at centre, and a flat or ribbon wire sewn on at folded edges; this is joined into a round and covered with a crossway piece of velvet, pulled over, and slip-stitched (Fig. 4, left side Diag. XLIII.).

Bandeau for ‘Tilting’ Hat at side.—The bandeau used for ‘tilting’ hat at side is made in buckram, and is generally straight at top edge and sloped from \( \frac{1}{2} \) in. at ends to 1 in. or more at centre of bottom edge. The \textit{wrap} or join of fine wire is always put at straight or top edge.

Bandeau for back of Hat.—When required for tilting the back of a hat the bandeau is shaped to leave small ears on either side and covered with two pieces shaped as the bandeau and slip-stitched together at the edges, or as Diag. III., Fig. 1, when the cache-peigne would cover the stitches.

Bandeaux for Light Hats, as those made of Chiffon.—When bandeaux are required for hats composed of light material, as tulle or chiffon, they are invariably made of stiff net, and instead of being covered with velvet the wire is simply bound with sarcenet ribbon.

VELVET TRIMMINGS

Velvet Folds.—French folds are made with crossway widths, and must be on the exact
bias if good results are to be obtained. When making the simple rouleau (Fig. 2, Diag. III.) the material should be cut twice the width it is intended to be when finished. The way of making it is to draw the cut edges together. This fold is often used for neatening the wire around straw brims, or as trimmings for side-band of hat crowns.

**Double or French Folds.**—The width required to make a double or French fold is exactly twice

![Diagram III.](image)

and a half as much again as it is required to be when finished, plus \( \frac{1}{2} \) in. for turning. The top cut edge is folded down exactly the depth it is intended the fold shall be when finished; the bottom cut edge is turned in \( \frac{1}{2} \) in. and folded up half way onto top fold and then secured to, not through, it. This fold is often used as a centre one on brims of the Turban and Toreador type, also for bonnet strings when a good match in ribbon or ribbon velvet is not procurable.
'Points' and 'Ears' of Velvet.—Points of Velvet are generally made by folding down half the slanting selvedge of a crossway piece, pile upon pile, as in the preliminary preparation of a Velvet Rosette (Diag. I., Fig. 2), only in this case the point formation is retained. The tiny point of velvet is secured at its cut edge to the wrong side of the larger piece by under-hemming stitch (Fig. 3, left side of Diag. XLIII.), and the sides of the point are then finished by making a tiny rouleau hem, which is secured to back of velvet by slip-hemming stitch (Fig. 5, Diag. XLIII.).

Velvet Ears are made by taking two corner pieces from a crossway width, fitting one to the other pile to pile, stitching together two sides, and turning them right side out.

HEMMING VELVET

Preparing Velvet for Folds.—Widths of bias velvet intended for loops and bows are generally neatened by turning down the cut edges twice to form a narrow rouleau hem; the cut edges of widths of velvet for twists, etc., are only turned down once, and then under hem-stitched to the back of the velvet width.