional panels, refer to the Functional Panel Measurement Example below. If using pleated panels, this example will determine your panel width. If you want to use a flat panel style such as a grommet panel or a rod pocket panel hung on rings, complete the Functional Panel Measurement Example, then complete the Fullness Example to determine your flat panel width. **Note:** Box pleat, goblet pleat, single pleat, and inverted pleat styles do not stack back well and are not recommended for use with traverse rods.

Functional Panel Measurement Example (for Pleated Styles)															
Window Width	+	Left Extension (Min. 3")	+	Right Extension (Min. 3")	=	Left Overlap (if desired)	+	Right Overlap (if desired)	+	Left Return (if desired)	+	Right Return (if desired)	=	Overall Finished Width	Divide Finished Width by # of Panels Desired
120"	+	3"	+	3"	=	3.5"	+	3.5"	+	3.5"	+	3.5"	=	140"	$140"/2 = 70"$

Fullness Example (for Flat Styles)			
Overall Finished Width	Multiplied by 2.5 (standard fullness)	=	Flat Panel Width
140"	$140" \times 2.5$	=	350"
			$350"/2 = 175"$

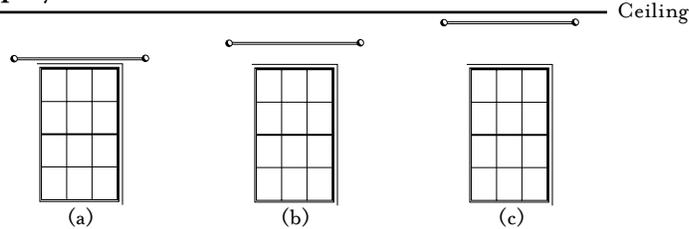
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2. How do I determine the length of my curtain panels?

Prior to determining the length of your curtain panels, you need to know where the drapery pole will be located in relation to the top of the window, as well as the diameter of the pole you will be using. To determine the length of your curtain panels, use the steps outlined below.

Drapery Pole Placement



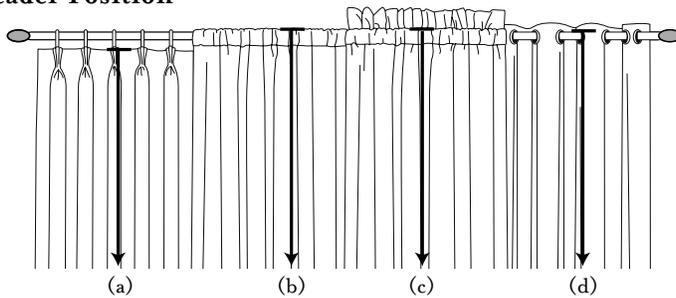
Low (a): Slightly above the window casing.

Halfway (b): Between the window casing and the ceiling.

High (c): Close to the ceiling.

Step A. Measure the distance from the top of the drapery pole to the floor. **Note:** If using a curtain panel style with drapery pins and rings (pinch pleat styles or rod pocket style hung as a flat panel on pole and rings), you need to deduct the ring hang from the measurement. (Refer to the Ring Hang Chart below.)

Header Position



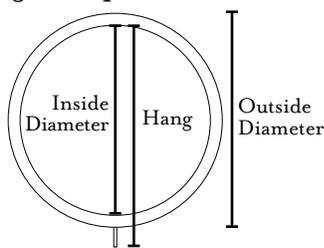
Pleated Panel Length (a): From the top of the panel to the floor.

Rod Pocket Panel Length (b): From the top of the pole to the floor.

Rod Pocket with Header Panel Length (c): From the top of the pole to the floor (length does not include header).

Grommet Panel Length (d): From the top of the grommet (or pole) to the floor.

Ring Example



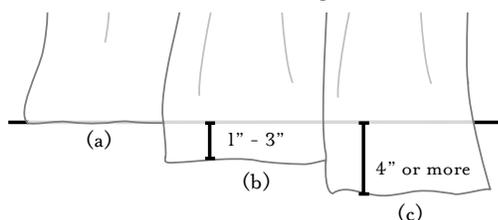
Ring Hang Chart				
EA Ring Type	Outside Diameter	Inside Diameter	Hang	Accommodates up to
Gemelina	3.5"	2.5"	3.5"	2" diameter pole
Metallique	2"	1.75"	2.25"	1" diameter pole

Step B. If using a rod pocket style curtain panel, you need to add the drapery pole take up (refer to the Drapery Pole Take Up Chart below) to the measurement you obtained in Step A.

