

# **Unit Four: Interior Design**

## 8.1 The Design Team

- Is responsible for the selection and placement of various design components such as finishings, window coverings, wall and floor coverings and amenities.
- The goal is to create;
  - attractive
  - comfortable
  - easy to clean areas

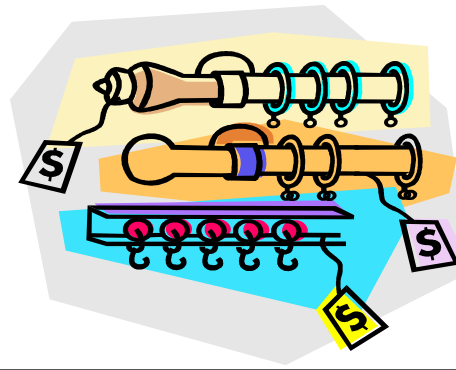
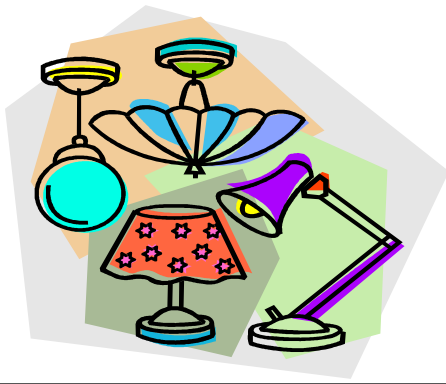
- The design team is made up of: actual designers, project architect, appropriate staff members, representatives of the owners, or the owners themselves.
- Owners provide guidelines on;
  - the target market
  - the services and amenities offered by the hotel
  - how much money they are willing to spend
- The design team creates a theme (image/idea) with the help of the guidelines provided by the owners.

## 8.2 Elements of Interior Design

- Once the guidelines and the theme is determined, the selection of design elements take place.

At this stage, housekeeping staff gives advice to

- maximize the cleaning efficiency and
- minimize problems of damage and theft.



# Design Components

Design components include:

- Furnishings,
- Wallcoverings,
- Floor coverings and carpets,
- Window coverings,
- Fixtures and amenities.
- Their layout or placement is critical to the way the room works.
- In selection Convenience and Ease of maintenance should be considered.

# Furnishings

e.g. chairs, tables, desks, beds, etc.

- Establish the room's purpose, style, quality
- Depend on the type of guest the hotel wishes to attract.
- Also depend upon the room's shape e.g. chairs(near the window), tables and dressers opposite the bed or next to a chair out of the way of traffic.
- Enough space to move around the room easily even if drawers are open and chairs are pulled away from tables.

# Wallcoverings

Three basic types : tile, paint, and wallpaper.

**Tile:** is long-wearing and bears up well in areas where there is high moisture and grime.

- Easy to maintain.
- May give a cold look and be expensive.

**Paint:** is inexpensive, extremely versatile, easy to maintain.

- But scuff or mark show itself immediately and distinctly.
- Frequent touch-ups take time and create inconvenience for the staff and guests.

Wallpaper: is probably the best because of its versatility, low cost, and ease of maintenance.

- Have many colors and prints plus can match with a number of fabrics and styles.
- Can be cleaned with a quick dusting or damp sponge.
- Patterned wallpaper can hide small nicks.



# Floor Coverings and Carpets

- Cover surfaces
  - Channel traffic,
  - Add color and texture to the atmosphere.
- E.g. Contrasting colors or patterns can be used in hallways to lead a person to a new area;
- patterns on the floor can break up the tedium of long hallways or designate separate areas for meetings, check-in or waiting for an elevator.
  - Patterned or multitoned /color shade/ carpet also prevents small spots or stains from being noticeable.

The selection of the floor material depends on;

- guest and employee traffic,
- acoustics/sound/, and
- the image of the hotel.

E.g. Marble is durable, easy to maintain, has an aura/quality, but costly and unable to absorb sound

- Other types of floors are – wood, tile, and linoleum used in high traffic areas like hallways, restrooms and kitchen.
- Wood floors are rarely seen because they require a great deal of care.

- Add warmth to an area like ceramic or stone and expensive.

Linoleum is quite cost effective. With technology, linoleum is now replaces ceramic, stone and wood.

- Provide a greater sound barrier, easier maintenance, more comfort underfoot.
- Is not as durable as stone or ceramic.
- Available in different colors and patterns unlike other floor types.

Carpet is the first choice in the guestrooms where people like to kick off their shoes.

- Muffles sounds so also ideal for hallways and lounge areas.
- Easy to maintain, requiring only a daily vacuuming and a periodic cleaning.
- Wool carpeting lasts longer, keeps its color but builds up static electricity and more difficult to clean.

# Window Coverings

- Nowadays they are not just closing the room off from the outside world, they are an integral part of the room's look.
- Regular vacuuming & periodic cleaning

# Plumbing Fixtures

- Include toilets, sinks, vanities and bathtub/shower facilities.
- Once installed, they are difficult to change.
- Layout depends on the type of property and its service level.

# Amenities

- Refers to not only to the shampoo, soap and complimentary gifts left in the guestroom but also to decorative items like fresh flowers, chocolate mint etc.
- The number and quality of these items indicate the property's service-level.
- To guests, amenities reflect a certain attentiveness to their comfort and therefore influence their satisfaction level.
- Amenities can also support the design and style of the room.

# Designing with a Purpose

- Hotel managers are concerned to satisfy their guests in a cost-effective manner.
- To be cost-effective, they are trying to use the space they have in the most efficient way.
- having multipurpose or multifunctional areas into their design,



# Multipurpose Areas

- Multipurpose use of space means exploring the space's potential for additional uses.
- E.g. A hallway can also serve as an art gallery, the bar, lounge area in or near a hotel lobby as a lobby bar/lounge.
- Such areas create a pleasant atmosphere where guests can socialize and bring additional revenue for the hotel.

- Meeting rooms where meetings can be held and food may be served.
- When selecting furnishings, designers consider that people will be sitting for long periods.
- Acoustics are a critical part; no one should hear the speaker's words soundproofing is needed.

# Special Services

- Special services are offered to attract guests and keep them returning to the property.
- Special services are; bars, dance clubs, athletic clubs, exclusive or specialty restaurants.
- Sometimes these features may become very popular, and people visit the property for them not for the guestrooms.

- For the hotel guests, office equipment rentals such as
- photocopying,
- facsimile,
- telex transmissions,
- clerical assistance,
- computer services are offered.

- For the family travelers, some hotels provide baby-sitting, guided tours, video rentals etc.
- The interior design team is involved in these programs by determining the suitable locations for them.



Well-designed facilities

- satisfy the user's needs,
- instill pride of ownership, and
- promote productivity in the workplace.

- Design must concern itself with both the practical and aesthetic.

Practical design determines:

- Proper sizes and location of doors
- Windows
- Furniture

Aesthetic design in partnerships with the practical concerns itself with an interior which is functional and presents to the eye a pleasant appearance.

## Color

- Gives life and character to our surroundings
- Distinguishes things
- Intensifies interest
- Attracts and holds attention

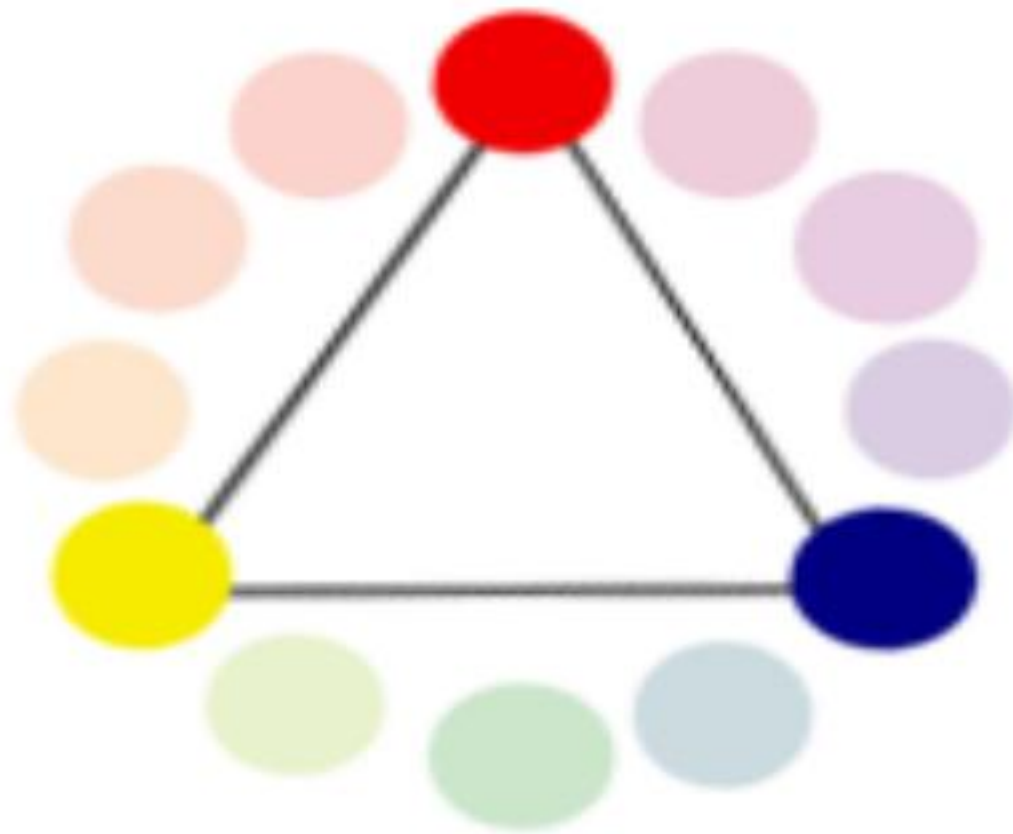
## Color properties

Hue is a color or shade of a color e.g. red, yellow, green

- Primary colors : red, yellow and blue
- Secondary colors: orange green and purple
- Tertiary colors: intermediates of the primary and secondary. Yellow-green, blue-green, blue-purple, red-orange and yellow.



