Interior Design II

Unit 4: Interior Surfaces, Backgrounds, & Lighting

Day 1: Textiles

From Fibers to Fabric:

Step by step process of the fiber to the yarn to the fabric.

Natural Fibers

- **Sources:**
  - **Animals**
  - **Plants**

Natural Fibers are Separated into 2 Categories

Protein Fibers

- These fibers come from animals

Silk Bedding, & Silk Wall

Wool Arm Chairs

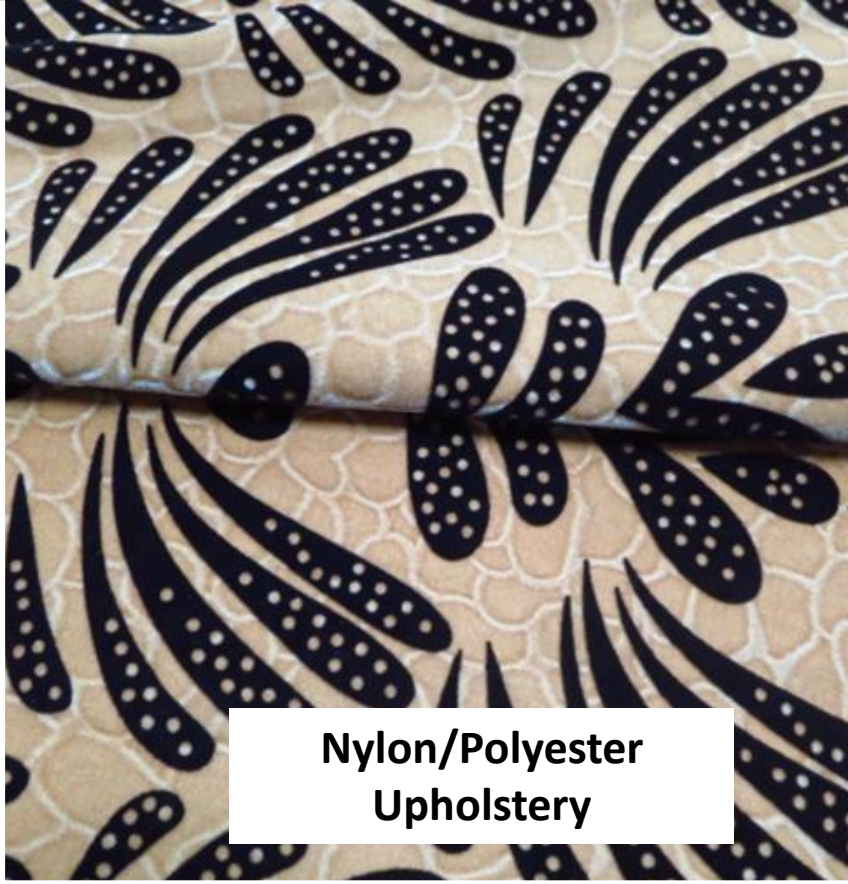
Leather Couch

Cellulose Fibers

- These fibers come from plants

Olefin Carpet

Acrylic Area Rug



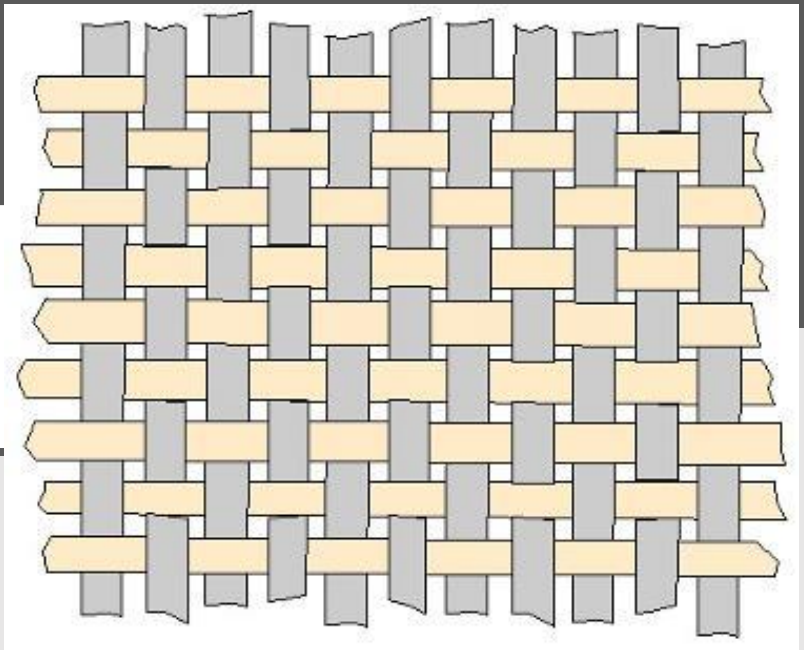