Drapery Pole Take Up Chart		
Drapery Pole Type	Drapery Pole Take Up	Pocket Size
1" Diameter Metallique Pole	.75"	3"
2" Diameter Wood Pole	1.5"	4.5"

Step C. Add any additional length you desire for "breaking" or "puddling" to the measurement you obtained in Step A or B. Common lengths for curtain panels are described and pictured below:

Common Curtain Panel Lengths



Graze (a): Exact length, so the curtain panel just touches the floor.

Break or Drag (b): One to three inches of extra length so the panel spills slightly onto the floor.

Puddle (c): Four or more inches of extra length so the panel "puddles" on the floor.

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GLOSSARY

- Box Pleat:** A box pleat is a fold of cloth sewn into place to create fullness. Box pleats are evenly spaced and stitched. **Note:** We do not recommend using a box pleat curtain panel style with a traverse rod because box pleat panels do not stack back well.
- Bracket to Bracket:** The bracket to bracket measurement refers to the outside width of a window, plus the left and right extensions.
- Break:** A break or drag is the extra length of a curtain panel—typically 1”–3”—so the panel spills slightly onto the floor beneath the window.
- Buckram:** Buckram is a stiff fabric (usually made of cotton), used for reinforcing curtain panel headers.
- Cartridge Pleat Curtain:** A cartridge pleat panel has approximately 1 ½” diameter pleats with cardboard tubes inserted in the pleats to stabilize and maintain the shape of the pleats.
- Center Draw:** Center draw refers to a pair of curtains that draw open and closed exactly at a window’s center point.
- Center Support:** A center support is a bracket used to support the center of a drapery pole or rod. It prevents the rod from sagging in the middle.
- Decorative Rods:** Decorative rods are curtain rods used for the purpose of decorating and are meant to be seen rather than concealed.
- Drapability:** Drapability refers to how well a fabric can flow or fall into folds in an attractive manner.
- Drapery:** Drapery refers to a fabric window covering.
- Drapery Pins:** Drapery pins are metal pins used to fasten curtains to a drapery rod. They are inserted in curtain pleats and hook to a traverse carrier or café rod.
- End Brackets:** End brackets are the two supporting grips which hold a curtain rod to the wall or ceiling and affect projection.
- Extension:** An extension is the distance between the edge of the window moulding and the bracket location. We recommend using a minimum 3” extension.
- Fasteners:** Fasteners are toggle or molly bolts and are fastened to hollow walls to support window treatments.
- Finial:** A finial is a decorative end piece on a drapery pole or decorative traverse rod. A finial is also called a pole end.
- Finished Length:** Finished length refers to the length of curtains after they have been made.
- Finished Width:** Finished width refers to the width of curtain panels after they have been made. **Note:** The finished width for all Eastern Accents single width panels (both pleated and flat styles with a standard 2.5 fullness) is approximately 20”.
- Fullness:** Fullness refers to the proportion of the finished width of a valance or curtain to the width of the mounting board or drapery pole. The most common fullness is 2.5, which indicates the length of the mounting board or drapery rod is multiplied times 2.5 to obtain the finished width of the valance or curtain panel.
- Functional Curtains:** Functional curtains can be opened and closed. Common styles include grommet, pleated, and rod pocket hung as a flat panel on pole and rings.
- Goblet Pleats:** Goblet pleats are pleats that have a padded top edge that is pushed out in a goblet-type shape. These pleats are similar to pinch pleats. **Note:** We do not recommend using a goblet pleat panel with a traverse rod because goblet pleat panels do not stack back well.
- Graze:** Graze refers to a curtain panel that is the exact length from the drapery rod to the floor, so the panel just touches the floor.
- Grommet Curtain:** A grommet curtain is a flat curtain panel with grommets attached along the top, which allow it to be threaded on a drapery pole.
- Heading or Header:** A heading or header is the folded, usually stiffened, portion across the top of a curtain panel.
- Holdback:** A holdback is a decorative piece of hardware that holds curtains back from the sides of a window.
- Inside Mount:** Inside mount refers to installing a window treatment inside a window frame.
- Installation:** Installation refers to the process of placing and setting a window treatment.
- Interlining:** Interlining is the layer of fabric (Eastern Accents uses cotton flannel) in a curtain panel between the outer decorative fabric and the lining.
- Inverted Pleat:** An inverted pleat curtain features pleats constructed of a reversed box pleat that causes a fabric’s fullness to turn inward. **Note:** We do not recommend using an inverted pleat style with a traverse rod because inverted pleat panels do not stack back well.
- Lining:** Lining is the fabric backing of an item such as a pillow or curtain panel.

