**Calculate Yardage for Table Coverings**

NOTE: If the table size varies from the chart below, refer to FIG A.

**WOF = Width of Fabric**

**ROUND TABLECLOTH:**
- Measure the diameter of the table.
- Measure drop.
- Calculate yardage required:
  - Add diameter
  - Plus 2 times the drop
  - Plus 1" for hem
  - Equals fabric cut length
- (Use 2 or 3 lengths of fabric if cut length is greater than WOF).
- Divide by 36 for total yardage.

**SQUARE OR RECTANGULAR TABLECLOTH:**
- Measure the width of the table runner.
- Measure the drop.
- Calculate yardage required:
  - Add length
  - Plus 2 times the drop
  - Plus 1" for hem
  - Equals fabric cut length
- (Use 2 or 3 lengths of fabric if cut length is greater than WOF).
- Divide by 36 for total yardage.

**TRIM AMOUNT**
- Plus 1" for hem +____________
- Plus 2 times the drop +____________
- Add diameter +____________

**YARDAGE & TRIM CHART FOR A STANDARD ROUND TABLECLOTH**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table Diameter</th>
<th>Yardage Amount for a 10&quot; Drop</th>
<th>Trim Amount for a 10&quot; Drop</th>
<th>Yardage Amount for a 30&quot; Drop</th>
<th>Trim Amount for a 30&quot; Drop</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>45&quot;</td>
<td>54&quot;</td>
<td>45&quot; or 54&quot;</td>
<td>8 yds</td>
<td>10 yds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30&quot;</td>
<td>2½ yds</td>
<td>4½ yds</td>
<td>5 yds</td>
<td>7½ yds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24&quot;</td>
<td>3 yds</td>
<td>5½ yds</td>
<td>6½ yds</td>
<td>9½ yds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21&quot;</td>
<td>4 yds</td>
<td>7½ yds</td>
<td>8½ yds</td>
<td>12½ yds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18&quot;</td>
<td>1½ yds</td>
<td>4½ yds</td>
<td>10½ yds</td>
<td>15½ yds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16&quot;</td>
<td>3½ yds</td>
<td>7½ yds</td>
<td>13½ yds</td>
<td>18½ yds</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TIPS FOR CHOOSING TABLE COVERING FABRICS**

- Cotton & cotton-blend solids or prints are best-suited for table coverings.
- Layer coordinating prints & solids to create a custom look for your room.
- Selecting Upholstery Fabric

Selecting Upholstery Fabric

- If furniture is exposed to direct sunlight, choose outdoor or sunlight-resistant fabrics to reduce fading or close draperies during the brightest hours of the day.
- Selecting Fabrics for Home Office
- Table runner:
  - Measure the drop.
  - Measure the width of the table runner.
  - Measure the drop.
  - Calculate yardage required.
  - Add length
  - Plus 2 times the drop
  - Plus 1" for hem
  - Equals fabric cut length.
  - Divide by 36 for total yardage.

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FREE calculator guide

Selecting Upholstery Fabric

- Fabric should complement your room’s style and decor. Fabric used should be appropriate to the room setting.
- If furniture is in an active space, like a family room, select colors or patterns that disguise wear. If furniture is in an active space, the fabric can get marked or scuffed. Choose a fabric that is easy to care for.
- If furniture is in an active space, the fabric can get marked or scuffed. Choose a fabric that is easy to care for.
- Upholstery Fabric Abrasion Grade:
  - Double Rubs: 15,000-29,000
  - Light Upholstery Fabrics: 30,000+
How to Measure a Window

1. **Use a metal tape measure.** Never assume all windows are the same. Measure each window individually.

2. **Measure a plain traverse rod** from the top of the rod to the point the draperies will end to determine the finished length.

3. **Measure a decorator rod** from the eye of the ring to the point the draperies will end to determine the finished length.

4. **Measure floor-length draperies** to within 1/2" of the carpeting.

5. **Sheers** installed under draperies should be 1" shorter than the over drapery.

6. **Length of short draperies** should be 4" longer than the bottom of the window.

7. **Allow 7" for overlap on a traverse rod.**

8. **Allow 18" for return & overlap on a double traverse rod.**

9. **Typical hem allowance** is 8" (4" doubled).

10. **Typical header allowance** is 8" (4" doubled). Amount of fabric required is related to type of pleating tape & application method to be used.

11. **For rod pocket without heading,** add amount equal to the diameter of the rod, plus 1/2" to turn under, plus 1/4-" 1" for ease. Amount of ease depends on thickness of the fabric & rod size. Lightweight fabrics require less ease; larger rods require more.

