

# **FCS Skill-a-thon Interior Design and Housing ID Definitions**

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## **Curtain and Window Treatment**

1. Banner valance- a series of fabric triangles attached to a mounting board or threaded on a rod.
2. Café Curtains- short curtains hung on a rod.
3. Casing- a fabric pocket to encase a curtain rod or elastic for gathering. Usually made by folding fabric over twice and stitching basically, a hem with open ends.
4. Cornice- an ornamental band for covering a curtain rod. It is made of a rigid panel covered with fabric.
5. Curtain drop- the length of a curtain window treatment from the hanging system to the bottom edge.
6. Goblet Pleats- a pleat that is pushed out and filled with curtain lining instead of folded inward.
7. Header- the extra fabric above the curtain rod pocket.
8. Leading Edge- where the curtain panels overlap in the center of a way traverse rod.
9. Pinch pleats- a style of pleat, usually triple folded, used at the header of curtain window treatments.
10. Piping- a decorative edge made from bias-cut fabric strips that cover a cord.
11. Roman Shade- a window shade made from fabric that hangs flat when down but folds like an accordion when raised.
12. Sconce- a wall mounted fixture that is great for draping fabric through.
13. Spring tension rod- an adjustable rod that fits inside the window frame. The internal spring makes it possible to adjust the rod.
14. Valance- a top window treatment that can stand-alone or be mounted over curtains.

## **Windows**

1. Bay window- a three sided or more window that protrudes from the exterior wall of a house.
2. Bow window- bay windows that are semi-circular.
3. Casement Window- a hinged window operated by a crank mechanism that can open in or out.
4. Double hung window- the most common type of window, consisting of an upper and lower sash.
5. Palladian window- a series of windows with an arch on top.
6. Picture window- a large window with fixed panes.
7. Recess window- a window set back into a wall. Curtain window treatments are often hung inside the recess.

## **Carpet**

1. Berber- it has looped pile running in parallel lines, a construction that is exceptionally durable and stain-resistant. Its rugged loop surface creates a wool-like appearance while also hiding footprints and other tracks.
2. Cable - Soft, heavy yarns with lots of twist and a casual look. Good for medium traffic areas, cable is synonymous with comfortable, casual living.
3. Cut Pile- in which the loop is cut at the top, leaving tufts of yarn that stand straight up.
4. Loop Pile- in which individual strands of yarn are pulled through the backing twice to create a small loop.
5. Shag - Shag uses a longer tuft and a thicker yarn. Creates a casual atmosphere in a family room or child's bedroom.
6. Sisal - Twisted synthetic yarns that imitate the hardy, woven grass feel of aboriginal crafts. Tighter than Berbers, with a stiff feel, sisals are good for high traffic areas and come in solid and fleck tones.
7. Textured Cut Pile - Textured cut pile is the top-selling type of carpet on the market. Carpet pile is twisted and crimped to create a multi-colored look that hides footprints but retains its soft feel. Ideal for casual living spaces with moderate to heavy traffic.
8. Velvet or Plush - Smooth, soft and elegant. Carpet pile is cut several times to create a luxurious, velvety sheen that shows every footprint. Ideal for formal areas such as living rooms

## **Material**

1. Brocade- a rich fabric with an embossed design, usually gold or silver.
2. Bump- cotton lining added to curtain panels to add body to a curtain.
3. Chenille- a very soft fabric made with fluffy cotton yarns
4. Chintz- a floral printed cotton fabric
5. Damask- a woven fabric made from wool, silk, or cotton. The special weave gives the fabric a raised appearance.
6. Gingham- plain weave cotton cloth with a checked pattern
7. Interlining- a soft fabric placed between the fabric and the lining that provides insulation.
8. Lining- fabric layer placed on the back of curtains to protect them from light and dust.
9. Silk- a very strong, yet soft fabric, made from threads produced by silkworms.
10. Tapestry- machine woven fabric that looks hand woven

## **Decorative Woods**

1. Base board- A narrow border that runs along the base of a wall where it meets the floor.
2. Jamb-The molding around the window or door. Any type of vertical support around an opening.

3. Fascia- A finish member around the face of eaves and roof projections. Horizontal boards attached to rafter/truss ends at the eaves and along gables. Roof drain gutters are attached to the fascia.
4. Molding- a decorative strip of material with various cross sections used to cover transitions between surfaces or for decoration. It is traditionally made from solid milled wood or plaster, but may be made from plastic or reformed wood.
5. Chair Rail – Chair rails have a decorative and practical function. Applies to a wall anywhere from 24 to 48 inches from the floor they are a beautiful accent to the room, running horizontally, while also protecting the wall from scuffs and dents from the backs of chairs.

## **Tools**

1. Hammer- A hand tool that has a handle with a perpendicularly attached head of metal or other heavy rigid material, and is used for striking or pounding.
2. Level-An instrument for ascertaining whether a surface is horizontal, vertical, or at a 45° angle, consisting essentially of an encased, liquid-filled tube containing an air bubble that moves to a center window when the instrument is set on an even plane
3. Pliers-A variously shaped hand tool having a pair of pivoted jaws, used for holding, bending, or cutting.
4. Screwdriver-a hand tool for driving screws; has a tip that fits into the head of a screw.
5. Tape Measure-A tape of cloth, paper, or steel marked off in a linear scale, of inches or centimeters, for taking measurements.
6. Wrench -Open-end wrench or open-ended spanner: a one-piece wrench with a U-shaped opening that grips two opposite faces of the bolt or nut. This wrench is often double-ended, with a different-sized opening at each end.

## **Painting**

1. Drop Cloth-Used to protect furniture, fixtures and floors when painting.
2. Paint Brush-A brush for applying paint. They come in different sizes or shapes
3. Roller- A device used for applying paint consisting of a cylinder attached to a handle and a pad which fits over the cylinder.
4. Roller Tray-A container that holds paint when using a paint roller.
5. Pad Applicator- Small pad with a handle on the back that is used to apply paint.
6. Paint Shield-Also known as a trim guard. Used primarily in corners where wall meets ceiling or where two walls meet that are not painted the same color.

## **Faux Finishes/Techniques**

1. Color washing- Produces a casual appearance with a translucent texture. By using different color palettes with this versatile technique, you can give your room a fluid calm or the Old World charm of an aged fresco.
2. Combing- A fun technique that creates a striated effect with paint and glaze. Traditionally produces vertical lines that mimic the sheen of opulent silk. But can

also be used create waves, horizontal stripes, or checkered patterns for a more striking impression.

3. Crackle- A finish that when used with a combination of traditional colors can easily create an aged antique appearance.
4. Metallic- A finish which adds an opulent shimmer to a room. This special finish makes a bold, stylish statement when applied over a single basecoat, and adds elegant reflective highlights when used in combination with another faux finishing technique like ragging or combing.
5. Ragging-This finish produces a delicate, fabric-like texture with a soft, variegated appearance. It's the perfect way to create an intimate mood.
6. Sand Scapes- This finish gives walls a rich, granulated texture that is as beautiful as it is dramatic. Suggesting the earthen color of sandstone cliffs, it brings the feel of nature into your home.
7. Soft Suede- This finish allows you to skillfully achieve the velvety suppleness of a well-worn suede jacket. The comfortable and relaxed atmosphere created by this effect works well with rich wood trim and furnishings.
8. Sponging-This technique adds a subtle texture and rich depth to your walls using a basic technique. By adding multiple layers of color in a random pattern, you build intricate dimension that lends visual interest to your home.



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