Nylon/Polyester Upholstery

Manufactured/Synthetic Fibers

Made with Chemicals

Basic Weaves

Plain Weave



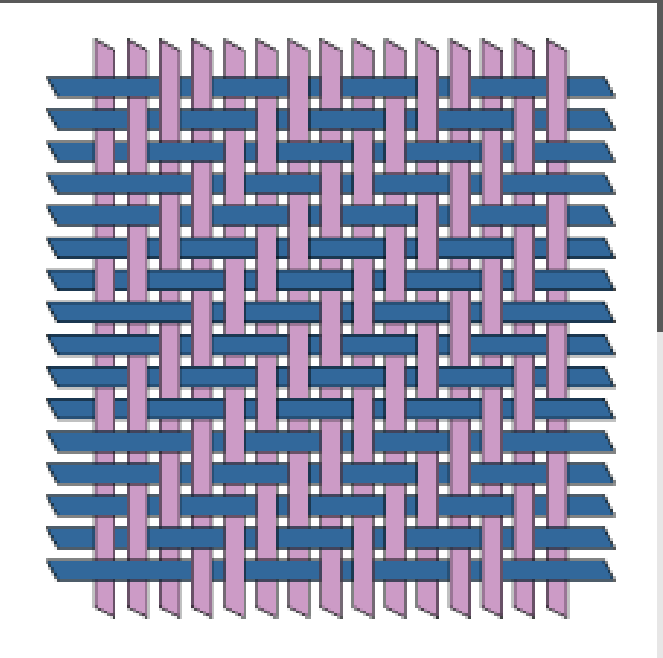
Description

- Formed by interlacing yarns one over, one under in regular sequence.

Characteristics

- Simple, basic weave that wears evenly.

Twill Weave



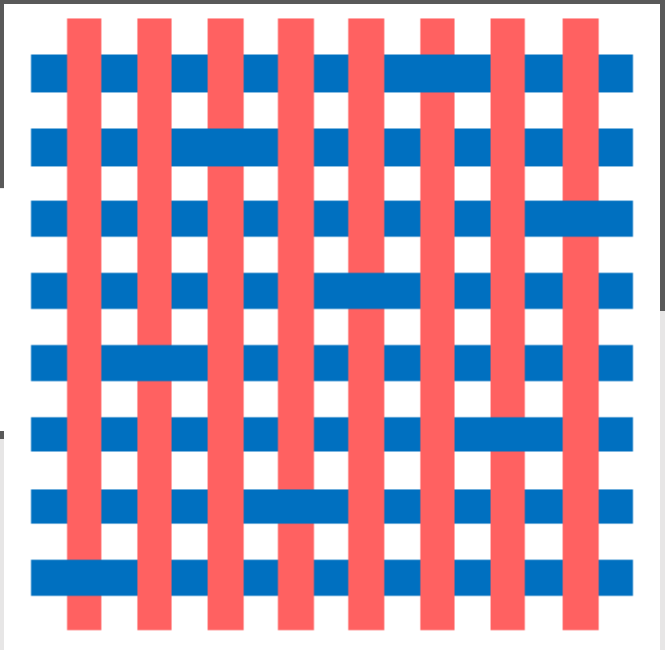
Description

- Formed by “floating” one warp thread over two or three weft threads, then under one. This creates a diagonal wale.

Characteristics

- Produces a firm, strong fabric with a visible diagonal line.