**SELECTING DRAPERY FABRIC**

- Drapery & upholstery fabrics differ in weight & durability. Upholstery fabrics are more tightly woven, generally heavy & fabric-backed. Drapery fabrics are softer & tend to fall in folds. Multipurpose solids & prints are great choices for draperies.

- **Sheers** are filmy, translucent fabrics with a soft sheen, used for window treatments only. Can use sheers alone as a decorative option, but they won’t ensure privacy when room is lit from inside.

**CALCULATE YARDAGE FOR SOLID DRAPERIES**

**STEP 1:**
- Finished length
- Plus hems
- Plus headings
- Equals cut length

**STEP 2:**
- Number of repeats on 1 panel
- Cut length (Step 1)
- Divide by number of inches in 1 repeat
- Equals number repeats in the cut length

**STEP 3:**
- Overall adjusted cut length:
- Length of 1 repeat
- Multiply by number of repeats in cut length (Step 2)
- Equals overall adjusted cut length

**STEP 4:**
- Determine finished width:
- Face width of rod
- Plus overlap + returns
- Equals finished width

**STEP 5:**
- Determine drapery fullness:
- Desired fullness
- Multiply by fullness (Step 5)

**STEP 6:**
- Determine number of panels:
- Finished width (Step 4)
- Multiply by fullness (Step 5) x
- Equals total overall inches

**STEP 7:**
- Overall yardage for 1 window:
- Equals total yardage for 1 window

**NOTE:** Always round measurements up to next highest whole number.

**CALCULATE YARDAGE FOR PRINT DRAPERIES**

**STEP 1:**
- Cut length (Step 1)

**STEP 2:**
- Number of  repeats on 1 panel.
- Divide by number of inches
- Equals overall adjusted cut length

**STEP 3:**
- Overall cut length:
- Divide by fabric width

**STEP 4:**
- Determine finished width:
- Face width of rod
- Plus overlap + returns
- Equals finished width

**STEP 5:**
- Determine drapery fullness:
- Desired fullness
- Multiply by fullness (Step 5)

**STEP 6:**
- Determine number of panels:
- Finished width (Step 4)
- Multiply by fullness (Step 5) x
- Equals total overall inches

**STEP 7:**
- Overall yardage for 1 window:
- Equals total yardage for 1 window

**NOTE:** Always round measurements up to next highest whole number.

**CALCULATE ADDITIONAL YARDAGE FOR PATTERNED FABRIC:**

**STEP 1:**
- Overall adjusted cut length:
- Divide by fabric width

**STEP 2:**
- Determine finished width:
- Face width of rod
- Plus overlap + returns
- Equals finished width

**STEP 3:**
- Determine drapery fullness:
- Desired fullness
- Multiply by fullness (Step 5)

**STEP 4:**
- Determine number of panels:
- Finished width (Step 4)
- Multiply by fullness (Step 5) x
- Equals total overall inches

**STEP 5:**
- Overall yardage for 1 window:
- Equals total yardage for 1 window

**NOTE:** Always round measurements up to next highest whole number.

**DRAPERY FABRIC FACTS:**

- **Cotton sateen** displays subtle shine & softness.
- **Cotton** has an organic, natural appearance with less sheen.
- **Blends** weave natural fibers with synthetic fibers for more durability, colorfastness & wrinkle-resistance.
- **Voile** is a light, semitransparent cotton, rayon, silk, or wool.
- **Coated fabrics** have backing to block out light. Strongly recommended for draperies.

**SELECTING BEDDING FABRIC**

- Cotton, silk, flax & wool enhance the natural beauty of bedding. Their absorbency & porosity makes natural fiber bed linens respond to changes in temperature & humidity, for comfort in every sleeping environment. Dry cleaning is recommended.

- **Viscose, Tencel®**, Modal® & rayon are man-made from natural raw materials. Bed linens made from artificial fibers have many of the same qualities of natural fiber linens & are more durable. They are extremely absorbent, have a soft, silky hand, can be dyed to vibrant colors & some may have inherent antibacterial properties.

- **Polyester, acrylic & nylon** are man-made fibers, produced from petrochemicals. Fabrics woven from these fibers can be dyed with more vibrant colors than those used on natural fiber fabrics. Bedding made from synthetic fibers resist wrinkling.

- Successful blends combine two or more different fibers to bring out the qualities of each. e.g., a cotton/linen blend sheet will exhibit the crisp texture & natural luster of linen, with the improved strength & reduced shrinkage of cotton.