*Primary colors : Colors at their basic essence; those colors that cannot be created by mixing others.*



*Secondary Colors: Those colors achieved by a mixture of two primaries.*



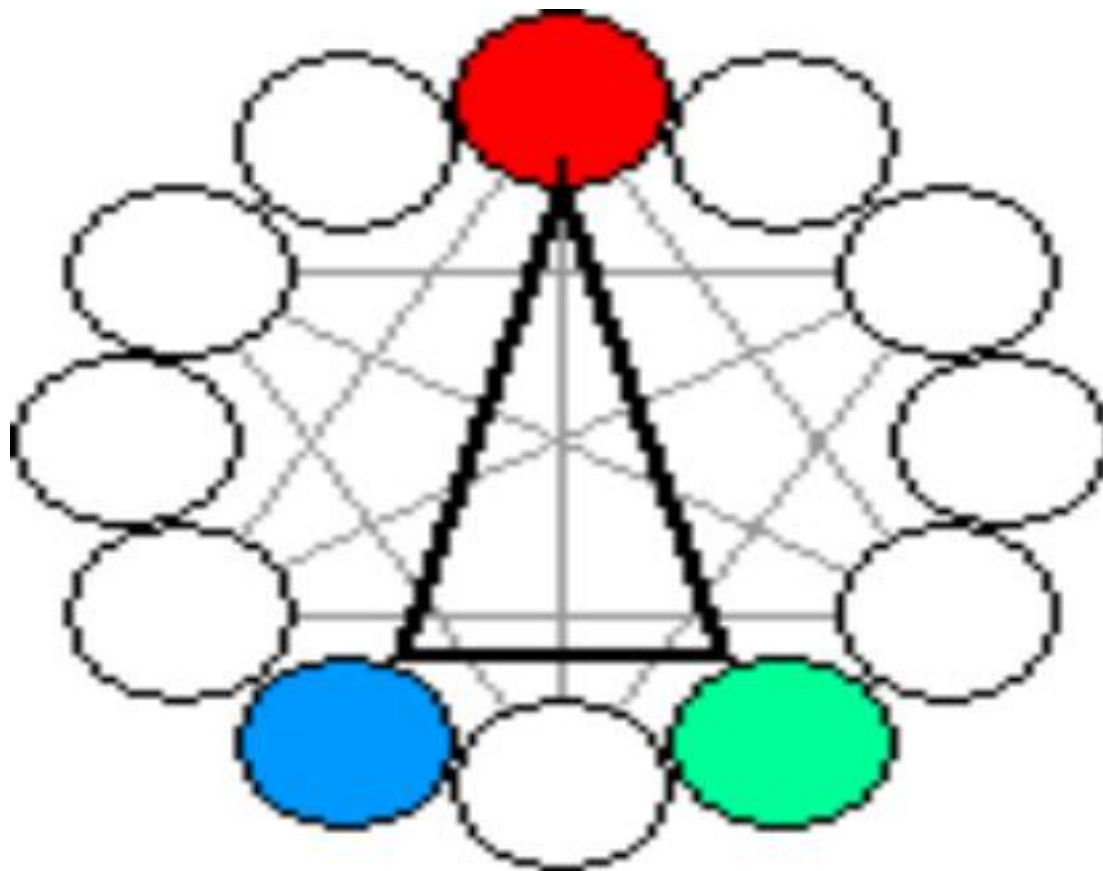
*Tertiary Colors: Those colors achieved by a mixture of primary and secondary hues.*



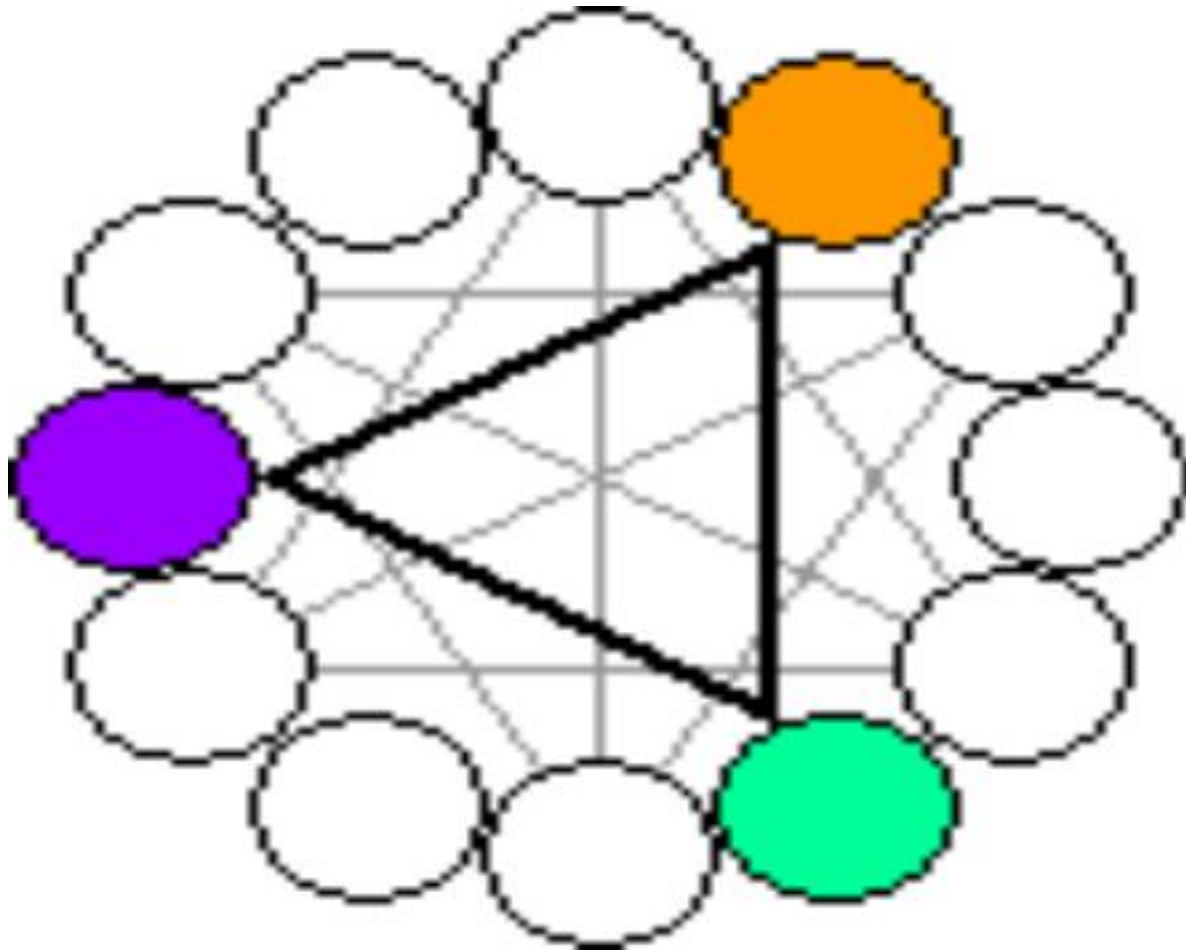
*Complementary Colors: Those colors located opposite each other on a color wheel.*



