

Name: _____










Class Period: _____


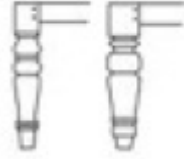


CE INTERIOR DESIGN II





UNIT 5




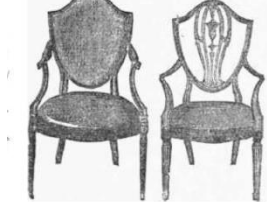
FURNITURE STYLES

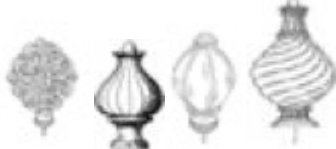
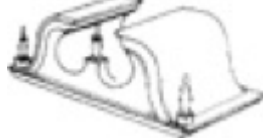

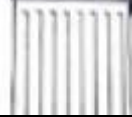









| Furniture Style | Characteristics | Picture |
|-----------------|--|---|
| | Turned legs, square, blocky with plank seat or cane seat. |  |
| | Cabriole leg, pad foot, shell motif, wing chair. |  |
| | Ball and claw foot, ears, Chinese influence-black lacquer Japanning, camel back couch. |  |
| | Shield back, tapered legs |  |
| | Square back, tapered legs |  |
| | Lyre back, splayed legs, laurel leaves. |  |
| | Ladder back, simple, structural lines. |  |
| | Very ornate, tufting, elaborate carvings on wood parts. |  |
| | May use one or more materials in construction—glass, wood, metal and plastics, textiles. |  |

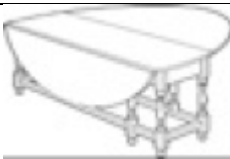

| Furniture Legs | Characteristics | Picture |
|----------------|---|---|
| | A furniture leg that curves out at the middle and then tapers inward just above an ornamental foot. |  |
| | Legs that have been shaped using various tools while a block of wood is spun on a lathe. |  |
| | A leg that becomes smaller and thinner towards the bottom. |  |
| | Legs that spread at an angle from the center of the piece. |  |


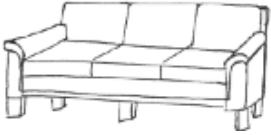
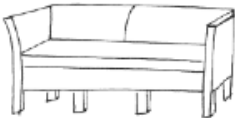
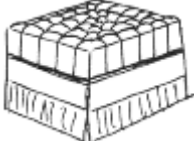
| Furniture Feet | Characteristics | Picture |
|----------------|--|---|
| | Rounded flat pads or disks at the end of furniture legs |  |
| | Rounded or balled feet. |  |
| | Furniture foot fashioned to represent a bird's claw gripping a ball; often carved entirely of wood. |  |
| | A simple corner foot that can have an s-shaped curve or an l-shaped curve |  |

| Chair Backs | Characteristics | Picture |
|-------------|---|---|
| | A chair back that resembles a lyre (harp) |  |
| | A chair back with a number of horizontal slats like a ladder. |  |
| | A chair back having a vertical wood panel in the center. Can resemble a vase or a fiddle. |  |
| | A chair back having a form resembling that of a somewhat heart-shaped medieval shield. |  |

| Decorative Features | Description | Picture |
|---------------------|---|---|
| | A finishing ornament for a pediment, post, or spire. |  |
| | A decorative design detail adapted from architecture and applied to furniture. |  |
| | Rows of parallel convex beads used to embellish a leg. |  |
| | Rows of parallel concave beads used to embellish a leg. |  |
| | Decorative spindles formed by turning a piece of wood on a lathe and cutting designs into the wood with a sharp knife as the piece spins. |  |

| Chair Styles | Characteristics | Picture |
|--------------|---|---|
| | A high-backed armchair with side pieces projecting from the back, originally in order to protect the sitter from drafts. |  |
| | A chair with side supports for the arms or elbows. There may or may not be fabric or structure between the support and the seat portion. |  |
| | A straight-back chair without arms. |  |
| | A chair with a slat of wood in the middle of the back. The splat is an important element of furniture identification since they can be so varied. |  |
| | A wooden dining chair with a semicircular back supported by upright rods. |  |
| | A chair whose back consists of two upright posts connected by horizontal slats. |  |

| Table Styles | Characteristics | Picture |
|--------------|--|---|
| | A table with one or two drop leaves that are supported when in use by a hinged leg swung out from the frame. |  |
| | A table supported by a single central column. |  |

| Upholstered Pieces | Characteristics | Picture |
|--------------------|--|---|
| | A sofa with a curved back, typically seen in more traditional styles like Queen Anne, Chippendale, or Federal. |  |
| | A sofa with a short, squared, overstuffed back and seat cushions; and rolled or squared arms that are lower than the back. |  |
| | A streamlined type of couch with arms the same height as its back. |  |
| | A low upholstered seat or footstool without a back or arms; the seat can be hinged to form a lid. |  |





Considerations for Upholstered Furniture.