**CALCULATE YARDAGE FOR DUVET COVER:**

Refer to Diagram M for measuring.
Use standard comforter measurements or measure actual comforter add 1" seam allowance to width & length. Use same measurement for top & lining.

- Determine number of cut lengths required.
- Divide the total width by the fabric width (54")
- Determine total yards.
- Times total length of duvet x
- Equals total inches needed
- Divide total inches by 36 =
- Equals total yardage

**CALCULATE ADDITIONAL YARDAGE FOR PATTERNED FABRIC:**

**STEP 1:**
- Total number of lengths
- Multiply by repeat inches x
- Divide by 36

**CALCULATE YARDAGE FOR THROW BEDSPREAD**

Refer to Diagram M for measuring.
Measure from edge to edge across mattress (A)
Measure from top of mattress to 1/2" from floor (C) x2
Add 4" for hem
Add 14" for pillow tack-in & 2" for hem

- Determine how many cut lengths are needed by dividing the total width by the fabric width (54")
- Determine total yards needed.
- Times total length of throw x
- Equals total inches needed
- Divide by 36 =

- Equals total yardage needed

**CALCULATE ADDITIONAL YARDAGE FOR PATTERNED FABRIC:**

**Total number of lengths**
- Repeat inches multiplied by number of lengths x
- Divide by 36

- Equals total additional yardage to match repeat

---

**DIAGRAM M**
How to Calculate Yardage for Draperies

**How to Measure a Window**

- Use a metal tape measure. Never assume all windows are the same. Measure each window individually.
- Measure a plain traverse rod from the top of the rod to the point the draperies will end to determine the finished length.
- Measure a decorator rod from the eye of the ring to the point the draperies will end to determine the finished length.
- Measure floor-length draperies to within 1/2" of the flooring.
- Sheers installed under draperies should be 1" shorter than the over draperies.
- Length of short draperies should be 4" longer than the bottom of the window.
- Allow 7" for overlap on a traverse rod.
- Allow 18" for return & overlap on a double traverse rod.
- Typical hem allowance is 8" (4" doubled). Amount of fabric required is related to type of pleating tape & application method to be used.
- For rod pocket without heading, add amount equal to the diameter of the rod, plus 1/2" to turn under, plus 1/4"-1" for ease. Amount of ease depends on thickness of the fabric & rod size. Lightweight fabrics require less ease; larger rods require more.

**Selecting Drapery Fabric**

- Drapery & upholstery fabrics differ in weight & durability. Upholstery fabrics are more tightly woven, generally heavier fabric-backed. Drapery fabrics are softer & tend to fall in folds. Multipurpose solids & prints are great choices for draperies.
- Sheers are filmy, translucent fabrics with a soft sheen, used for window treatments only. Can use sheers alone as a decorative option, but they won’t ensure privacy when room is lit from inside.

**Selecting Bedding Fabric**

- Cotton, silk, flax & wool enhance the natural beauty of bedding. Their absorbency & porosity makes natural fiber bed linens respond to changes in temperature & humidity, for comfort in every sleeping environment. Dry cleaning is recommended.
- Viscose, Tencel®, Modal® & rayon are man-made from natural raw materials. Bed linens made from artificial fibers have many of the same qualities of natural fiber linens & are more durable. They are extremely absorbent, have a soft, silky hand, can be dyed to vibrant colors & some may have inherent antibacterial properties.
- Polyester, acrylic & nylon are man-made fibers, produced from petrochemicals. Fabrics woven from these fibers can be dyed with more vibrant colors than those used on natural fiber fabrics. Bedding made from synthetic fibers resist wrinkling.
- Successful blends combine two or more different fibers to bring out the qualities of each. e.g., a cotton/linen blend sheet will exhibit the crisp texture & natural luster of linen, with the improved strength & reduced shrinkage of cotton.

CALCULATE YARDAGE FOR PRINT DRAPERIES

**STEP 1:**
Finished length
Plus hems
Plus headings
Equals cut length

**STEP 2:**
Number of repeats on 1 panel
Cut length (Step 1)
Equals number repeats in the cut length

**STEP 3:**
Overall adjusted cut length
Multiply by number of repeats in the cut length
Equals overall adjusted cut length

**STEP 4:**
Determine finished width:
Face width of rod
Plus overlap + returns +
Equals finished width

**STEP 5:**
Determine drapery fullness 2:1, 2½:1 or 3:1.
Desired fullness

**STEP 6:**
Determine number of panels:
Finished width (Step 4)
Multiply by fullness (Step 5) x
Equals number of panels needed

**STEP 7:**
Overall adjusted cut length (Step 3)
Multiply by number of panels (Step 6)
Equals overall inches
Divide by 36
Equals total overall inches

**STEP 8:**
Determine total yards for one window
Divide by 36
Equals total yardage for 1 window

NOTE: Always round measurements up to next highest whole number.