# *Split complementary*

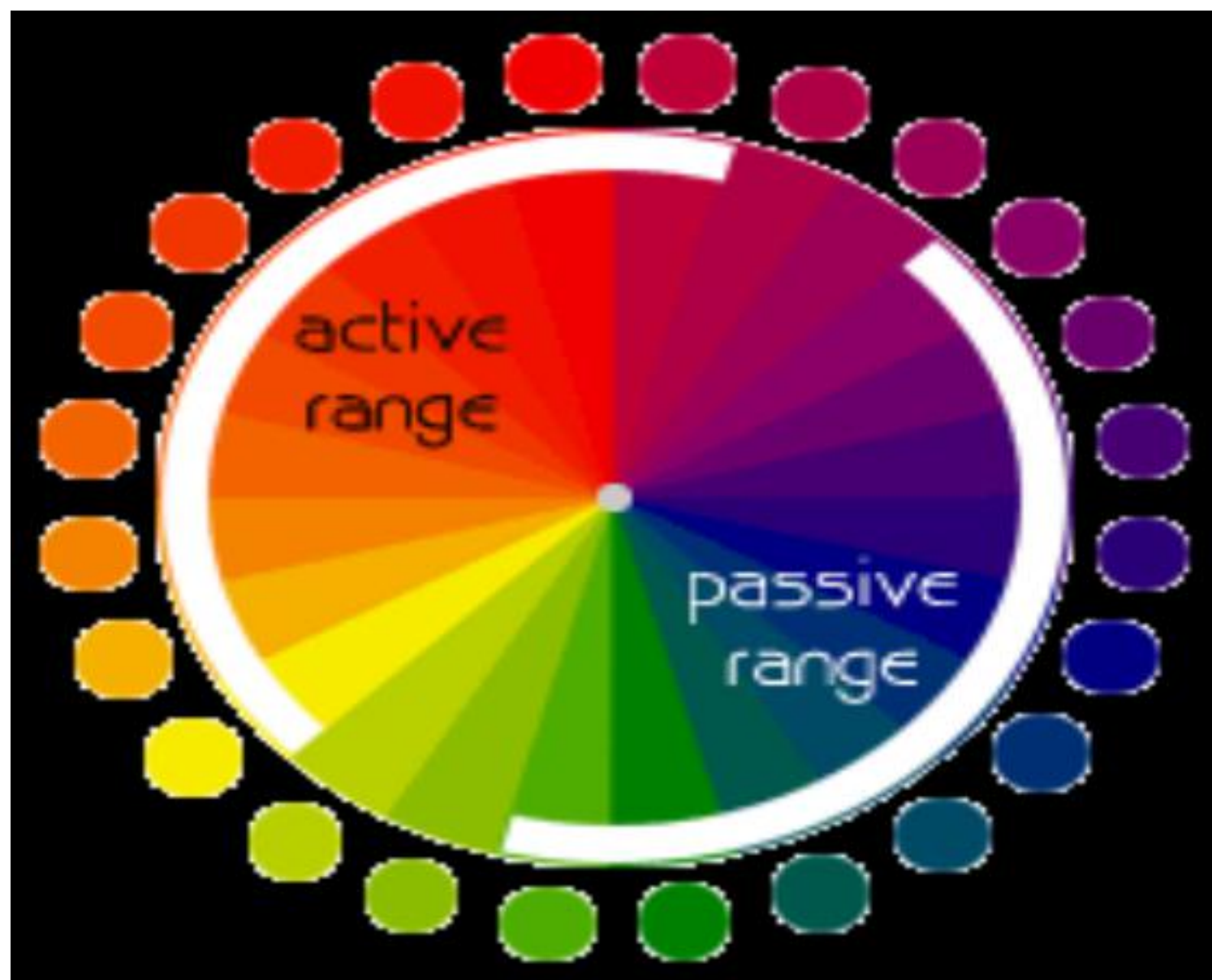


# Triad complementary



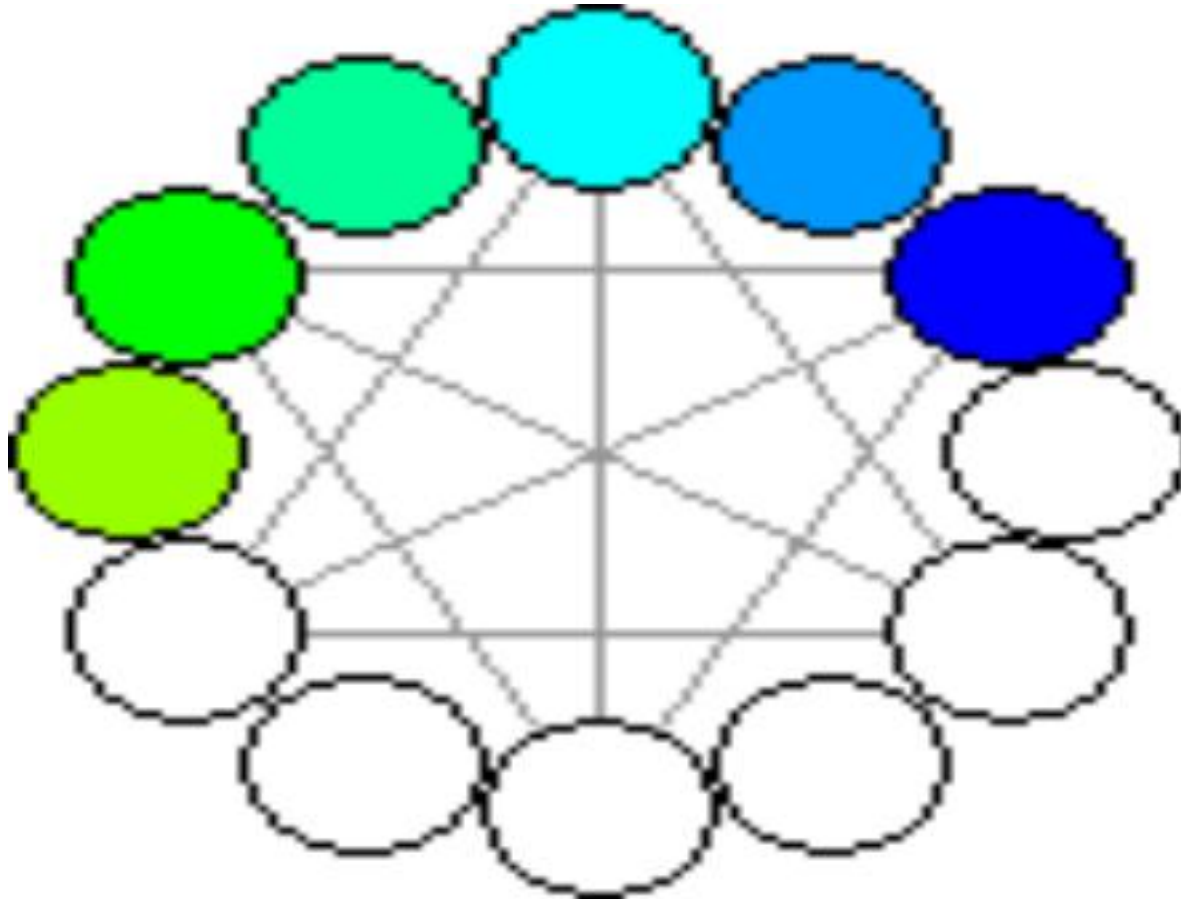
*Analogous Colors: Those colors located close together on a color wheel.*



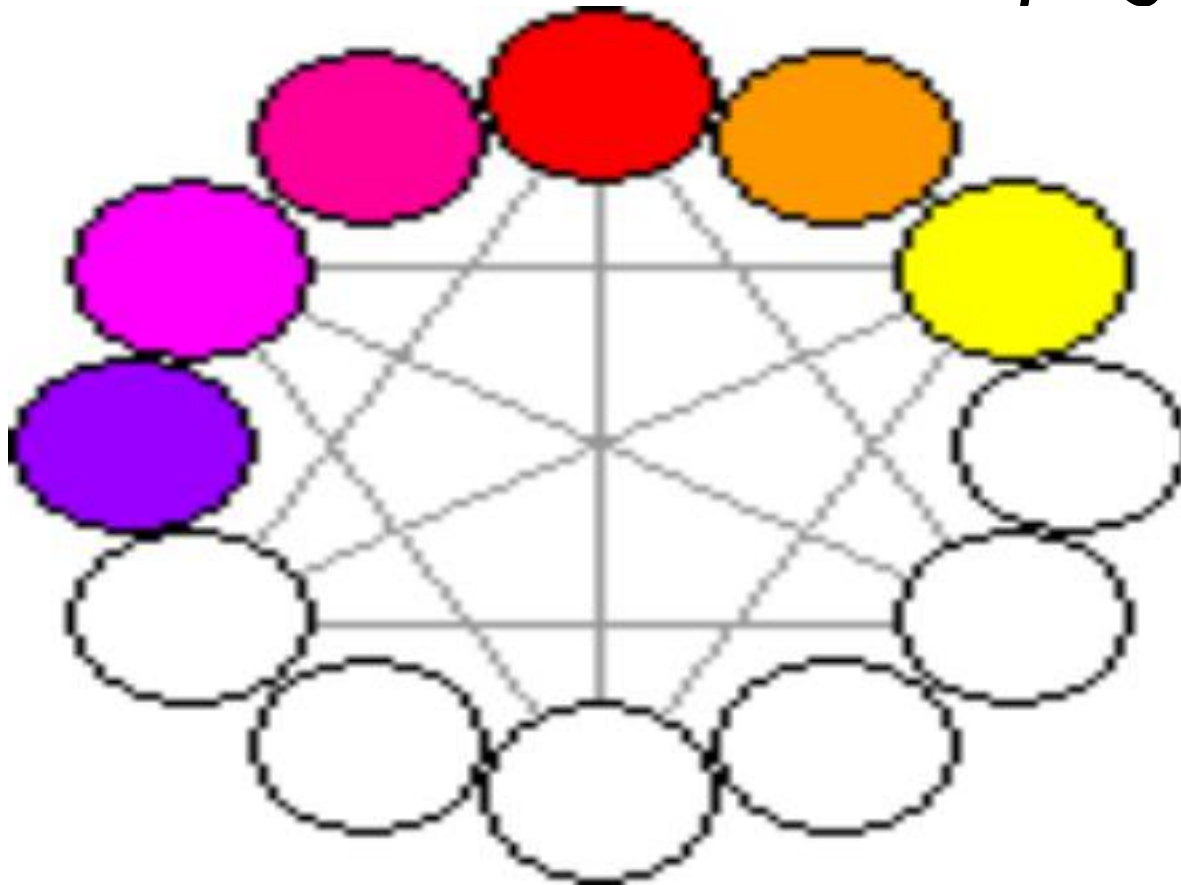




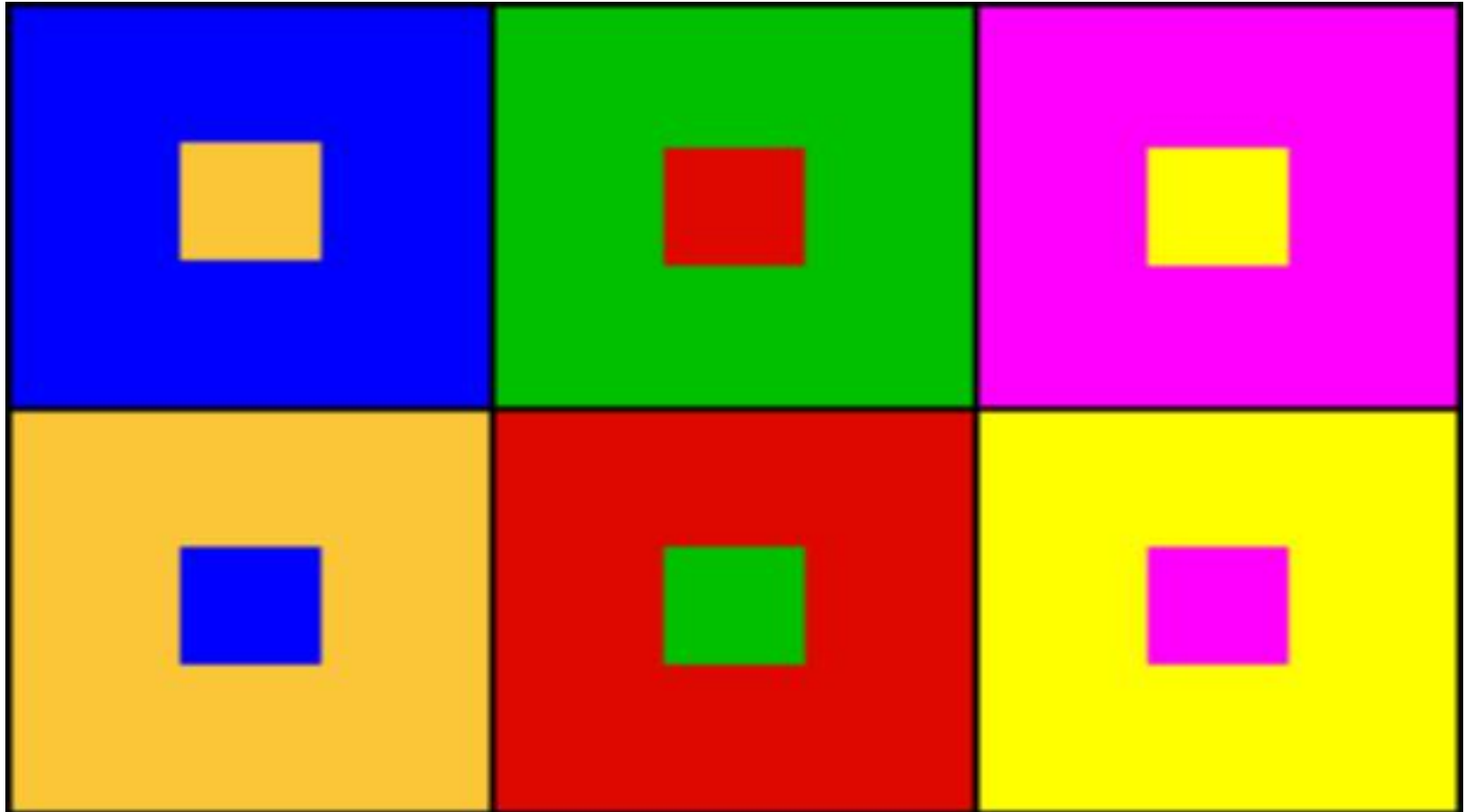
- *Cool colors: these colors will stabilize and cool the color scheme. They will also appear to recede from the viewer, so they are good to use for page backgrounds.*