Satin Weave



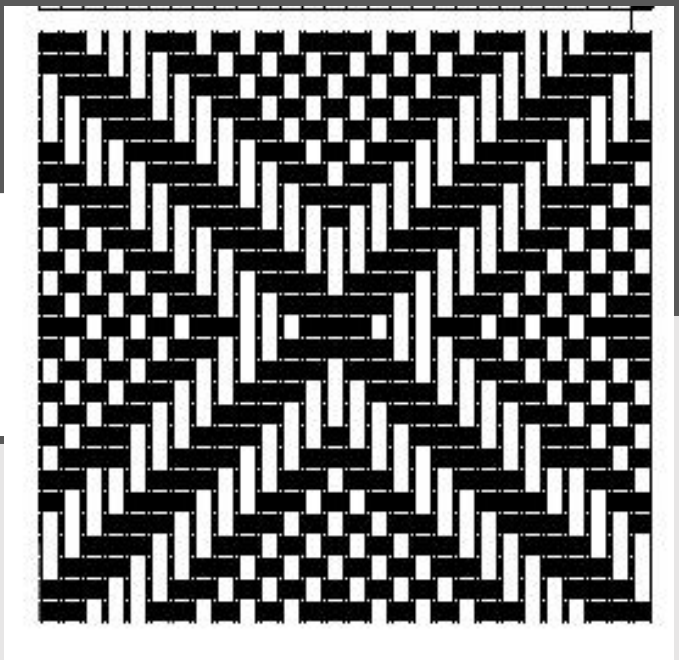
Description

- Formed by “floating” one warp thread over four or more weft yarns then under one thread. The order of interlacing is staggered so the result is a smooth face with no wales.

Characteristics

- The floats give satin fabric its sheen.

Jacquard Weave



Description

- An intricate, variegated weave made by lifting any number of warp threads and any number of weft threads to create a woven pattern in the fabric.

Characteristics

- The weaves are created on a Jacquard loom.
- Creates brocades, tapestries, and damask
- Used for draperies and upholstery.

Fabric Finishes

Standard Finishes

01

Stain Resistant - Upholstery fabrics, and table linens and carpets are treated to resist stains

02

Flame Retardant - Some fabrics are given a finish to make them flame resistant

03

Wear & Tear finishes - help reduce wrinkling, shrinkage, and fading

04

Anti-Static - Carpets can be given an antistatic finish

Decorative Finishes

Softening finishes - produce a softer hand or feel

Stiffening finishes - apply starch and resin to add crispness to the surface

Flocking - adheres tiny fibers to the surface in patterns

Etch or burn-out - prints a fabric with acid that burns out one fiber, usually cotton in a blend, to produce a sheer pattern

