

10/02/2020

ELEMENTS

of Interior Design

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IDT111 Interior Design Materials and Application 1
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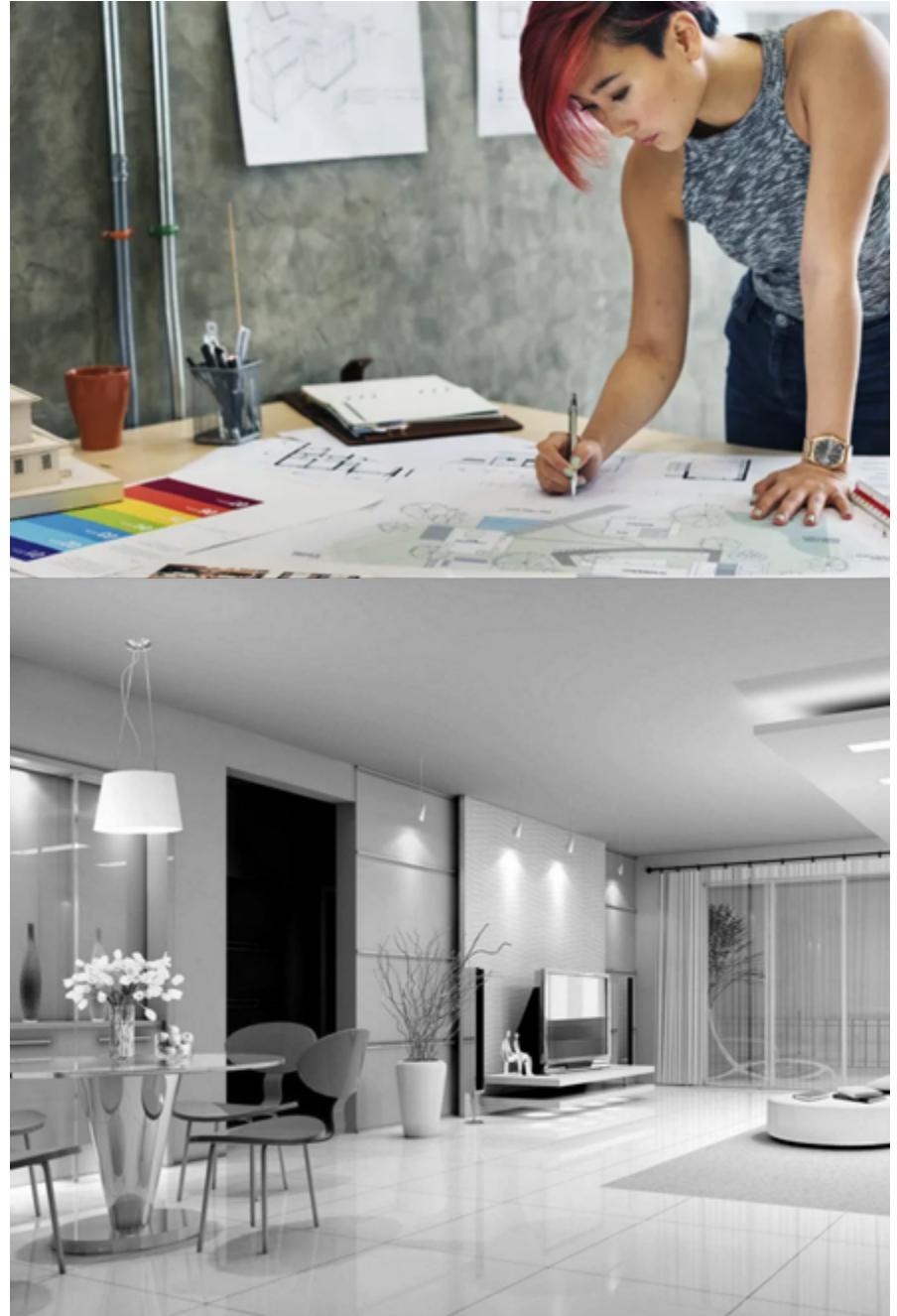