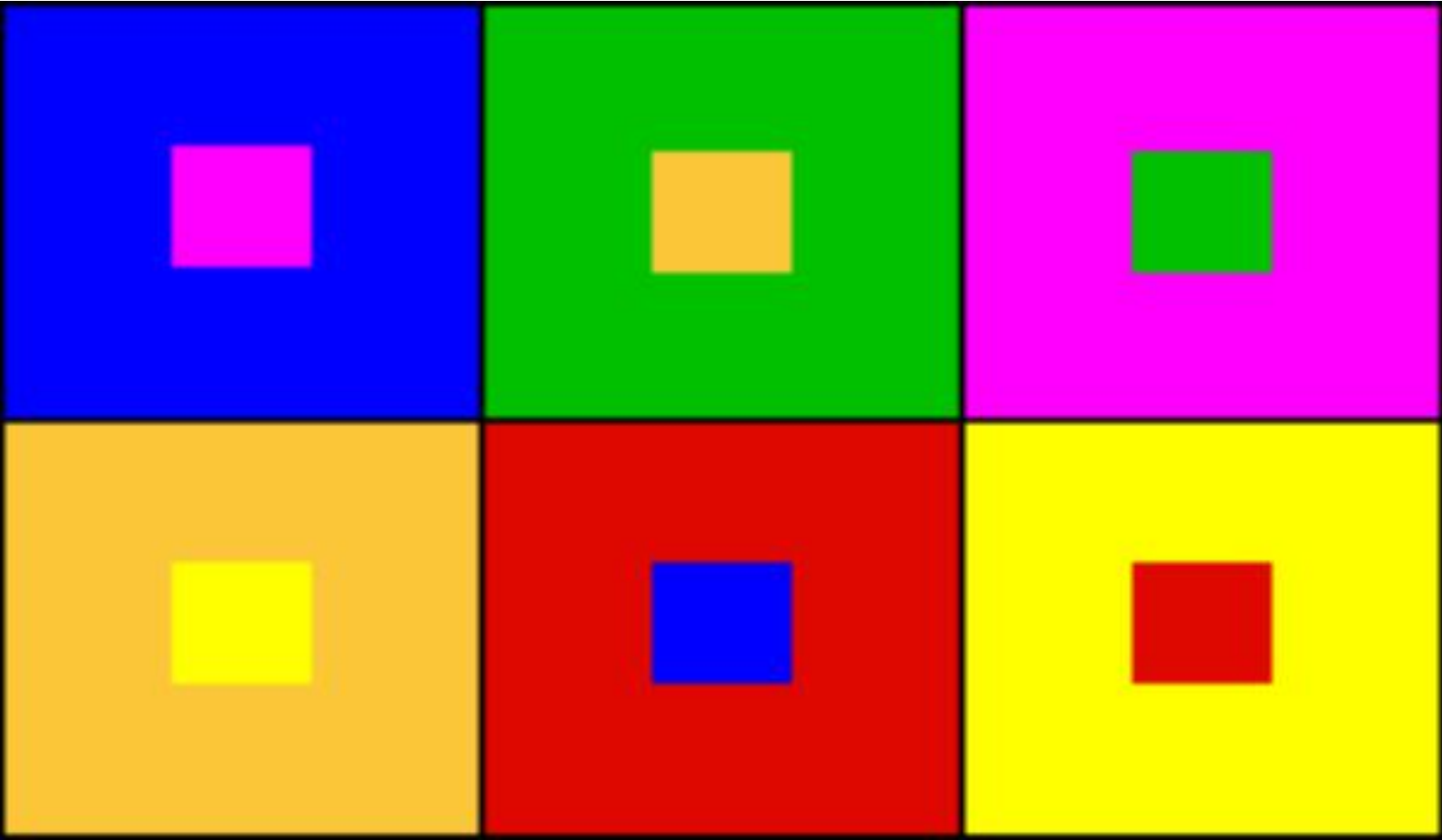


Warm colors: They lend a sense of warmth, comfort, and energy to the color selection. Appear to move toward the viewer, and to stand out from the page.



# Contrasting/complementary colors





# Value

- Color may be pure yet vary from very dark to very light. This variation is called value.
- It describes the lightness and darkness of colors in terms of this tints and shades.

A tint: is a color lighter than the normal, produced by mixing it with white.

A shade a color darker than normal is produced by mixing the color with black or mixing it with its complement.

# Color sensations

## Psychological effects of color

Colors do have their own meaning

Light colors are associated with youth, spring time and feminine qualities. They sooth and relax.

Dark colors are associated with age and dignity but too much dullness is depressing.

- Red connected with battle , blood, fire and warmth.
- Yellow connected with cheer and spring time. It claims attention first and fastest. They are found to be warm and stimulating.

- **Orange** gives association of light and heat. Color of pride and ambition.
- **Violet** color of royalty. Has strong religious significance. It is the color of shadows.
- **Green** presents the feeling of light and coolness, cheer and restraint.
- It is the color of nature. It alleviates tension, thus it has a soothing and pleasing effect.
- **Blue** stands for coolness, repose and formality.
- It has always been the symbol of truth and purity. ( dark blue can be depressing if used in large areas; while pale blue is fresh and cool)

## Color the mood maker

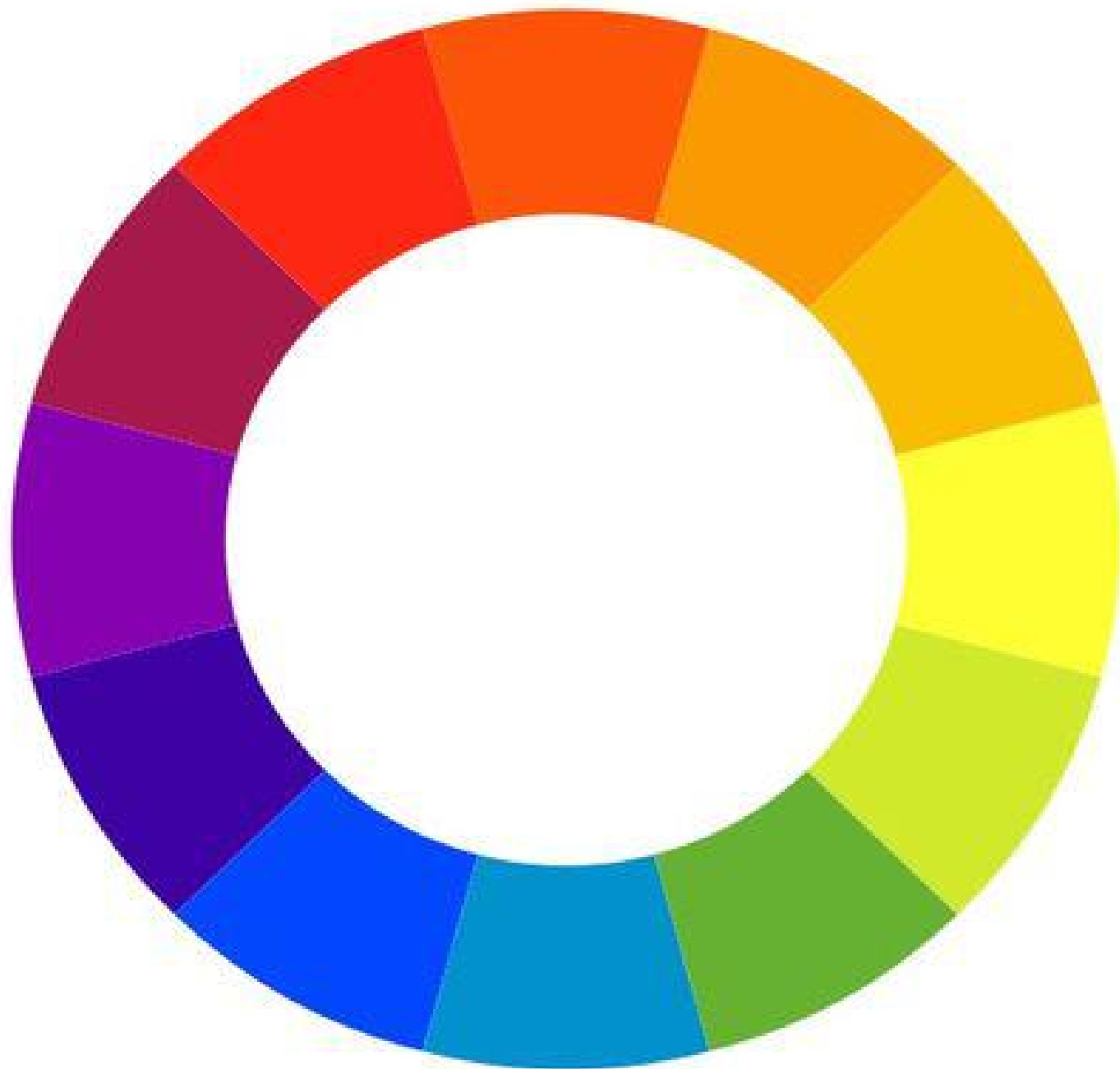
Some psychological reactions to colors are evoked by value and saturation rather than by hue e.g.

- Light colors sooth and relax
- Dull colors are relaxing also, but too much dullness can produce apathy.
- Light, bright colors produce joy, very bright colors tend to elutriate.
- Dark , bright colors express pomp and dignity and dark dull colors are depressing.

**NB** – warm hue: yellow; yellow-red; red; red-purple

- cool hues: green; blue-green; blue; blue purple





The basic color wheel is split into two halves, a warm half and a cool half.

- The warm half runs from red through yellow-green.
  - The cool half runs from green through red-violet.
- warm colors tend to advance and cool colors tend to recede.













## Physical effects of color

Color through sight, produces an actual physical effect. can be used to change dimension of a room.