Dye Methods

yarn dyed - add colors to yarns before they are woven into fabrics

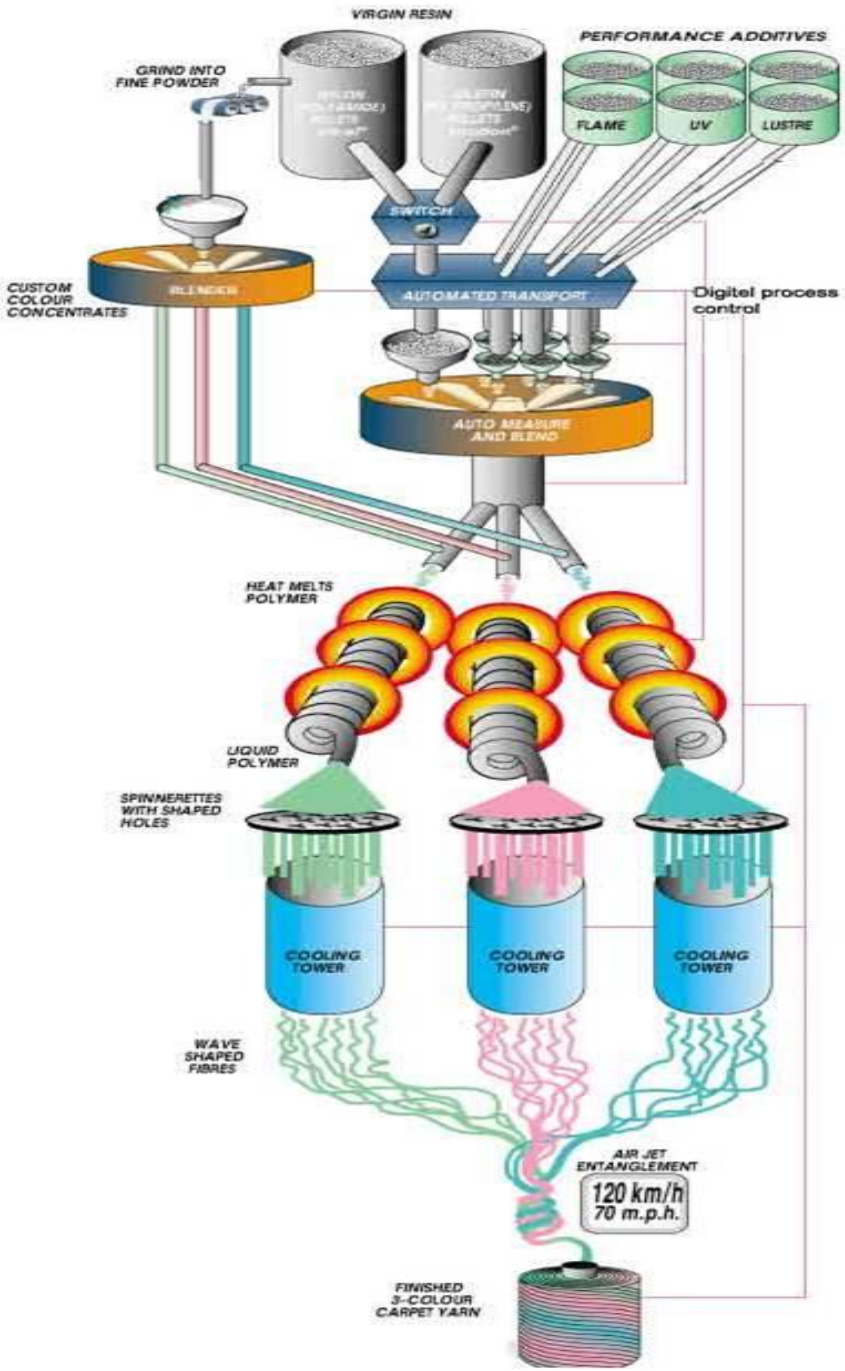
piece dyed - add color to a fabric after it is woven

solution dyed - adding color to the fiber solution

printed – design is darker on one side

Yarn Dyed

Piece Dyed



Solution Dyed

Printed

Day 2: Floor Treatments

Types of Flooring

- **hard** - durable, dent resistance, long lasting (wood - strip, plank, parquet; tile, ceramic tile, porcelain tile, and natural stone - marble, granite, slate, travertine)
- **resilient** - durable, wears well, returns to original shape after stress, quieter to walk on (vinyl)
- **soft** - hardest to clean, will wear out, made from woven fibers (carpet, rugs.)

Wood Flooring

Strip

Less than 3” wide, fastened to the subfloor with nails.

Plank

- More than 3” wide, fastened to the subfloor with nails or screws. Screws are covered with wood plugs, giving the floor an Early American look.

Parquet

Small pieces of wood arranged in different patterns such as herringbone or basket weave.

Tile Flooring

Ceramic Tile

Fine clays that are fired with a glaze on the surface.

Porcelain Tile

- Composed of fine porcelain clays and fired at much higher temperatures than ceramic tiles.
- This process makes porcelain tile more dense, less porous, much harder and less prone to moisture and stain absorption than ceramic tiles.
- For these reasons, most porcelain tiles are suitable for both indoor and outdoor installations.

Stone Flooring

Marble

- Metamorphic rock.
- Usually highly varied in color and veins in marble of the same type.
- Surface can be etched (gloss removed) by acidic substances (vinegar, soda pop, citrus, some household cleaners).

Granite

- Igneous rock.
- Hardest of the natural stones.
- Large minerals in crystal or grain form visible.

Slate

- Metamorphic fine grained rock that is formed by ancient clay beds.
- Naturally splits or flakes into layers.

