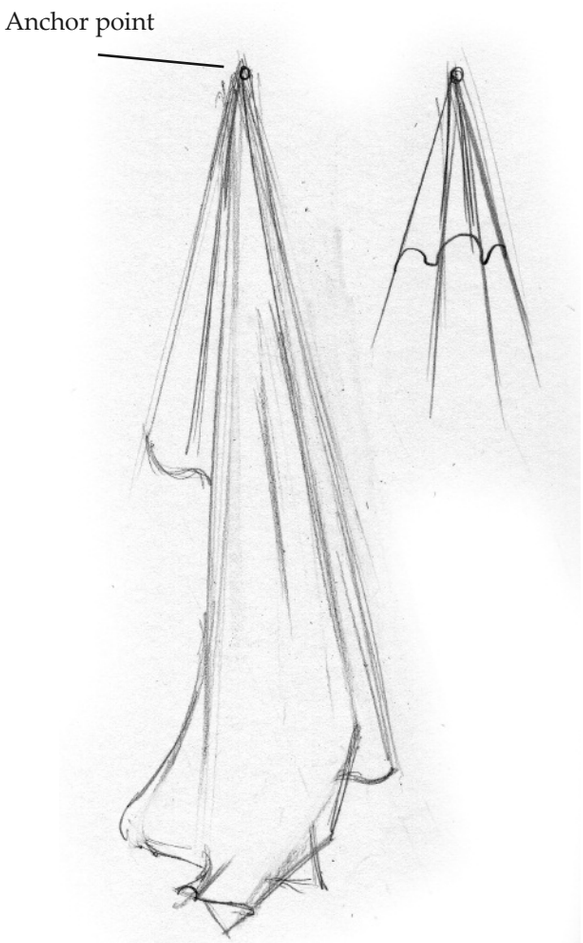
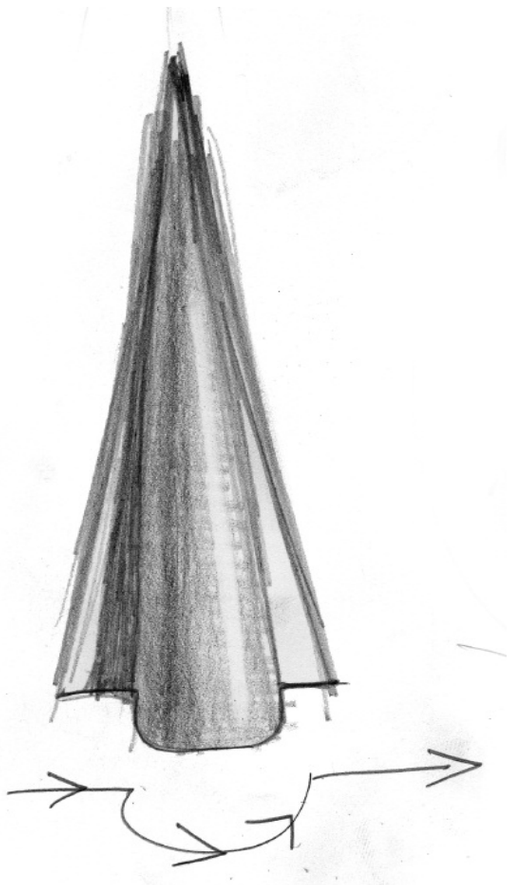
# Pipe/Cord

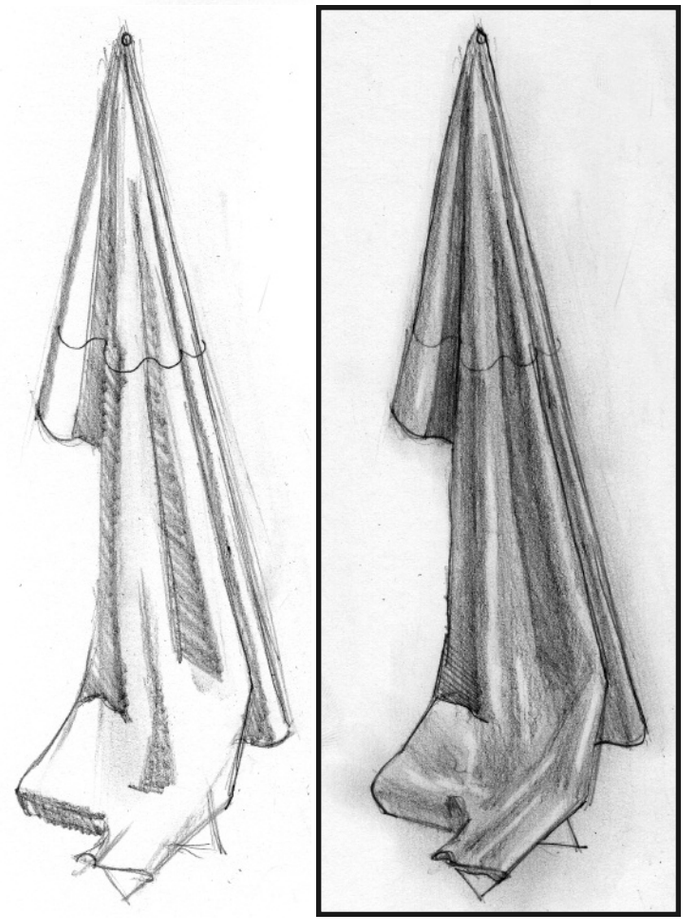
*If a piece of cloth is held up or nailed by one corner and then pulled from the other corner, tubular folds radiate from its fixed point. This is called a *Pipe* or *Cord* fold

The defining characteristics of this fold are the radiating cylindrical folds that often multiply as they move away from their anchor point. These "cords" are structurally some of the simplest in drapery. These simple forms will remain intact until the secondary pull on the fabric takes precedence. The folds will simply divide to distribute the weight of the fabric before this happens. These folds will continue to spread and make room for "baby" folds until they spread flat upon the surface which creates the secondary pull.

Each individual fold has the form of a simple cylinder, or cone.





*George Bridgman

# Drop/Flyaway

*As this particular fold leaves its support, it becomes free, taking a swinging rhythmical motion down the whole length of the material to its shelvedge.

This fold is unique in that it is created by motion, and is therefore nearly impossible to recreate for study purposes. It is best studied from the figure in motion. The drapery, in this instance, will often start out as a cord, but as the figure moves the loose fabric will mimic the motion of the figure. If the figure twists, the fabric will twist. If the figure jumps, the fabric will jump etc.

Many other factors come into play with the drop or flyaway. Things such as gravity, wind, etc. creating a randomness or irregularity that can only be learned from diligent observation.