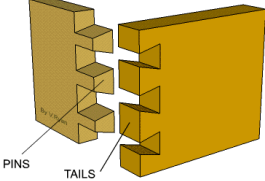
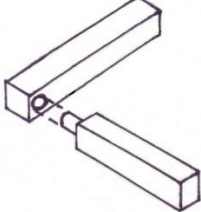
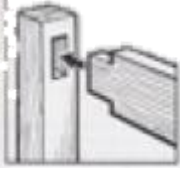
_____ – for shaping, soften cushions, prolongs fabric life (batting, down)

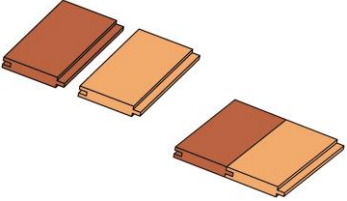
Springs -

1. _____ (used for less expensive furniture, not as durable)
2. _____ (used for higher quality furniture).

Cushions (seams, welts and cording should be smooth, patterns should match, zippers should be sewn straight, sufficient padding, tightly woven fabric)

| Case Goods | Characteristics | Picture |
|------------|--|---|
| | A tall, freestanding cabinet with doors that hide shelves and drawers. There is also space for hanging clothes. |  |
| | A wood desk with a foldout top, drawers and a hutch with shelves for books. The hutch can have wood or glass doors. |  |
| | A piece of furniture that has shelves and drawers, typically for storing dishes. Food can also be placed on the top for serving. |  |
| | A tall chest of drawers. Generally made in two separate pieces but not meant to come apart. The piece is supported by four legs. |  |

| Types of Joints | Description | Picture |
|-----------------|--|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It joins two pieces of wood by merely butting them together. • The butt joint is the simplest joint to make. • It is also the weakest wood joint unless you use some form of reinforcement. |  |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The dovetail joint is a strong woodworking joint. It is great for tensile strength (resistance from pulling apart). • You use the dovetail joint to connect the sides of a drawer to the front. • A series of pins cut to extend from the end of one board interlock with a series of tails cut into the end of another board. |  |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dowels are round wooden pins of small diameter used to strengthen (reinforce) a joint. • They can be used instead of nails or screws, or instead of mortising, dovetailing, etc. |  |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One of the strongest woodworking joints. • You insert one end of a piece into a hole in the other piece. • You call the end of the first piece a tenon. You call the hole in the second piece a mortise. |  |

| | | |
|--|---|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One of the more popular woodworking joints is the edge-to-edge joint, called tongue and groove. • One piece has a slot (groove) cut all along one edge. The other piece has a tongue cut on the mating edge. |  |
|--|---|---|

Wood Types & Characteristics

_____ -Deciduous (loses leaves annually) trees: birch, cherry, mahogany, maple, oak, walnut. More durable and dent resistant, preferred for fine furniture.

_____ - coniferous (cone-bearing trees, trees with needle shape leaves): cedar, pine, redwood, spruce, cypress, fir. Can develop cracks and dents, less expensive.

Finishes

the process of embellishing and/or protecting the surface of a wooden material used on case goods.

_____ - **a finish that penetrates wood pores to enhance the natural color or give a different color to wood.**

_____ - a transparent coating used on wood.

Manufactured Lumber

_____ - made by combining chips of wood with resin and compressing the mixture to form a larger piece of wood.

_____ - made by laminating thin layers of inexpensive wood together, with the grain of each layer turned 90 degrees.

_____ -thin sheets layer of finished wood used as a top surface over other less expensive material in case goods.

Assignment

- You will create your own 3-piece furniture line.
- Your furniture can be for a bedroom, living room, or kitchen.
- You will sketch out all of your pieces.
 - I can print some examples off for you if you would like a reference to follow.
- All of your pieces need to be colored and designed according to the style that you are following.
 - Example: if you are doing modern/contemporary you don't want large Victorian pieces, or oversized couch cushions.
- you will cut each piece out and mount it on a piece of colored cardstock, then mount that on a white piece of cardstock, then on a black piece of cardstock.
 - Refer to example.
- You will title your line in professional lettering and mount that the same way you mounted each piece.
- You will create a brand name for yourself as a designer and include a logo of your brand name in a corner of your finished line.
 - Refer to example.