Travertine

- Rock that was formed by a mineral spring.
- Light in color usually, one of the softest of the natural stones.
- Travertine has natural holes that are filled with cement.

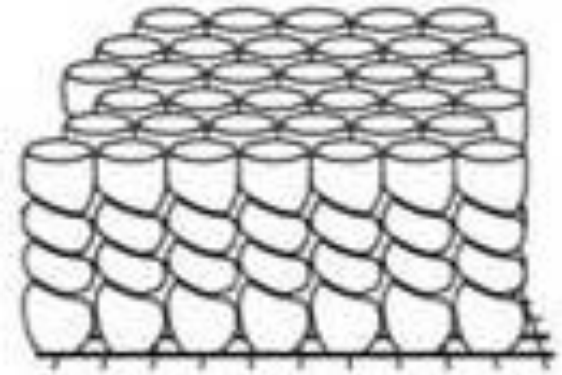
Carpet

Carpet Terminology

- **Pile** - length of the yarns.
- **Density** - closeness of yarns.
- **Fiber** - a natural or synthetic substance processed into a thread or yarn of continuous length.

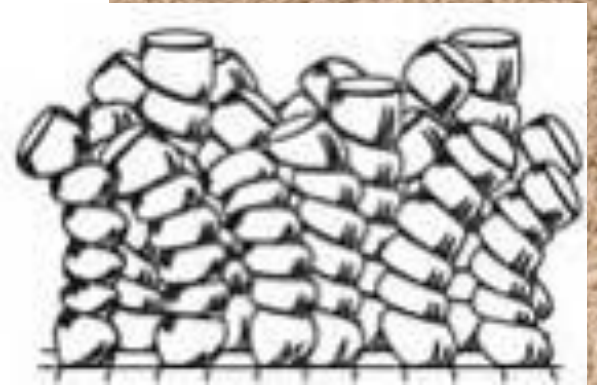
Plush

- Upright fibers under 1”.
- More resilient in shorter piles.
- Susceptible to matting.
- Plush carpet is comfortable underfoot, making it a cozy covering for a bedroom floor. But its pile is easily crushed, revealing indentations.



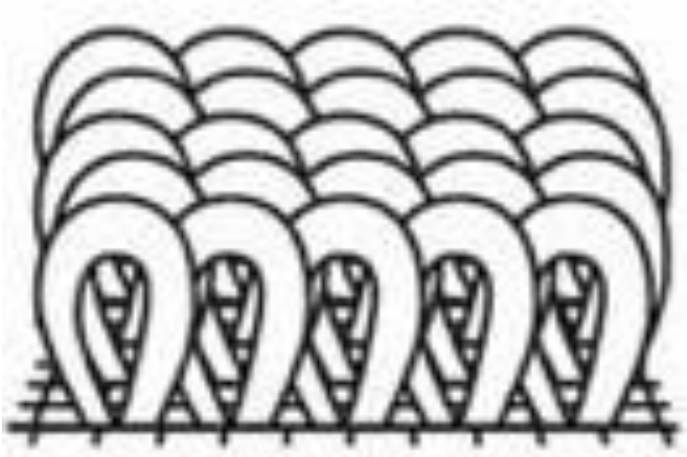
Frieze

- An informal cut, curly texture because fibers are highly twisted, shows minimal foot marks, resistant, sturdy, durable.
- Has a crimped appearance
- In its most dramatic form it is known as shag carpet
- The twisted strands of a frieze carpet obscure footprints and vacuum marks well, and the tousled look complements an informal room.
- Isn’t recommended for high traffic



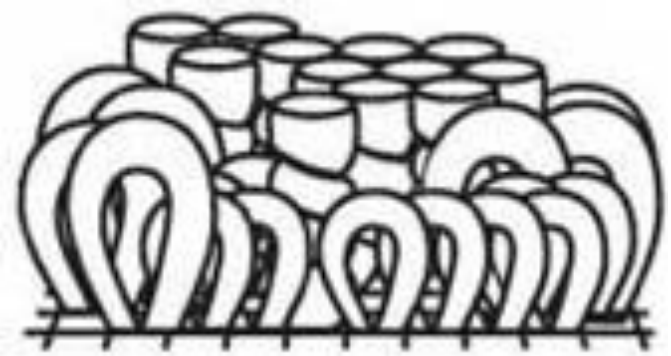
Loop

- Uncut, wears extremely well, uses thick relatively untwisted yarns.
- Very tight looped carpet is reccomended for high traffic areas.
    - Schools, office buildings, etc.