### To make a room appear larger

- Use light cool colors
- Use small patterns in gray
- Have wood work match wall surfaces
- Use very small amounts of contrast

### To make a room appear smaller

- Use dark, bright warm colors
- Contrast wood work with walls
- Use large, bright patterns
- Use large amounts of contrast







## To make ceiling appear higher

- Have a ceiling that is lighter than walls
- Use vertical stripes with emphasis of any vertical architectural features

## To make ceiling appear lower

- Having the ceiling in warm hue, darker or in contrast with walls
- Use pattern on ceiling
- Color should extend from ceiling to walls 6-8"
- Have horizontal lines on walls

## To make ceiling appear shorter

- Have pattern on end walls and plain color on long walls
- Warm dark color on end walls with lighter color on long walls.

# How Colors Can Change Room Size

**Cool:** blues, greens, purples

- These colors will stabilize and cool a room or color scheme. They will also appear to recede, or move away from the observer.

**Cool Neutrals:** whites, grays, taupes, beiges

- Cool colors give a room the illusion of more space.

**Warm:** reds, oranges, yellows, magentas

- They bring warmth, comfort, and vibrancy to a room and color palette.

**Warm Neutrals:** browns, tans

- Warm colors appear to move toward the observer, or advance, making an expansive room feel smaller.

# The function of lighting

Proper lighting enhances the beauty of a room and contributes much to the comfort of a guest.

Proper lighting should

- Not be strenuous to the eye
- Eliminate hazards
- Be pleasing to the eye and flattering to the room occupants as well as to furnishings.
- Help create the desired atmosphere

The function of the room should not be forgotten when colors are chosen

E .g

- Entrance hall – should be inviting
- Lounge, suites and bedrooms – should be restful
- Bathrooms – should be clean but not cool. Peach and pink may be preferred.
- Restaurants – should have a relaxed atmosphere.
- Bars – bright and cheerful

## Scale and proportion

Furniture should be in proportion to the size and height of the room, and to its architectural features

- Large scale furniture for large rooms and small furniture for small rooms.

## Balance

- In design, balance creates a feeling of equilibrium.
  - It is all about equalizing or approximating the visual weight of objects.
  - Balance is created not just through shape, but through color, pattern, and texture as well.
1. **Symmetrical balance** : use size and shapes equal in weight and proportion.
    - If out in the center it will be equal in every way on each side of the center.
    - Common in traditional interiors.

2. Asymmetrical balance : objects are unequal in weight and proportion each side of the imaginary center, but placed to give the appearance of being equal.

- Obtained by color and texture. Found in contemporary interiors.
- The visual weights of lines, colors, forms and textures are balanced without exact duplication.

3. Radial balance is achieved when there is a central focal point with other elements radiating from it or around it.

- An example would be a round dining table, with chairs arranged around it.









- *Repetition* is the use of the same element more than once throughout a space.
- You can repeat a pattern, color, texture, line, or any other element, or even more than one element.

- **Progression** is taking an element and increasing or decreasing one or more of its qualities.

E.g. gradation by size ( a cluster of candles of varying sizes).

- You can also achieve progression via color, e.g. each element is a slightly different shade of the same hue.

- Finally, **contrast** is fairly straightforward. such as black and white pillows on a sofa,

## Furniture selection for a good interior

- Furniture should be in scale with one another and with the room where they are placed
- Size and shape of furniture should be proportional to the size of space available.
- Amount of furniture/ must be useful/
- Arrangement should provide convenience of use and a pleasing appearance.





# Guides to furniture arrangement

- Avoid clutter
- Ensure ease of movement
- Avoid arrangement which cuts the room in to two triangles
- Plan arrangements which do not interfere with room opening.
- Arrange furniture according to functional groupings sleeping, dressing, group etc

# Planning an interior design program

## Factors to be considered

- Area/size
- cost
- Replacement
- Use/ room function
- Upkeep and maintenance
- Color
- Durability
- Appearance
- Functional
- Layout
- Styles
- Pattern
- Texture
- Lighting
- Time of room usage



### 8.2.1.Soft furnishing (Reading Assignment)

Soft furnishings include curtains, lose covers, cushions, bed spreads and quilts.

- They contribute greatly to the appearance of the room by bringing to it color, pattern and texture.

#### Curtains

- Curtains are essential to the appearance of any window and the entire room.
- the size and position of the window, and the general character of the room will determine the weight, color and pattern of the fabric.

The fabric meant for curtain should be chosen with regard to

- its resistance to fading and abrasion,
- its drape,
- dimensional stability and
- it's flame resistance.

## Curtains are required to

- Give privacy
  - Darken the room when necessary
  - Reduce heat losses and noise level
  - Bring character and atmosphere to the room by their line, color, pattern and texture.
- 
- Curtains have a poor appearance if they do not hold their shape and drape well.
  - Loosely woven materials tend to drop unevenly and with constant hand drawing the sides of the curtains may go out of shape.

## Care and cleaning of curtains

- Keep rod and track free from dust by the use of a wall broom.
- Shake often, use brush occasionally to remove dust from the curtains.
- Deal appropriately with repairs to linings, frayed edges and any difficulties with pulling, bent tracks etc.

## Blinds

- Blinds are different from curtains, though they serve the purpose of protection from heat, rose privacy and good appearance.
- Blinds are made of vinyl or coated materials.
- They may be brightly colored and patterned. They do not give the well-finished appearance of a good curtained window.
- Blinds come in horizontal or vertical slats.
- They are used in a public areas of hotels.

## Care and cleaning of blinds

- Attend to badly hanging blinds.
- Dust or wipe frequently.
- Wash with warm water and synthetic detergent as often as required.

## Loose covers

- Loose covers are detachable covers fitted over upholstered chairs, stools etc.
- They can give a clean, fresh appearance to a room.
- But due to the constant need to straighten them and to keep them well maintained, most establishments no longer use them.
- Loose covers may be used to cover shabbiness, to protect the original upholstery and to change the appearance of the room.
- Fastenings may be hooks and eye, zips or the touch and close fasteners.
- Closely woven fabrics are preferred for loose covers.
- This is because, they can withstand abrasion, less likely to snag, will hold their shape better than loosely woven ones.

## Care and cleaning of loose covers

- Shake and tidy frequently.
- Brush and suction clean regularly.
- Attained repairs.
- Laundered or dry cleaned as required.

## Cushions/throw pillow/

- Cushions are used to increase the comfort of chairs and sofas and to bring color, pattern and texture to the room.
- They can be made in to different shapes and sizes, filled with feather, foam and
- then covered with a variety of materials, matching or contrasting with the material of the chair or sofa.

## Care and cleaning of cushions

- Shake and tidy frequently
- Repair when necessary
- Brush and suction clean regularly
- Remove covers and wash or dry-clean them as required.

### 8.2.2. Floorings and floor finishes (Reading Assignment)

- Floors are important areas which are readily noticed on entering a room or particular area.
- They may be both functional and decorative.



## Choosing floorings

When choosing floorings certain considerations should be born in mind.

1. **Appearance** – a good appearance plays a large role when choosing flooring color, pattern and texture are big consideration in appearance of any of floorings.
  - Pale colors, especially blues and greens; as well as shiny surfaces give a cool or cold appearance.
  - Intense colors /red, orange/ give an impression of warmth.
  - Patterned surfaces tend to make a large room appear smaller.
  - Patterns and some colors do not show spillages and soiling on the flooring.
  - They retain their appearance of cleanliness longer.
2. **Comfort** – is very important to guests and staff.
  - Thus, soft resilient surfaces are generally more comfortable to walk on.
  - Noisy floorings can cause disturbance and discomfort to both guest and staff.

### 3. Durability

- flooring not durable enough may become wear, tear and tired looking very quickly.
- Spillages of water, grease and food acids are likely to harm certain kind of flooring if they are not durable.
- Cigarette burns,
- dragging of furniture and
- the use of trolleys may affect floorings that are not durable.
- Therefore flooring needs to be durable for the length of life expected of it – cost .

4. **Safety** – this is great importance to all occupants of the building.
- Surface should have **non-slip** qualities when wet and dry.
  - Over polishing may cause slipperiness.
5. **Ease of cleaning**

- It saves time and cost when flooring is easy to clean.

6. **Cost** – the cost of a particular choice of flooring and the maintenance cost should be considered when choosing flooring.

## General care and cleaning of floorings

- Once the flooring is laid, the treatment it receives is of tremendous importance, in order to prevent the penetration of dirt and to provide an easily maintained surface.
- A seal is usually applied to clean, dry floor and it gives a non absorbent, semi-permanent gloss or finish which will wear in time. The amount of cleaning required by any flooring, will depend largely on the amount and type of traffic it receives. However daily cleaning will be necessary, while special and periodic cleaning will be required at less frequent intervals.

## Daily cleaning

This entails removing

- Dust and dirt by sweeping, mopping, vacuum cleaning, damp mopping or washing according to the type of floorings.
- Resistant marks normally by rubbing with a damp cloth and a fine abrasive.
- Stains should be removed as soon as possible because on drying they become set and are much more difficult to remove.

## Special cleaning

These involves

- Removing dirt by scrubbing or spray cleaning.
- Improving polish appearance by spray buffing
- Re-polishing.

## Periodic cleaning of polished floors

This involves

- Stripping polish and possibly seal
- Re-sealing
- Re-polishing

## To prevent accidents and damage to the floorings

- Loose edges should be attended to immediately.
- Metal strips should be placed over the edge of the flooring at door ways, stair cases, etc.
- Spillages should be wiped up as soon as possible.
- Excess water and polish should be avoided during cleaning. While the flooring material may be un-harmed by water, the adhesive used with it may be damaged and cause the lifting of the flooring particularly if in tile form.
- In large areas wet floor notices should be displayed when floors have been washed.

# Classification of floor coverings

- Floor coverings may be classified according to their hardness, porosity or the material from which they are made. However, here they will be classified as hard, semi-hard or soft.

Hard coverings	Semi-hard coverings	Soft floor coverings
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Cementitious e.g. terrazzo and granolithic</li><li>• Stone e.g. marble, slate in slab form</li><li>• Ceramic tiles e.g. quarries and more decorative hard glazed tiles</li><li>• Resin floorings with or without vinyl or marble chips</li><li>• Wood e.g. hard woods laid as strip, block</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Thermoplastic tiles</li><li>• Vinyl in tiles or sheet form</li><li>• Rubber in tiles or sheet form</li><li>• Linoleum in tile or sheet form</li><li>• Cork in tile or sheet form</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Carpet e.g. woven, tufted, adhesively bonded, electrostatically floacked etc</li></ul>

## Hard floorings

These are generally durable but noisy. These are

- Cold in appearance and feel
- Vermin proof
- Fire retardant
- Easily cleaned

## Stone

- Marble floorings are laid in slab form and are very expensive. This marble has small cavities in it, which offer some slip resistance but allow dust and dirt to collect easily.
- Marble is obtained in white, black, green and brown colors and is used for foyer and bathroom.