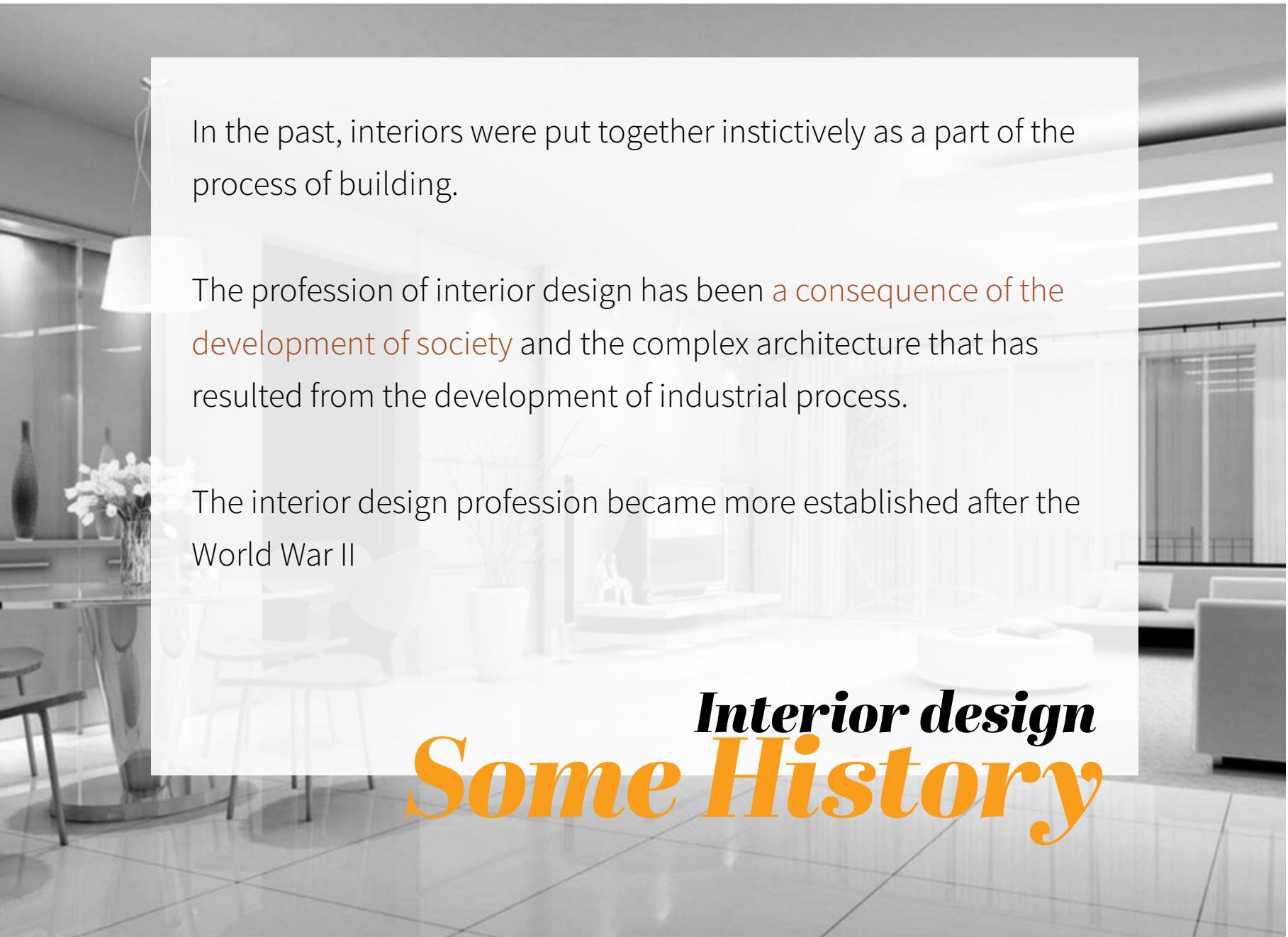
Interior design is “the art or process of designing the interior decoration of a room or building”

Interior design *Introduction*

An **interior designer** is someone who coordinates and manages such projects.

Interior design is a multifaceted profession that includes conceptual development, communicating with the stakeholders of a project and management and execution of the design.





In the past, interiors were put together instinctively as a part of the process of building.

The profession of interior design has been a consequence of the development of society and the complex architecture that has resulted from the development of industrial process.