Sculptured

- Combine various heights of cut pile and/or level loops.
- Too much variety can cause poor resiliency.
- Most effective when design is subtle.
- Some sculptured carpets may show footprints and vacuum marks, depending on the height of the tallest fibers.



Selecting Carpet: What should you look for?

Before Selecting Carpet Ask Yourself These Questions:

1. What type of room will the carpet be used in -- formal or informal, high- or low-traffic?
2. What do you expect of carpeting for this space?
3. How do you want the carpet to feel underfoot?
4. What's your carpeting budget?
5. How much effort do you want to put into maintaining your carpet?

Assignment: Smash Books

1

In the notebook that Hobbs provided you write down all of the types of weaves & floor treatments with an explanation of each.

2

Hint: use your notes ☺

3

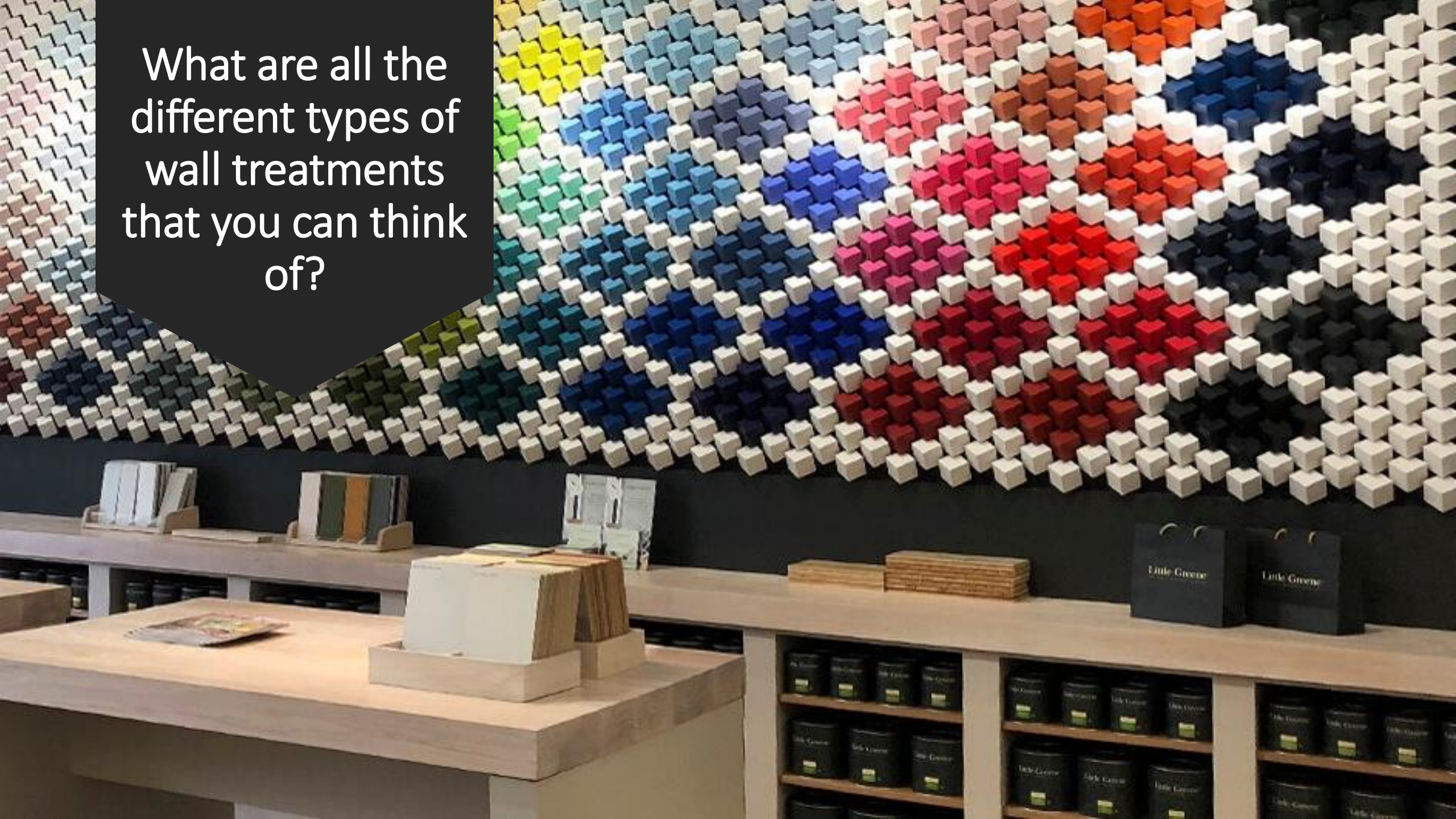
Cut out the picture of each weave & floor treatment from the handout provided and paste on the paper next to the explanation.

