

## **ID-140 Review Notes (Furniture, Walls, Doors, Windows and Stairs)**

### **Chapter 9: Furniture**

Be able to identify the following generic names of furniture as identified in tables on pages 241-248. You do not need to know the period.

Windsor, settee, slipper chair, Camel Back sofa, Tuxedo Sofa, Lawson sofa, Chesterfield sofa, chaise lounge, wing chair, club chair, ladder-back chair, secretary, Chest on Chest, Highboy, breakfront, armoire, Hutch, buffet, nesting tables, tilt-top table, gateleg table, Pembroke table, butler's tray table, four-poster bed, canopy bed and sleigh bed.

In addition, you should never refer to a sofa as a couch.

### **Chapter 10: Architectural Detail**

Wainscot: a wall treatment that dates back to the Middle Ages, this is the wood paneling that was applied to the walls typically reaching the height of the doors or higher. Today, it is often referred to as the portion below a chair rail, however this is not the most appropriate definition.

Dado: The wall treatment below a chair rail is referred to as the dado. Typically the chair rail is 30 – 36" high.

Pilaster: A decorative column used as an ornamental motif in which the column is flattened against the wall or surface. The columns have the appropriate base, shaft, fluting, and capital.

Beadboard: A popular 19-early 20<sup>th</sup> century wall paneling consisting of narrow vertical strips separated by a small rounded vertical bead. It is popular today in cottage and country style interiors because of its informal design.

Base: Molding used to finish the wall where it meets the flooring. Typically base is a term used to describe a rubber or vinyl product and baseboard is used to describe a wood type of base treatment.

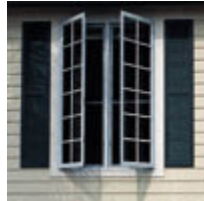
Chair rail: This is the molding that is placed at chair height to protect the wall finishes from being damaged from the backs of chairs. Typical height is 30 – 36" .

Crown: Decorative molding placed where the walls meet the ceiling to add a finishing touch. They can be very ornate or very simple.

Window styles that you should be able to identify from a picture include: Pages 258 – 260 (Palladian, awning, bay, Jalousie, casement, clerestory, sash, sidelights and transom.)



Palladian



Casement



Awning



Jalousie



Bay



Sash



Clerestory



Transom

Functions of Windows:

- 1) Light emission
- 2) View
- 3) Ventilation
- 4) Visual communication
- 5) Fire escape

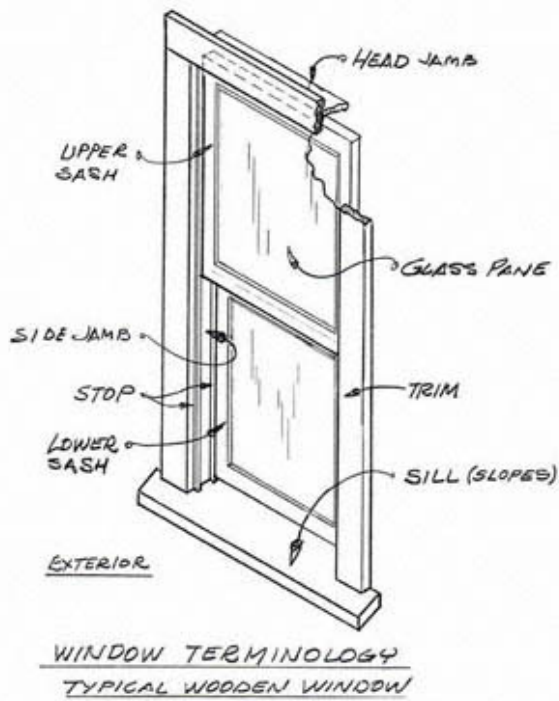
Types of Windows:

- 1) Operable
- 2) Fixed (only for light and views)

Factors to consider when placing windows

- 1) Fenestration
- 2) Heat and cold (orientation)
- 3) Views
- 4) Privacy
- 5) Furniture placement
- 6) Security

Be able to identify the parts of a window: (Sash, trim, sill, head jamb, side jamb,)



Materials:

Wood and metal are typically the materials used in holding in a glass. Metal is stronger and thinner, it does not shrink or swell, but it can rust and have condensation. Wood will shrink and swell and requires a protective finish to prevent rot, but it does not encourage condensation. Plastic is new to windows and provides better thermal qualities

Doors:

See attached handout and refer to pages 255-257 in your textbook.

Stairs:

Know the parts of a stair on page 262.

## Types of Walls

- 1) Load Bearing walls support floors above and the roof.
- 2) Partition or curtain walls are non-load bearing and do not support anything. They act as space dividers
- 3) Moveable walls: accordion walls and modular panels. If space needs change often, you should consider using moveable walls. Conference centers, office spaces, etc.
- 4) Partial Walls: walls that are less than ceiling height, offer visual privacy but not acoustical privacy. Provide ventilation.
- 5) Spur/freestanding: walls that do not join adjacent wall at both ends. IE: fireplaces in the center of rooms, walls behind reception desks.