The interior design profession became more established after the World War II

Interior design ***Some History***

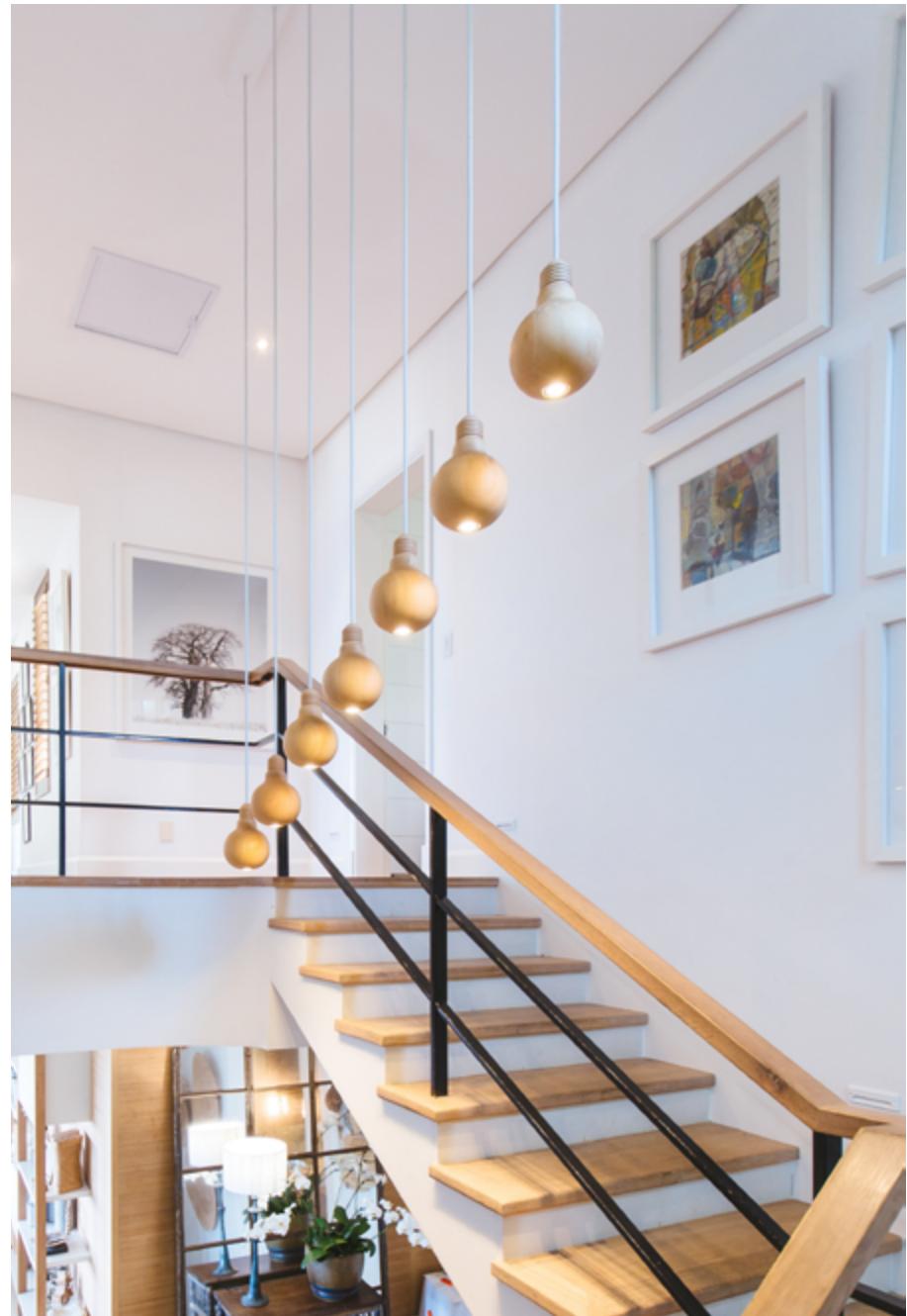
Why are these elements important to Design?

The elements of design are the fundamental building blocks of any composition.

These pieces work together to form a unified composition and when utilized successfully, create a strong dynamic visual layout.

The designer uses these elements as tools that control how a message is delivered to an audience.

These principles can be applied to the overall products of the designer.



ELEMENTS *of Interior Design*

Space
Line
Shape
Form
Texture
Pattern
Light
Color



SPACE

- ✓ Space is the foundation of a room.
- ✓ Space, in two-dimensional design is essentially flat. It has height and width but no depth.
- ✓ There are certain visual cues, however, that can create the illusion of space in the mind of the viewer.
- ✓ By using those cues, designers can create images that are interpreted as three dimensional
- ✓ Space is the area provided for a particular purpose. The area can be two dimensions (length and width) such as floor or it may have three dimensions (length, width and height) such as a room or dwelling.
- ✓ Space also refers to the area that a shape or form occupies and offers an overview of the design of rooms and larger spaces, while addressing functional and life-safety issues.