4

Draw a sketch next to the picture you pasted. Draw this as nicely as possible. It doesn't have to be a work of art but it also doesn't need to look like garbage.

Day 3: Wall Treatments

What are all the different types of wall treatments that you can think of?



Wall Treatments

- Paint
- Wallpaper
- Molding

Paint Types

- **latex/water based** - quick drying, easy to apply, easy cleanup with water;
  - Latex is good for general painting projects such as walls and ceilings.
- **oil based** - durable, must use a solvent to clean up
  - Good for trim work because trim takes more abuse over time than do walls.

Paint Finishes

- **flat** - reflects very little light, least washable.
- **eggshell** - small amount of shine, more washable than flat.
- **satin -** smooth, velvety look with a bit more gloss, easy to keep clean.
- **semi-gloss** - used most in residences, subtle shine, very washable.
- **High gloss** - shiniest, most durable and easiest to clean but shows more imperfections on the wall.

Remember: Paint is darker when dry. Choose a paint color that is slightly lighter than the one desired.

Wallpaper

Wallpaper Types

- **Fabric** - fabric laminated to paper.
- **Vinyl** - backing with a vinyl layer, and a finish layer.
- **vinyl-coated** - ordinary wallpaper with a coating of vinyl plastic to make it washable.
- **paper** - paper printed with a design.

Wallpaper Terminology

- **Pre-pasted** - paper with a dry coating of paste that only needs to be moistened;
- **Strippable** - a paper that can be stripped off the wall without scraping or steaming;
- **Scrub-able** - can withstand repeated wet cleaning;
- **Single roll** - contains about 36 sq. ft., **double roll** - the equivalent of two single rolls
- **Pattern repeats** - how often the pattern will repeat, can be measured vertically and/or horizontally;
- **Run/Dye lot number** - a single run of colors or single production. Dye lots shades may vary;
- **Border** - narrow and can be pasted over coordinating wallpaper or a painted surface.

Molding- strips of shaped wood used for trim or ornamentation in a room.

Types of Molding

Chair Rail

- trim running horizontally about 3’ from the floor.

Crown

- a wide trim used on walls next to the ceiling.

Base

- a trim used on walls next to the floor.

Wainscot

- area of decorative wooden paneling on a wall.

ProClassic
SuperPaint
SuperPaint
SuperPaint

Assignment: Smash Books

1

In the notebook that Hobbs provided you write down all of the wall treatments with an explanation of each.

2

Hint: use your notes ☺

3

Cut out the picture of each wall treatment from the handout provided and paste on the paper next to the explanation.

4

Draw a sketch next to the picture you pasted. Draw this as nicely as possible. It doesn't have to be a work of art but it also doesn't need to look like garbage.

Painting Techniques

- Use the tools provided in class along with the handout to create the following looks with paints.
  - Gingham
  - Faux Bois
  - Raw Linen
  - Raw Silk
  - Combed
  - Herringbone
  - Fine Linen
- You will use the paints provided in class and you will be painting on card stock.
- Title each technique underneath the completed look.