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GLOSSARY

- Multi-Draw:** Multi-draw refers to a simultaneous opening and closing of several curtains on one rod at the same time.
- One-Way Draw:** One-way draw refers to single curtain panels designed to open and close in only one direction.
- Outside Mount:** Outside mount refers to installing a window treatment outside a window frame, on the wall.
- Overlap:** An overlap is the amount of fabric that extends beyond the final pleat from each panel in the center of a window. For functional panels, an overlap prevents light from entering between panels. A traverse rod will always need a 3.5" overlap. **Note:** Eastern Accents's ready-made panels include a standard 2" overlap and return, and Eastern Accents's custom drapery panels include a 3 1/2" overlap and return (for decorative rod and rings only).
- Parisian Pleat Curtain:** A Parisian pleat curtain features pleats constructed of 3 smaller, equal pleats sewn together at the top, creating a formal look.
- Pencil Pleat Curtain:** A pencil pleat curtain features pleats formed by sewing a special drapery tape to the back of a panel and drawing the fabric together with strings to create a column of tightly packed folds.
- Pinch Pleats:** Pinch pleats are pleats in which the basic pleat is divided into two or three smaller, equal pleats sewn (pinched) together at the bottom of the buckram.
- Projection:** Projection refers to the part of a curtain rod that returns to the wall from the front of the rod.
- Puddle:** Puddle refers to extra length of a curtain panel—typically four or more inches—so the panel spills onto the floor beneath the window.
- Railroaded (RR):** Railroaded refers to a fabric with a pattern or grain that runs across the roll horizontally, from selvage to selvage.
- Return:** A return is fabric at the outside ends of curtain panels that covers the space between a drapery pole and the wall. This measurement will be the same as the projection measurement on the bracket. We recommend using a return for improved insulation and to prevent light from entering around the sides of the panels.
- Rod:** A rod or pole is a device from which curtains are hung.
- Rod Pocket:** A rod pocket style curtain panel includes a hollow sleeve in the top of the curtain through which a rod is inserted.
- Rod Pocket with Header:** A rod pocket with header includes a hollow sleeve in the top of the curtain through which a rod is inserted, and features several inches of decorative fabric above the top of the rod.
- Rod Width:** Rod width is the measurement between the end of a bracket to the end of the other bracket, including the stackback and window width.
- Single Pleat Curtain:** A single pleat curtain features pleats constructed of small, individual pleats, tucked between box pleats. **Note:** We do not recommend using a single pleat panel with a traverse rod because single pleat panels do not stack back well.
- Stackback:** The stackback is the area required for curtains when they are completely open.
- Stationary Curtains:** Stationary panels are decorative and do not open or close. Common styles include rod pocket and rod pocket with header (threaded on a pole).
- Tab Top Curtain:** Tab top curtains are flat panel curtains that feature a number of narrow strips of fabric attached to the top of the panel, to allow them to be hung from drapery poles. The narrow strips of fabric may either be loops through which a drapery pole may be threaded, or long ties that may be tied in knots to secure the panel to a drapery pole.
- Toggle Bolt:** A toggle bolt is a nut with wings which close for passage through a small hole and spring open after passing through the hole to keep the bolt from slipping back through.
- Traverse Rod:** A traverse rod is a curtain rod that is operated by a cord and pulley.
- Up the Roll (UTR):** Up the roll refers to a fabric with a pattern or grain that runs up the roll vertically, parallel to the selvages.
- Valance:** A valance is a horizontal decorative fabric treatment used at the top of a curtain.
- Wall Fasteners:** Wall fasteners are toggle or molly bolts that fasten to hollow walls and support window treatments.
- Width:** Width refers to a measurement of fabric as it comes off a fabric roll. Several widths of fabric are sewn together to make a curtain panel.
- Window Width:** Window width is the distance from outside window casing to outside window casing.