Space Types

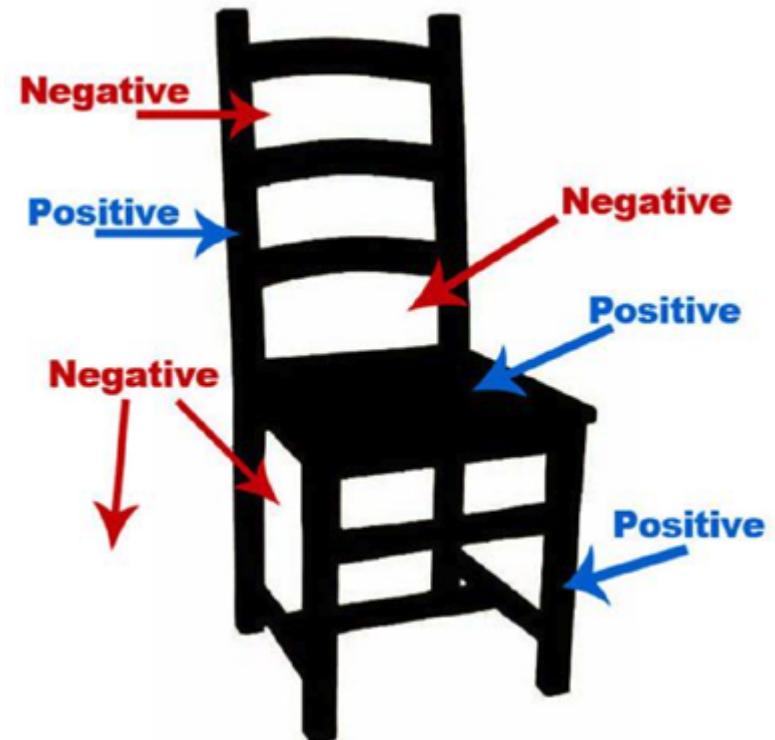
Space can be defined as **POSITIVE** or **NEGATIVE**

POSITIVE space is the filled space, the object (s) or element(s) in the design

NEGATIVE space is the empty space or the open space between design elements or objects such as a background



Church of Light in Osaka, Japan





**Any SPACE no matter what size
of the interior can be divide
into two distinct parts.**

small **BIG**

Designers can create the illusion of the physical space by with the use of materials and how objects are being arranged.



To help a small area feel spacious

- ✓ Allow for large open areas and empty space
- ✓ Use mirrors
- ✓ Use small prints, patterns, and textures
- ✓ Use light, cool colors
- ✓ Allow as much floor to show as possible
- ✓ Place large pieces of furniture near walls
- ✓ Furniture should be up off the floor and not bulky





To make a large feel intimate

- ✓ Place furniture perpendicular to walls
- ✓ Group furniture according to areas of activity
- ✓ Use large furniture that sits directly on the floor



REMEMBER:

Space is affected by the number and size of objects in it.

LINE

- ✓ It defines a subject's form or shape on a flat, two dimensional surface
- ✓ Can be thick or thin or jagged, rigid and mechanical or organic and hand drawn.
- ✓ Lines in interior design is the lines created by the furnishings and architecture of a room.
- ✓ Lines can be used to show movement and guides the eye throughout the room.
- ✓ Line can be used to show mood.
- ✓ Lines can be used to convey a sense of strength, serenity, gracefulness or action.
- ✓ Combining lines and placing them in a design in certain ways can create specific effects and feelings.
- ✓ It can also have an effect on how space is perceived.
- ✓ Different types of lines have different effects on design.





Line **Characteristics**

a mark or stroke that is longer than it is WIDE. It is the path of a point moving in space. Objects and things are perceived by the line that describes them.

