

Window Treatments Tips & Tricks

1. Use tissue paper or a scrap piece of the face fabric in the top of **Goblet Pleats** to make them shape correctly. Another idea is to cut a short piece of 2'' wide buckram, roll it up, and insert it in the goblet.
2. To **determine the best lining** to use, first consider the fabric content of the face fabric. Determine what lining you like working with and what best serves your needs.
3. To determine the **best size Sausage Bead Weight** (LW79-LW86), consider the length of the sheer panels. The longer the panel, the heavier the weight you need to use to control the drape of the panels.
4. To **load your Pinsetter** (PS10/D), first remove the plunger from the back of the pinsetter and pull the spring back until it locks. Load the pins according to the diagram on the end of the plunger (remove the plastic piece keeping the pins on the straw) and leave the straw in the pins. Make sure the pins are not crossed when sliding the loaded plunger in the pinsetter (remove the straw when plunger is inserted).
5. If a customer has a **traverse rod** that needs a few glides replaced, go ahead and replace all of them. If a few have broken, others will soon. Make one trip as a service call; this way you won't have to make multiple service calls to your customer.
6. **When hanging stationary panels** under a cornice or valance, use the Notched Right-Angle Pin Strip (HS210). Attach it to the underside of the dustboard and hang the panels on it. The finished length will need to be longer since they go all the way up to the dustboard. The advantage is that you only have to install the angle irons for the top treatment, which saves installation time in the customer's home. In addition, the Notched Right-Angle Pin Strip costs less than most rods.
7. To determine if the **projection of your Swing Door Top Treatment Kit** (MP20 kit) is within spec, start by imagining a "wedge", and the wall is the long side of the 90 degree angle. The short side of the 90 degree angle is the projection of your treatment from the wall. The point at the long end of the wedge is the door hinge and the point at the short end is the swing door hinge. The longer wedge is the distance between the door hinge and the swing door hinge. Example: If your treatment projection is 3.5'' (the short side) and the distance of the swing door hinge block is 5'' from the door hinge, the distance between the two hinges is 6'' (the long side). If your projection increases, the distance on the wall from the door hinge will need to decrease (the long side). A diagram of this is in the instructions for the MP20 and can be found on our website.

8. Many types of treatments can be used with the **Swing Door Top Treatment Kit** (MP20).
Most soft treatments can be used, as well as hard cornices. With soft treatments, you will have a hidden cornice under the treatment to attach to the door and mount the treatment on. Some soft treatments on French Doors will take creative thinking to make them look like one treatment. For French Doors, carry the treatment over to the other door using a Valance Hook Strip (HS200) as a bridge. On the opening side of the swing door box, put a small piece long enough to carry the treatment over and make it look like one wide treatment when the door is closed. Try to use designs with horns or tails, providing a break where the treatment can separate and open.
9. To **remove Fringe Adhesive** (FA10-FA32) from fabric before its dried, remove as much as possible with a cotton cloth. Quickly go back over the area with rubbing alcohol to remove excess adhesive on the fabric. Make sure you test on a scrap piece of fabric first. Once fringe adhesive dries, removal will be virtually impossible.
10. To cover cornices, **Polyester cornice board padding** (PA27/18, PA27/36) has several advantages over foam. It is cleaner, easier to cut, won't break down over time, retains shape, and works when covering the face and returns of the cornice box.