CALCULATE YARDAGE FOR SOLID DRAPERIES

**STEP 1:**
Finished length
Plus hems
Plus headings
Equals cut length

**STEP 2:**
Determine finished width:
Face width of rod
Plus overlap + returns +
Equals finished width

**STEP 3:**
Determine drapery fullness 2:1, 2½:1 or 3:1.
Desired fullness

**STEP 4:**
Determine number of panels needed:
Finished width (Step 2)
Multiply by fullness (Step 3)
Equals number of panels needed

**STEP 5:**
Overall-cut length (Step 1)
Multiply by number of panels (Step 4)
Equals total overall length
Divide by 36
Equals total yardage

NOTE: Always round measurements up to next highest whole number.

CALCULATE YARDAGE FOR DUVET COVER:

**Refer to Diagram M for measuring.**

Use standard comforter measurements or measure actual comforter add 1" seam allowance to width & length. Use same measurement for top & lining.

**STEP 1:**
Determine number of cut lengths required:
Divide the total width by the fabric width (54")
Equals total number of lengths

**STEP 2:**
Determine total yards:
Total number of lengths
Times total length of duvet x
Equals total inches needed
Divide total inches by 36
Equals total yardage

**STEP 3:**
Determine how many cut lengths are needed by dividing the total width by the fabric width (54")
Equals total lengths

**STEP 4:**
Determine total yards needed:
Total number of lengths
Times total length of throw x
Equals total inches needed
Divide total inches by 36
Equals total yardage needed

CALCULATE ADDITIONAL YARDAGE FOR PATTERNED FABRIC:

**Total number of lengths**
Multiply by repeat inches x
Equals total additional yardage to match repeat

**CALCULATE ADDITIONAL YARDAGE FOR PATTERNED FABRIC:**

**Total number of lengths**
Repeat inches multiplied by number of lengths x
Equals total additional yardage to match repeat

**Diagram M**
Yardage guide

Calculating yardage

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6 ft-10 yds
7 ft-11 yds
9 ft-13 yds
11 yds
10 yds
6 yds
13 yds
6 ft-16 yds

Divide by 36 for total yardage.

Equals fabric cut length

Plus 1" for hem

Plus 2 times the drop

Add length

Calculate yardage required.

Measure the drop.

Measure the length of the table.

ROUND TABLECLOTH

SQUARE OR RECTANGULAR TABLECLOTH

TABLE RUNNER

SELECTING UPHOLSTERY FABRIC

• Fabric should complement your furniture’s style & character. Pattern scale should be appropriate to the room size.
• If furniture is in an active space, like a family room, select colors or patterns that disguise spills & stains. The more tightly woven the fabric, the better it will wear.

ESTIMATING UPHOLSTERY FABRIC YARDAGE

TIPS FOR CHOOSING TABLE COVERINGS

• Layer coordinating prints & solids to create a custom look for your room.
• Cotton & cotton-blend solids or prints are best-suited for table coverings.

Table Runners

Tablecloths

Yardage & Trim Chart for a Standard Round Tablecloth

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Diameter</th>
<th>Yardage Amount</th>
<th>Trim Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>30&quot;</td>
<td>2 7/8 yds</td>
<td>1 1/2 yds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36&quot;</td>
<td>3 1/4 yds</td>
<td>3 1/4 yds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42&quot;</td>
<td>4 yds</td>
<td>4 yds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48&quot;</td>
<td>4 yds</td>
<td>4 yds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54&quot;</td>
<td>5 1/2 yds</td>
<td>7 yds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60&quot;</td>
<td>4 1/2 yds</td>
<td>4 1/2 yds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66&quot;</td>
<td>7 3/4 yds</td>
<td>5 1/4 yds</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Upholstery Fabric Abrasion Grade:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>Double Rubs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Light</td>
<td>9,000-14,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>15,000-29,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heavy</td>
<td>30,000+</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If furniture is exposed to direct sunlight, choose outdoor or sunlight-resistant fabrics to reduce fading or close draperies during the brightest hours of the day.

The proper level of use is determined through Wyzenbeek double rub testing. Double rubs refer to the number of abrasions fabric will endure before it shows noticeable wear.