Characteristics of LINE include:

- ➔ WIDTH - thick, thin, tapering, uneven
- ➔ LENGTH - long, short, continuous, broken
- ➔ DIRECTION - horizontal, vertical, diagonal, curving, perpendicular, oblique, parallel, radial, zig-zag
- ➔ FOCUS - sharp, blurry, fuzzy, choppy
- ➔ FEELING - sharp, jagged, graceful, smooth



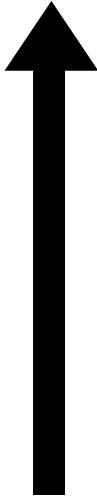
**The difference in line quality
have created design works with
very different impact...**

Examples

Vertical Lines

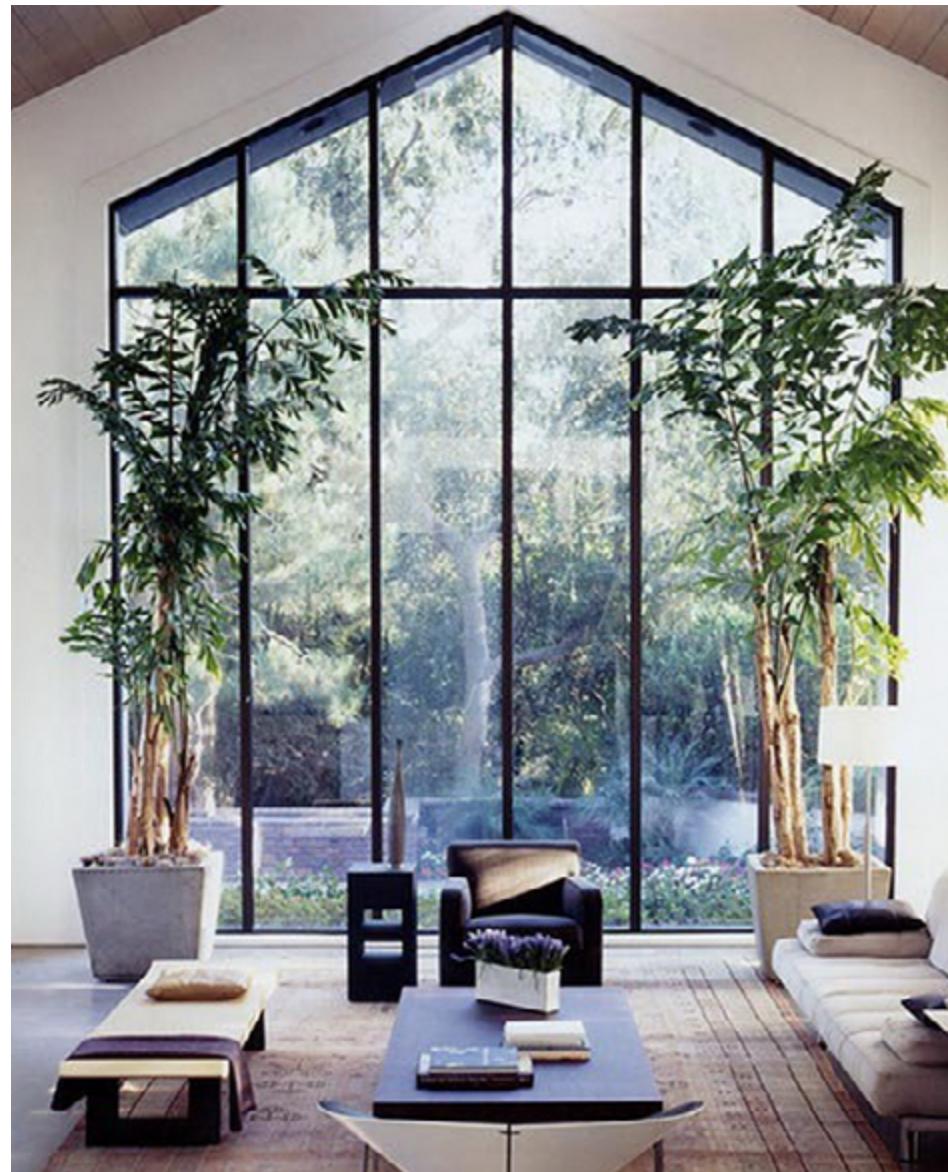
can lead the eye up,

- ✓ adding height
- ✓ formality
- ✓ growth
- ✓ spirituality
- ✓ grandeur
- ✓ strength to a design



Can be seen in:

- ✓ Tall furniture
- ✓ Columns
- ✓ Pillars
- ✓ Striped wallpaper
- ✓ Long narrow draperies



This interior of the room displays the use of vertical line. The glass window stands out in this interior design. Vertical line is also shown in using the use of plants.

Vertical
lines can
make rooms
seem more
spacious
than they
actually are
and ceilings
appear
higher.