# Ceramic tiles

- Ceramic tiles are clay ware available in a great variety of qualities, colors and sizes. Different qualities are produced, and the harder tiles are less absorbent but more slippery.
- They are used in cloakrooms, bathrooms, canteens, kitchens and any place used for the preparation or storage of food.
- Water, grease, acids, or alkalis do not affect ceramic tiles.

## Wood floorings

- Good quality wood finishes are among the most beautiful floorings. They are mainly uncovered, thereby subjected to wear on time. Wood floor finishes are made from hard woods which come from broad-leaved trees such as oak, teak, maple, walnut, birch, beech etc.
- To prevent absorption of spills and dirt, wood flooring should be sealed or polished.
- Water is harmful to wood floorings, especially if they are unsealed, and strong alkalis cause wood to disintegrate, discolors and splinter.

- Wood floor finishes are poor conductors of heat, so are good insulators. Wood is resilient and wood floorings are therefore less tiring to walk on.

## Semi-hard finishes

These are sometimes called smooth floorings. Semi-hard finishes are in general

- Smooth
- Durable but normally less permanent than hard floor finishes.
- Resilient
- Of quite good appearance
- Unaffected by insects, pest and fungi
- Relatively easy to clean

# Carpets

- Carpets are used exclusively in all types of establishments including hotels. Carpets have good appearance, safety factor, and warmth and sound insulation.
- Carpets originated in east and were all hand made, but now they are mainly machine made.

## Carpet laying

- To obtain maximum wear from a carpet, it must be well laid. The underlay or sub floor should be smooth and dry, with no wide cracks in it or any protruding nails.
- The carpet underlay should be made of felt, rubber or synthetic foam so as to:

- Eliminate any slight unevenness in the floor.
- Retard crushing and creeping
- Provide an extra layer of heat and sound insulation
- Make the carpet feel soft and luxurious
- Take the strain of feet and lengthen the life of the carpet

### Protection of carpets

Carpets may be protected from damage by:

- Using a suitable underlay
- Firm fixing to avoid cracks
- Using jute or coconut fiber mats at front doors
- Using dust control mats which attract and hold dust and direct from shoes when walked on.
- Spraying against moths
- Repairing of frayed edges and worn parts
- Cutting and never pulling the pile when it sprouts
- Protecting a damp carpet from metal and legs of furniture.

## Cleaning of carpets

Cleaning of carpet is necessary in order to

- Remove dust, grit and other soiling
- Remove stains as soon as possible
- Prevent damage by moth and carpet beetles
- Retain the original appearance of the carpet as long as possible.

## Daily cleaning

- Removing superficial dust and crumbs with a carpet sweeper should clean carpets daily. Grits and other soiling, which has got into the pile must be removed by suction using vacuum cleaner. In this case the vacuum cleaner should pass over the surface two times.
- If semi-soiled or greasy material scrape up, wipe over the area with damp cloth.

## Special/weekly/ cleaning

- At weekly intervals the edges of the carpet require special cleaning using a damp duster, a brush or a vacuum cleaner.
- Weekly, the whole carpet require thorough vacuum cleaning passing over the surface at least three times.

## Periodic cleaning of carpet

- This involves sweeping the carpet first, vacuum cleaned and then shampooing.
- When shampooing, the detergent solution is released from a tank on the rotary scrubbing machine and the surface of the carpet is lightly scrubbed, and then left to dry.
- Finally the loosened soiling and detergent residue is picked up by suction

The following points should be observed when shampooing

- The detergent used should be one, which dries to a powder so that sticky residue is not left on the carpet.
- Excess water should be avoided so that the back of the carpet doesn't become too wet.
- Each stroke of the brushes should overlap the previous one
- No metal or legs of furniture should come in contact with the damp carpet
- Walking and replacement of furniture on the damp carpet should be avoided



## Advantages of carpets

- Carpets add to the decorative appearance of the room
- They can give a luxurious appearance of the room
- They are quite and afford some sound insulation
- They are non-slip
- Fitted carpets make a room look larger
- Patterned carpets do not show stains as much as plain ones

## Disadvantage

- The surface holds dust and dirt, so careful cleaning is necessary
- They are cut by grit and sharp metals and some are burned or melted by cigarette the ends.
- They may be attacked by moths
- Fitted carpets shows definite areas of wear
- Stains can be difficult to remove on carpets
- The cost of good carpet is high

### 8.2.3. Wall coverings (Reading Assignment )

- Wall coverings are usually decorative. They bring color, pattern, texture, light or shade to the room. On the other hand, they are required to give an easily cleaned and hygienic surface.

#### Types of wall coverings

##### 1. Paints

- Paints are used extensively as decorative wall finish, it is also used to preserve and protect structural surfaces.
- As a wall covering, paint offers a wide choices of types, colors and degree of gloss. Paints contribute to the decor of a room. Paints used for a wall finish is normally required for decoration rather than protect, but such paint should be the washable type since paints tend to attract dust.

- The main types of paints used as wall finishes are emulsion, multicolor and micro porous.

## Care and cleaning of painted surfaces

- Remove light dust with a well broom working from up down to bottom.
- Damp wipe or wash when necessary, with warm water and suitable detergent to remove heavily ingrained dust and dirt.
- When wash start from the bottom and work upwards, using a sponge or brush. Change the solution frequently. Rinse from the top downwards, using frequent changes of water. Then sponge dry.
- Never apply wax polishes or oil to gloss painted surfaces to revive them. The residue may cause subsequent paint coatings to peel, or fail to dry.
- Do not use harsh abrasives, strong solvent or strong soda solutions to clean painted walls.

## 2. Wall papers

- Most wallpapers are made in roll of  $10\text{m} \times 5\text{cm}$ . They vary, depending on the quality of the design and the material used.
- Wallpaper may be smooth or have a texture effect. Smooth finishes are more resistant to dust than rough surfaces.
- Wallpapers pattern may be of many kind e.g. floral, striped or two or more colors. The choice should depend on the aspect height, size and the use of the room. Wallpaper has a warmer appearance than paint.

- Wallpapers are nor normally applied to new walls.
- Offer some sound insulation
- Become soiled, scratched and torn with abrasion
- Can be torn and have peeling pieces stuck back
- Cause problems when the walls are not true
- Without careful use, they can be disturbing
- Large patterned papers tend to over power and make a small room look smaller.

### Types of wallpapers

The main types of wallpapers are

- **Spongeable papers:** these are specially treated during manufacturing to withstand water.
- **Anaglyptic paper:** these has an embossed or raised pattern. It is white and normally painted over except when used as a ceiling paper.
- **Wood chip papers:** these have interlayered chips of wood, are usually cream in color and are normally painted over.

- **Oatmeal papers:** the interlayering of wood dust, chopped straw or similar materials during manufacture, produces the texture of this paper.
- **Flock papers:** these are treated with adhesive to which silk, wool, cotton or synthetic fibers stick to give a raised pile.
- **Wood grain papers:** these are photographic reproductions of various wood grains, waxed during manufacture.
- **Metallic paper:** these are painted with gold and other metallic powders.
- **Paper-backed hessians:** these give a rough texture effect and are available in a large number of colors.

## Cleaning of wallpapers

- Remove surface dust with a wall broom or suction cleaner
- Remove marks by rubbing with a soft rubber. If the paper is spongeable, wipe with damp cloth or sponge.
- Remove grease with proprietary grease absorber.

## Plastic wall coverings

- Many types of plastic wall coverings are available. Some are more decorative than others and some afford insulation. They are also more hardwearing and more easily cleaned than most other wall coverings.
- They are obtainable in a variety of sizes, with a great price range.

## Types of plastic wall coverings

- **Paper-backed vinyl:** these have the appearance of many materials e.g. silk, tweed, hessian, cork, grass paper, wood, stone or brick.
- **Fabric-backed vinyl:** these are similar in appearance to the above and even more durable.
- **Plastic wall tiles:** these are imitating ceramic tiles.
- **Expanded polystyrene:** these are in sheet, or tile form, used on walls and ceilings to give heat and sound insulation, and also to help eliminate condensation. It can be painted with emulsion paint or covered with paper.



## Cleanings of plastic wall coverings

- Remove surface dust with wall broom or suction cleaner
- Damp wipe or wash when necessary with warm water and synthetic detergent. A soft brush may be used in its manufacture.

## 4. Wood paneling

- Woods used for paneling usually hard, well seasoned and of a decorative appearance, and they may cover the wall completely.
- Wood paneling may be solid or veneered. It can last for many years with little maintenance providing precautions are taken in respect of dry rot or woodworm.
- Wood paneling may be found in such palaces as entrance hall and stair cases, assembly halls, boardrooms and restaurant.

## Cleaning of wood paneling

- Remove surface with wall broom. Dust or suction cleaner and polish if necessary.
- Where the paneling has become dirty or greasy wipe over with white spirit, or vinegar and water, and re-polish.
- Dark oak may be wiped over with beer.

## 5. Glass wall coverings

- Glass can be used in the form of decorative tiles, sometimes in the form of mosaics. Colored opaque glass sheets or tiles may be used as wall coverings in hotels and bathrooms.
- Glass wall coverings are frequently used in the form of mirror, tiles, which reflect light and can alter the apparent size of room or corridor.

## Cleaning of glass wall coverings

- Dust or wipe with damp chamois or scrim.
- Glass cleaners or mentholated spirit may be used.
- Care should be taken when cleaning mirrors that the backs do not become damp.

## 6. Metal wall covering

- Metals may be use for their decorative and their hygienic qualities.

- Metals such as copper and anodized aluminum are decorative and may be used for effect in such areas as bars,
- where the metal in combination with rows of bottles and interesting lighting can be more impressive.
- Other metals, usually stainless steel in the form of tiles, may be used in kitchen where they present a durable, easily cleaned hygienic surface in areas where splashing is likely.

## Cleaning of metal wall coverings

- Dust or wipe with damp cloth

## 7. Leather /hide/ wall coverings

- Leather wall coverings are extremely expensive and very decorative.
- They may be found in luxury establishments in parts of the restaurant or bars, but are too expensive to be found in most places.

## Cleaning of leather wall coverings

- Remove surface dust by dusting or careful suction cleaning
- Apply polish sparingly and rub up very well.