Day 4: Window Treatments & Lighting

Types of Window Treatments

Curtains

- A piece of material suspended at the top to form a covering or screen, typically one of a pair at a window sheared or gathered onto a rod.

Draperies

- Cloth coverings hanging in loose folds. Pleated panels hung on a rod.
- Formal, heavier fabric.

The Difference

Curtains usually are a lighter fabric, thin or sheer. They are not lined and won’t block out light. They should not be used for privacy, since you can see through them. They can be very colorful, and add a decorative touch.

Drapes are made of heavy fabric and typically are lined. They are used for blocking out the light, cold and heat, as well as for privacy. They can hang from the top of windows to the floor for a more formal look.

Shades

- A single piece of material that is hung at the top of a window and that can be pulled down to cover the window.

Blinds

A series of evenly spaced slats that may be opened or closed by cords.

Shutters

- Vertical sections of wood hinged together, much like a folding door. The sections have crosswise slats called louvers, which vary in width.

Cornices

Straight or shaped wood top treatments that may or may not be upholstered.

Valences

A short length of fabric placed across the top of a window.

Swags

Fabric draped gracefully across the top of a window, attached to both sides of window at the top.

What Should You Consider When Deciding On Window Treatments?

Window Treatment Considerations

- **direction of window**: north - insulation, little light control; east - light control in a.m. south - a lot of light control, west - hot piercing light in p.m.
- **light control:** consider use of room (theatre, bedroom, etc.)
- **shape of window:** tall, narrow, arched, wide, short
- **purpose of window:** view, light, ventilation
- **style of room:** theme, décor, formality
- **cost:** wide range of prices
- **maintenance:** cleaning and care
- energy efficiency: keep heat/cold in or out
- **privacy/security**

Assignment: Smash Books

1

In the notebook that Hobbs provided you write down all of the window treatments with an explanation of each.

2

Hint: use your notes ☺

3

Cut out the picture of each window treatment from the handout provided and paste on the paper next to the explanation.

4

Draw a sketch next to the picture you pasted. Draw this as nicely as possible. It doesn't have to be a work of art but it also doesn't need to look like garbage.

Light

Types of Light

- **natural light** (light provided by sun, moon, and fire)
- **artificial light** (light from incandescent, halogen, fluorescent, and LED).

Natural Light

- Direction of light impacts color – north or east, cool blueish cast; south or west, warm orange tones
- Use of natural light improves health and sense of well-being.

Types of Artificial Lights

- **incandescent -** gives a yellow glow to rooms, uses more energy than other lighting types
- **fluorescent** - gives a blue glow and diffused, shadow less light
- **halogen** - expensive but long-lasting, bright, white light, most like sunlight, very hot bulbs
- **LED-light emitting diode** – More expensive bulb but can last up to 25 years, no heat, consumes less energy, more cost effective

Uses of Artificial Light

- **general** -
  - provides enough light so you can see everything in the room,
- **task** -
  - focus light on the area where it is most needed, used for close-up activities,
- **accent/decorative** -
  - provides a concentrated beam of light that focuses on a decorative object or area

Lighting Fixtures

Ceiling

- lights mounted on the ceiling including surface mounted, semi-surface mounted, pendants, and chandeliers

Cove

- a light placed just below the ceiling with a board or deflector beneath it

Portable

- lights that can me moved such as lamps or clip on lights

THOMAS
Colour Selection
Brightness
Notify
Alarm
Proximity

Recessed

- light fixtures hidden in the ceiling such as can lights or eyeball lights

Strip

- a series of bulbs mounted together in a line

Tack

- lighting mounted on a metal strip that allows fixtures to be placed anywhere along the strip

Wall

- lights mounted on the wall such as sconces (a candle holder, or a holder of another light source, that is attached to a wall with an ornamental bracket.)

Assignment: Smash Books

1

In the notebook that Hobbs provided you write down all of the light fixtures with an explanation of each.

2

Hint: use your notes ☺

3

Cut out the picture of each light fixture from the handout provided and paste on the paper next to the explanation.

4

Draw a sketch next to the picture you pasted. Draw this as nicely as possible. It doesn't have to be a work of art but it also doesn't need to look like garbage.