Horizontal Lines

lead the eye to the left or right, suggesting informality

- calm
- peace
- gentleness
- gravity
- retfulness



Can be seen in:

- long, low, roofs
- long, low furniture pieces such as sofas and chests



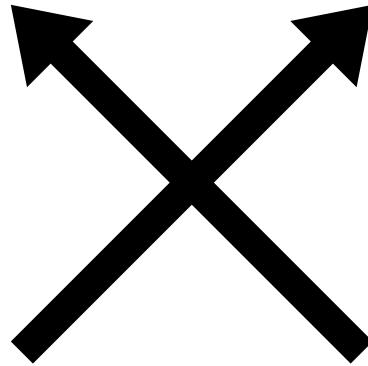


Horizontal lines can make rooms see wider and shorter

Diagonal Lines

suggest

- action
- activity
- movement
- excitement
- Creates a sense of speed



Can be seen in:

- Staircase
- Cathedral ceilings
- Gable Roofs



Diagonal
lines can be
overpowering
and tiring so they
should be used
sparingly in design.



Curved Lines

Too many lines create

- a busy look
- represent freedom
- natural
- flow
- appearance of softness
- a soothing feeling

Can be seen in:

- Doorway arches
- Ruffled curtains
- Curved furniture
- Rounded accessories
- Staircases





Curved lines create natural flow and freedom. The dynamic nature of diagonal lines creates drama and movement in room

SHAPE

- ✓ a two or more dimensional area.
- ✓ All objects are composed of shapes and all other 'Elements of Design' are shapes in some way.
- ✓ Shape is a flat image with two dimensions: Length and Width.
- ✓ Any self-contained area with defined form or outline.
- ✓ It refers to the nature of an enclosure, actual or implied, formed by a line/curve on a flat surface.
- ✓ Examples of "shape" in this context include "a geometric shape" (e.g square), "organic shape" (flower-shaped object).
- ✓ Perceivable area.
- ✓ Shapes can be created by enclosing line, or by color and value changes which define edges.



Shape Characteristics

- Shape has size, which may connote significance or insignificance, strength or weakness.
- A coloured shape on a white back-ground is itself a positive shape creating a negative shape(the background)