## 8.3. Floral Arrangement

### Introduction

- Floral arrangement is the art of selecting and organizing flowers.
- Arranging flowers is an artistic activity and a way to express oneself creatively.

## Selecting Your Plant Materials

- Success in flower arranging starts with your skill in *selecting plant materials* for the particular arrangement you want to make.

*The design elements when choosing flowers and foliages:*

### **COLOR**

- Consider the *hue* of the color—red, yellow, blue, for example.
- Next, check the *value* of the color: Is it light or dark? Then check the *intensity*, which can vary from bright to dull.
- Some colors are warm—yellows and oranges, for example; others, like blues and violets, are cool.



In such a color scheme,

- use most of one hue,
  - least of another, and
  - an in-between amount of the third hue.
- 
- If you use only one hue, make sure to select plant materials of different shapes, sizes, or textures.

Flower colors should harmonize

- with one another,
- with the container, and
- with the background—such as a tablecloth

## SIZE

- Select flowers and leaves of different sizes.
- Use the buds and small flowers and leaves at the top and edges of the arrangement;
- Place the large leaves or fully opened flowers low in the arrangement.

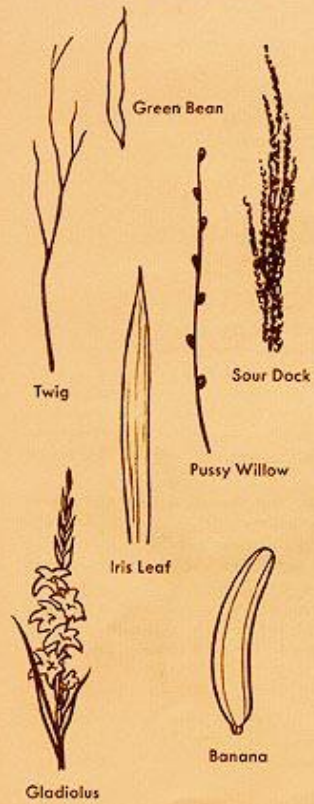
## SHAPE

- Plant materials are put into three main groups according to their shape:
  1. Spiky or linear shapes: These are best for line and line-mass arrangements;
- they set directions and cause a feeling of movement;
- Often used to form the skeleton of the arrangement.

Twelve-Hue Color Wheel



Spiky or Linear Shapes



## 2. Mass or rounded shapes

- These are best for line-mass or mass arrangements;
- used to develop the focal point in line-mass arrangements;
- or they may make up almost all of a mass arrangement.

### Mass or Rounded Shapes



Daisy



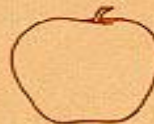
Rose



Geranium Leaf



Hosta



Apple



Tomato

### Spray or Filler Shapes



Baby's Breath



Pompon Mum



Fern



Grapes



Elderberry



Huckleberry

### 3. Spray or filler shapes

- These are best for mass and line-mass arrangements;
- use them as background materials and as space fillers in mass arrangements;
- Prune/trim and thin them before using in line-mass arrangements.

# Texture

- Texture varies not only with the feel of the plant surface, but also with the arrangement of the petals or florets also create texture.

## *Texture Plant material*

- |                  |                 |
|------------------|-----------------|
| • Airy<br>breath | Spray of baby's |
| • Dense          | Zinnia flower   |
| • Shiny          | Lily petal      |
| • Velvety        | Rose petal      |



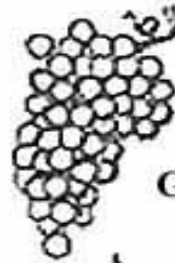
**Baby's Breath**



**Pompom Mum**



**Fern**



**Grapes**

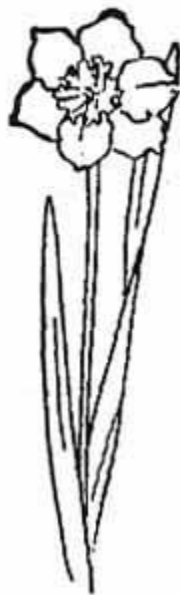


**Elderberry**



**Huckleberry**





**Narcissus**



**Zinnia**



**Chrysanthemum**

## Space

- As you select flowers , notice that they are not like solid apples, but that there are spaces between the flowers of a spray of *baby's breath*, for example, and between the petals of a daisy.
- You may select certain flowers or leaves just because of their spaces.
- Spaces are often as important as the flowers or leaves.

## Expressiveness

- Through your selection of flowers and leaves you may express a mood, idea, or sentiment/feeling.

E.g. white roses are elegant and formal;

- Sunflowers are casual/informal and suggest summer;
  - Red roses may say "I love you."
- 
- Try to name your finished arrangements, or perhaps name them first.

# Cutting and Care of Plant Materials

When, what, and how to cut

- late afternoon, when the plants contain the most stored foods.
- Early morning, when water content is at its highest.
- Most flowers last longest if cut when almost fully open. Many tight buds or young leaves wilt rapidly and will not take up water.
- But some flowers keep best if cut in the bud stage or when they are just beginning to open like lily, tulip.
- Before cutting any flowers, plan the arrangement in your head, or sketch it on paper.
- The stems should be longer than you will need.
- Remove all leaves from the lower part of the stems.
- Cut stems on a slant to enable flowers to absorb

## Care before arranging

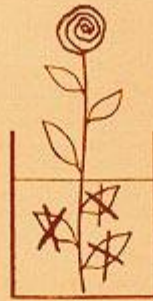
- Remove all leaves that would be under water in the container.
- Also keep the flowers out of water.
- Leaves and flowers will rot in water.
- You can use floral preservatives .
- Store flowers in a cool, humid place, out of the sun, and away from drafts/wind.
- Wait until the plant materials feel stiff before you arrange them.

## Care when arranging

- The container – thoroughly washed.
- Fill it with water before you start to arrange the flowers.
- Floral preservative if you wish.
- Using a sharp knife or shears, make a fresh cut on each stem just before you put it in the container.
- Leave stems in water until you use them.
- Handle the flowers by their stems.

## Care of arrangement

- Place the arrangement out of the sun and away from drafts, hot air ducts, and radiators.
- At night, put it in a cool place to prolong the life of the flowers.
- Keep the container full of water; check this daily. Change the water occasionally.



Remove Leaves Marked "X"



Hot Water — 100-110° F  
(or hot as your hand can stand)



Make Fresh Cut With Sharp  
Knife Just Before Placing  
in Holder

## Containers

- Almost anything that will hold water may be used as a container.
- The important thing is to select a size, shape, color, and material that will harmonize with the plant materials and with your home and furniture.

## Size

- The container should be in scale with the table on which it is displayed.
- E.g. A vase 3 feet tall, for example, is too large for a 2- by 4-foot coffee table.
- Remember, the larger the container, the more flowers are required.
- Allow about **two-fifths** of the overall size of the arrangement for the container.

## Shape

- Suit the shape to the design of the arrangement.
- Simple shapes with clean lines are best.
- Avoid those in the form of animals, heads, pianos, etc., except for special occasions.

## Color

- Browns, grays, and greens are useful colors, harmonizing easily with plant materials and with most backgrounds.
- White containers call attention to themselves.



## Materials

Pottery containers many vegetable dishes, cereal bowls, and sugar bowls make good flower containers.

### Glass containers

- In using clear glass, remember that stems and the holder will be seen.

Metals suggest strength Copper, bronze, and brass are the most versatile; aluminum and stainless steel are modern; iron suggests weight.

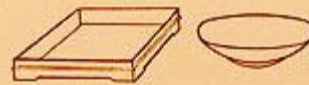
Baskets with linings to hold water come in many shapes and are excellent for mass or naturalistic arrangements.

Plastic containers – most of them are too light in weight.

## Expressiveness and harmony

- The spirit of the plant material and container should go together.
- Art objects should be displayed and admired for themselves and not used as containers for flowers.

For Line Arrangements



For Mass Arrangements



For Line-Mass Arrangements  
(also some line OR mass arrangements)



## Holder

Choose a holder to suit

- the style of arrangement you plan,
- the plant materials, and
- the container.

### 1. Pinpoint holders

- Pinpoint holders are best for line or line-mass arrangements in low bowls or shallow pedestal containers.
- Fasten the holder securely to the clean, dry container with waterproof floral clay.
- Stems are stuck directly onto the pins or are wedged between them.

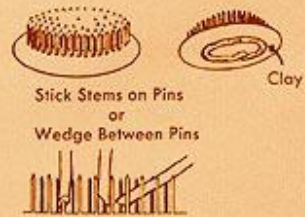
## 2. Chicken wire

- Chicken wire or floral netting of 1-inch net/wire, preferably enameled green, is excellent for mass arrangements in vases or deep bowls.

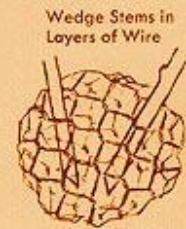
## 3. Floral foams

- They may be used for some line arrangements but are best for line-mass or mass arrangements.
- Soak the material in a pail of water until it barely floats.
- Cut a piece to fill the container and force it into place.
- Do not pull a stem part way out after inserting it, for this may remove the stem end from contact with the water or foam and the flower may wilt.

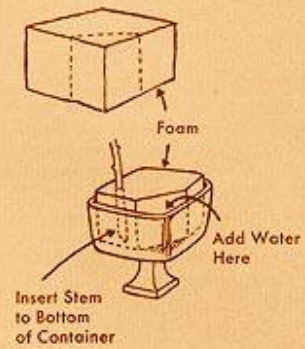
**Pinpoints**  
For Line Arrangements



**Chicken Wire**  
For Mass Arrangements



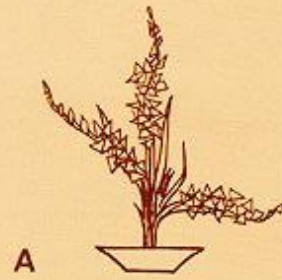
**Floral Foam**  
For Line-Mass and Mass  
Arrangements



## Line Arrangements

- Line arrangements are adaptations of Japanese styles.
- The spaces between the plant materials are nearly as important as the materials themselves.
- Color is of less concern than line, shape, space, and expressiveness.
- Successful line arrangements develop a dynamic feeling of action, movement, life.
- Line arrangements encourage creative experimentation and originality because they are based on the natural lines and spaces of the plant material and do not copy stiff geometric designs.
- Many line arrangements have three lines or placements.