## Factors to consider when planning walls:

- 1) Aesthetics: formal walls have smooth surfaces and are symmetrical in the window and door placements. They are also more closed with more of a vertical emphasis. Informal walls are rough, asymmetrical, and are more open with a horizontal feel
- 2) Function and Flexibility: why use moveable walls? They are more expensive, but they offer flexibility for tenants that experience change. Moveable walls provide electrical and data lines (some even offer plumbing) built into the system. The flooring is installed continuous so that the walls can be moved and not require the flooring to be changed.
- 3) Degree of enclosure and privacy: opaque walls mean that you can't see thru them. Translucent means that you can see thru the windows.
- 4) Light qualities: Psychology of light. White reflects up to 89% of light and black reflect about 2%. Texture also plays a role. Smooth surfaces reflect more light than rough textures.
- 5) Durability: the amount of time and money needed to maintain the walls must be considered. This is your responsibility when specifying a wall treatment to understand your clients needs.
- 6) Acoustics: smooth, hard surfaces reflect sound while soft, porous surfaces absorb sound. Insulate wall cavities when sound transmission is an issue.
- 7) Thermal qualities: comfort and energy efficiency.

## Types of wall materials:

- 1) **Plaster:** An old technique in which plaster is applied over the wallboard or concrete block using a lath. Textures range from smooth to stucco. This technique is almost a lost trade and is not used in new homes. It often chips and cracks as a house settles over the years.
- 2) **Wallboard:** A common type of wall today. Gypsum board of 4' x 8' sheets (Sheetrock is a common brand name) which is attached directly to the stud walls. The joints are taped, spackled and sanded so the seams do not show. Texture may be applied or various other finish techniques.

- 3) **Wood:** paneling, plank, moldings etc. Provided warmth and is a good insulator. Tends to fade and is more flammable.
- 4) **Concrete Block:** Good for structural walls, inexpensive, yet very institutional and hard to drill into for pictures.
- 5) **Ceramic Tile:** Can be installed one tile at a time or in sheets held together with a mesh like backing. Tile provides easy maintenance, they are water impervious, but are also noisy, hard and cold to the touch. They also can crack and chip.
- 6) **Stone and brick:** associated with exterior brick and fireplaces, yet can also include marble and granite. Textures range from smooth to very rough, casual to formal. They are hard, noisy, cold and typically more expensive. They are also fireproof.
- 7) **Glass:** Window walls, mirrors, glass block
- 8) **Paint:** easiest and least expensive finish one can apply to walls. Quickest way to completely change the character of a room. **Latex paints** are water based and easy to handle. They range from a flat, semi-gloss to high-gloss in sheen. **Oil based** paints are more durable, but require solvents for clean up. Flat/ or eggshell finishes are used for walls and ceilings with trim in a gloss finish for easier maintenance. Faux finishes are very popular today. They include: rag rolling, sponging, glazing stippling etc.
- 9) **Wallpaper:** Has been used since the Colonial days in the US and for about 5 centuries in Europe. Known as the "poor mans tapestry" because only the wealth could afford the real thing. Paper is not easily cleaned, cannot be scrubbed unless vinyl coated. It is priced by the single roll, although it is sold in a double roll. It is typically 27" wide.
- 10) **Vinyl Wallcovering:** More durable, usually fabric backed, does not stretch and tear during installation and is 54" wide. It can be purchased by the yard on a bolt. Typically used in commercial use and is more expensive than paper. It is categorized into two types: Type 1 and Type 11. (there is even a type III) Type one is lighter in weight (12 -15 ozs) and Type II is heavier, usually 20 - 24 oz and up. Type II is used in clinical areas of hospitals. Tedlar coating is applied when required for easy maintenance and resistance to bacteria.

### Ceiling Types:

- 1) **Structural:** exposed floor joists, beam and HVAC
- 2) **Coved Ceiling:** when walls and ceilings are joined by using a curve or angle. A variation can include space for "cove" lighting around the perimeter of a room.
- 3) **Coffered ceilings:** generally wood paneled with ornamental sunken panels between closely spaced beams running at right angles to each other. Requires height. See page 466.
- 4) **Shed, lean-to, single slope ceilings:** Provide excellent acoustics and draws attention to the highest point of the room.

- 5) **Gabled or cathedral ceiling:** encourage people to look up. Increases the apparent volume of space. A hip roof allows for the ceiling to slope in four directions.
- 6) **Vaulted:** and arched ceiling such as a barrel vault (page 266)
- 7) **Suspended ceiling: typically** in commercial settings in which a grid is suspended from the structural members and an acoustical tile is installed. Can be 2' x 2' or 2' x 4'. They provide a plenum space for cables, wiring, electrical conduits, phone lines, network lines etc. There are all kinds of textures, patterns, colors and grid sizes.