Shape Types

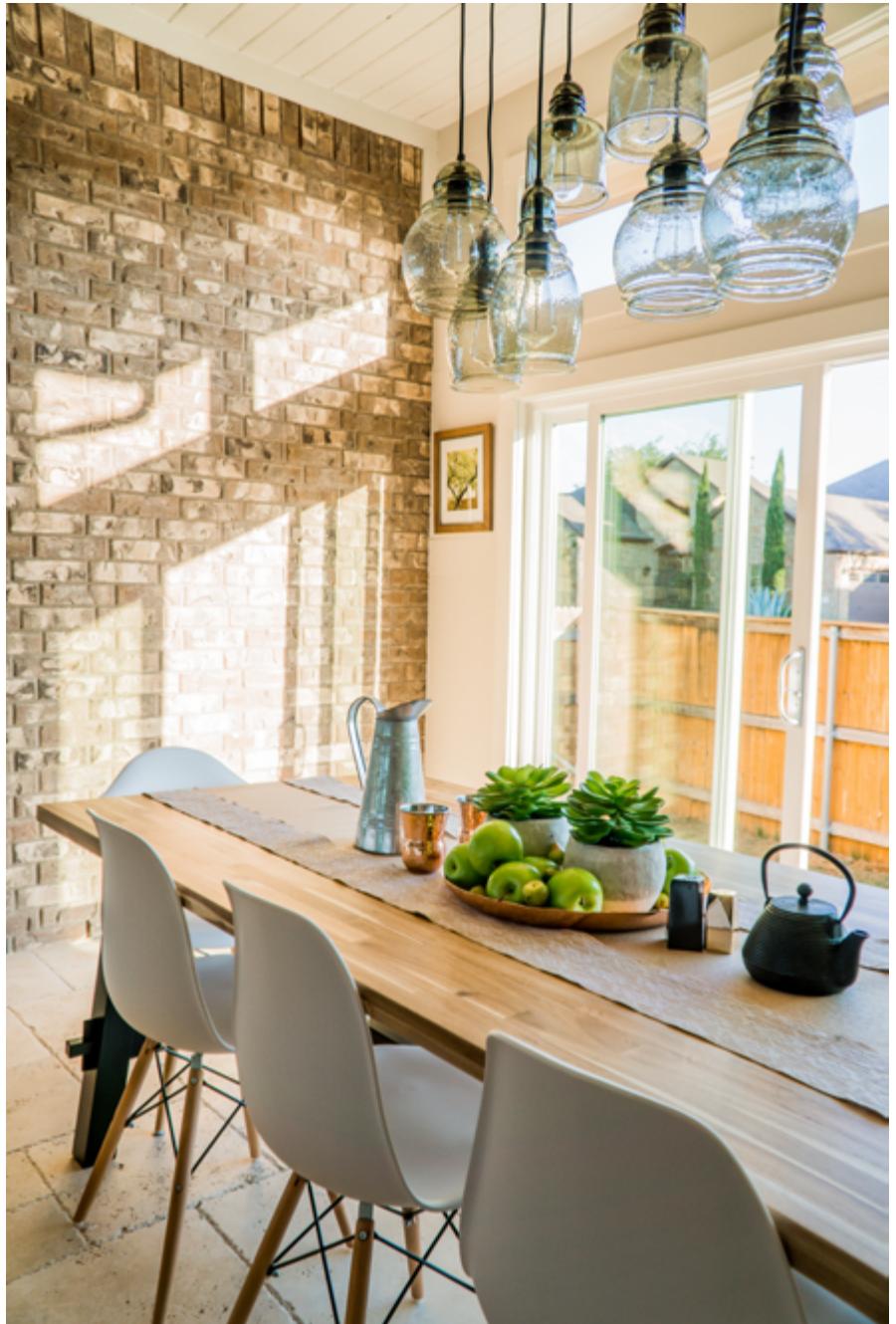
Shape can be

MECHANICAL OR GEOMETRIC shapes that can be drawn using a ruler or compass. Mechanical shapes, whether simple or complex, produce a feeling of control or order.

ORGANIC shapes are freehand drawn shapes that are complex and normally found in nature. Organic shapes produce a natural feel.

FORM

- ✓ Form is the outlined edges of a three-dimensional object.
- ✓ It has length, width, and depth (or height) as well as volume and mass.
- ✓ Form can be measured, from top to bottom (height), side to side (width), and from back to front (depth).
- ✓ Form is also defined by light and dark.
- ✓ It can be defined by the presence of shadows on surfaces or faces of an object.
- ✓ There are two types of form, geometric (man-made) and natural (organic form).
- ✓ Form may be created by the combining of two or more shapes.
- ✓ It may be enhanced by tone, texture and color.
- ✓ It can be illustrated or constructed.
- ✓ It has volume and mass.



Form Types

ORGANIC natural, living form

INORGANIC man-made, non-living forms

OPEN forms that can be looked into.

CLOSED forms are self-contained.

FREE forms that are any non-geometric shape: irregular, amorphic.

* Sphere, cube, pyramid, cone, cylinder are considered

GEOMETRIC form.



TEXTURE

- ✓ It is the surface quality or appearance of an object.
- ✓ Texture can be used to enhance a room's features or provide added dimension.
- ✓ The element of texture is defined as "the feel, appearance, or consistency of a surface."
- ✓ Texture is a surface's tactile quality.
- ✓ Tactile refers to the perception of touch.



Texture Types

VISUAL texture is a quality of the surface that you can see but not necessarily felt

ACTUAL texture is a quality of the surface that you can both see and feel.



PATTERN

- ✓ is the repetition of a decorative motif on a surface
- ✓ It is closely related to texture, but individual elements of pattern appear as individual items and texture appears as an overall tone.
- ✓ Pattern provides the spice in decorating
- ✓ Scale is important in the use of pattern
- ✓ If a large print is used on a small object the pattern will get lost



A pattern is created by the use a repetitive design and can be found in wallpaper, soft furnishings, rugs and fabrics.

Patterns come in various types, such as stripes, geometric, pictorial, organic, motif and animal prints.



LIGHT

- ✓ Light affects the way we perceive colour and texture.
- ✓ It can come from a natural source such as windows, open doors or skylights, or it could come from an artificial source such as lamps, pendant lamps, floor lamps or task lamps.
- ✓ Lights can create the ambiance and mood of a room



Lights can be **artificial light** or **natural light**. Lights functions can either be task lighting, ambient lighting and also whether you are using warm white or cool white. This choice will come down to the use of the room, the volume of the light and the ambiance that you want to achieve.