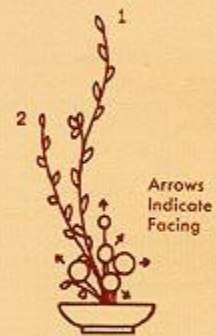
- Most linear arrangements have asymmetrical balance; that is, one side is different from the other.
- They are to be viewed only from the front.
- Most have vertical movement, but try diagonal, circular, or horizontal rhythms.
- Pinpoint holders are best. Low, flat bowls, compotes, or pedestal bowls are good containers.



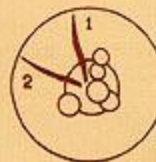




Branch Before and  
After Trimming



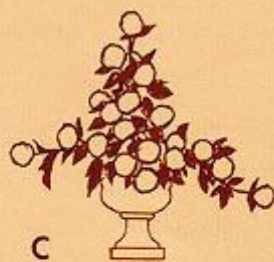
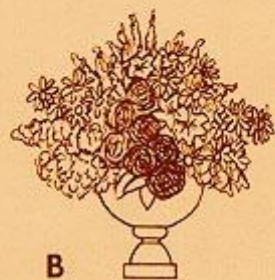
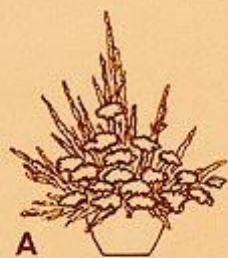
Top View

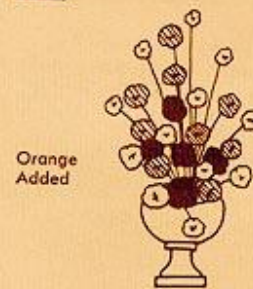
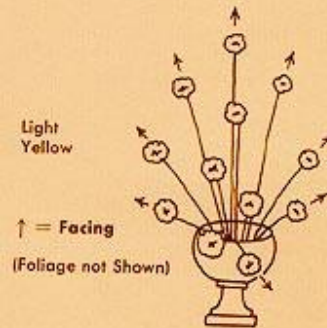
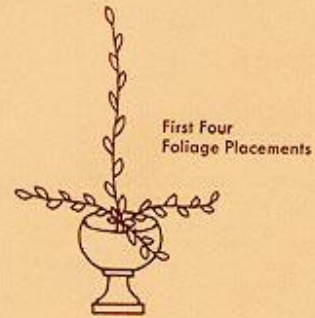


# Mass Arrangements

- Traditional mass arrangements are adapted from European floral designs.
- They have a thick, full look and require much plant material.
- The whole colorful mass of flowers and foliages is emphasized, rather than the individual flowers, leaves, or branches.
- Ovals and triangles arrangements are good shapes b/c the height and width are not the same.
- An arrangement may be made to be seen from one side only, or viewed from any angle.

- A center of interest containing a focal point which attracts the eye is usually developed.
- Color is the most important element in mass arrangements.
- Three or more kinds or colors of flowers with one or more kinds of foliage.
- Choose colors that harmonize with one another and with the place where the arrangement is to be used.





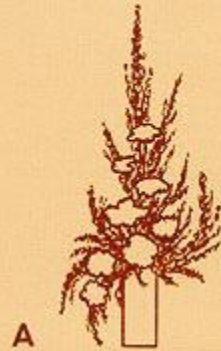
# Line-Mass Arrangements

- Line-mass arrangements combine the strong line of Japanese styles with the massed effect of European floral designs.
- This style of flower arranging, developed in the United States, is often called Contemporary American.
- Roundish flowers are placed where the lines meet and between the lines.
- You will need to decide whether to emphasize the *line* or the *mass*.

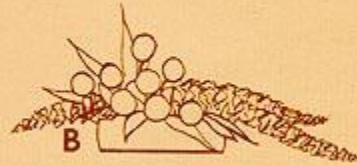
- Feature the line material if it is of special interest.
- Feature the mass material if it is more interesting in color or texture.

Line-mass arrangements are often

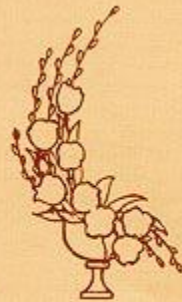
- triangular in shape,
- mostly asymmetrical in balance, and
- meant to be seen from the front only.



A



B



C



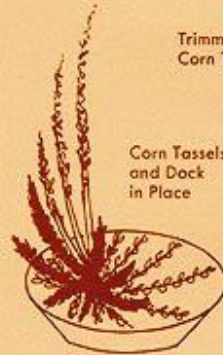
D





Remove All  
Side Branches

Trimmed  
Corn Tassel



Corn Tassels  
and Dock  
in Place

Fresh  
Foliage



Size, Facing,  
and Spacing  
of Flowers



# The art (design) principles underlying successful flower arrangements

## Proportion

- Proportion is the relationship in size and shape among things or parts of things.
- Usually the plant material – about three-fifths and the container two-fifths of the finished arrangement.

- Try making the arrangement taller than you think it should be. (You can always shorten the stems.)

If you select three kinds and colors of material,

- have most of one kind,
- least of another, and
- an in-between amount of the third.

## Scale

- Scale is the size relationship between flower and flower or between flower and container.
- Generally flower sizes should be somewhat the same, but you may wish to use larger leaves or flowers for variety or contrast.

## Balance

- Balance means that the finished arrangement does not fall over or look as if it will fall over.
- Consider the balance from side to side, top to bottom, and front to back.
- *Symmetrical balance* means that one side of the arrangement is nearly a mirror image of the other.

- In arrangements with *asymmetrical balance* the plant material and placement are different on each side of the vertical axis which divides the arrangement in half.

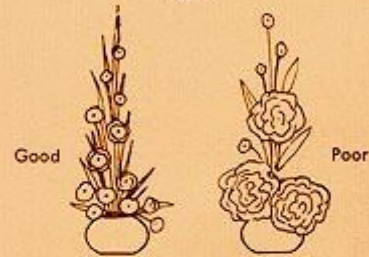
A flower appears to be heavy if it is

- large;
- bright, dark, or warm in color;
- round in shape;
- dense in texture; and
- solid without spaces.
- The farther a flower is from the vertical axis, the heavier it seems.

### Proportion



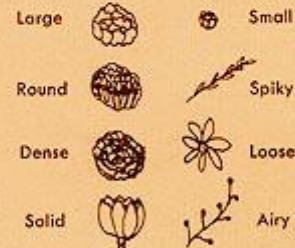
### Scale



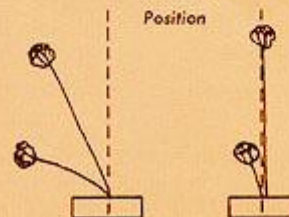
### Flower Weight

Heavier

Lighter



### Position



### Color

Bright

Dark

Warm

Dull

Light

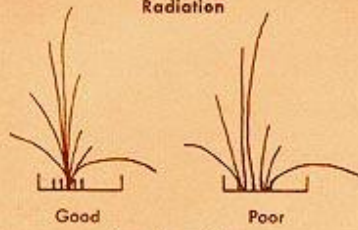
Cool

# Rhythm

- Rhythm means related movement.
- As you look at an arrangement with strong movement, your eye seems to be led along visual paths.
- Each kind of plant grows according to its own built-in rhythm.

- If you repeat a line, a shape, a color, a texture, or a space, you will achieve strong rhythm by repetition.
- Place the buds and smallest flowers at the edges of the arrangement, the largest flowers near the center.
- Arrange flower colors from light through intermediate to dark for color gradation.

### Radiation



Good

Poor

Keep Stems Close  
Together at Holder

### Repetition of Line



Good

Poor

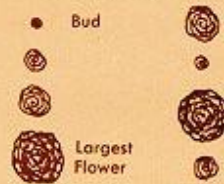
### Repetition of Shape



Good

Poor

### Size Progression



Good

Poor

### Color Gradation

Hue: Yellow — Yellow-Orange —  
Orange

Value: Light Yellow (Tint) —  
Yellow — Dark Yellow (Shade)

Intensity: Bright Yellow — Yellow —  
Dull Yellow



# Dominance or Emphasis

- Through the development of dominance you tell the viewer what is most important in your arrangement.
- As you plan your arrangement and select the materials, you decide just what story you will want to tell or what kind of flower will be most important.
- You may emphasize a dominant color, size, shape, line, or texture.

- A center of interest containing a focal point is often developed in mass or line-mass arrangements.
- Line arrangements are best without a center of interest since their appeal is in the lines of the branches and the spaces.

## A Look at Your Finished Arrangement

- To improve your skill in flower arranging, develop an attitude of constructive criticism toward your work. Start by checking the style or design of your arrangement.
- Can you say that it is definitely a line, a mass, or a line-mass? Or is it an original!
- Have you used the plant materials in a simple, distinctive way? Try to avoid the fussy as well as the too-slick look. Flowers and foliages look best if they are used in a rather natural way—somewhat like the way they grew.
- Do you feel your arrangement would be better if you took some flowers out? Or do you really need one or two more flowers or leaves?
- Are there so many look-alike flowers that the arrangement seems boring? If so, it lacks variety and contrast.
- Are there so many different kinds and colors that it seems confused and chaotic? If so, your arrangement lacks unity and organization.

- Is the arrangement suitable in style and color for the place where you will display it? The kinds and colors of the flowers should harmonize with one another and with the container as well as with the background.
- Does the container appear to be too large or too small for the amount of flowers you have used? Does the arrangement seem to lean one way or another?
- Does your eye move easily through it? Or is the arrangement so spotty that the eye jumps from place to place?
- Can your eye look into and penetrate your arrangement? Or is it flat like a wall? If your round flowers were all the same size and color, did you vary the spacing between them?
- Did you "bury" some flowers beneath or behind others so that they are partially concealed? This adds mystery and makes the viewer want to look into your arrangement.
- Does your arrangement express some idea or theme, or show emphasis in some way that the viewer can identify? Have you put some of your own personality into it?
- Finally, are you pleased with your arrangement? If you are, probably others will be too.

Use These Design Elements:

Color  
Shape

Texture  
Space

Along With:

Size

Expressiveness

According To These Art Principles:

Proportion and Scale  
Balance

Rhythm  
Dominance

To Make Arrangements That Have:

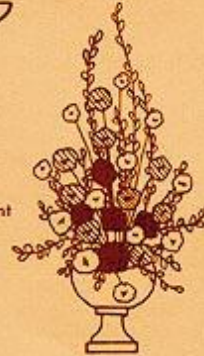
Beauty  
Suitability

Harmony  
Expressiveness



Line Arrangement

Mass Arrangement



Line-Mass Arrangement

