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INTRODUCTION

This is a guide to different styles of interior architectural elements (and instructions on how to draw them) that you will find useful in your career as a professional interior designer. Keep this handy as a reference guide in case a certain design element or technique escapes your memory. Each concept will be discussed in detail later in the Course, so if you’re looking at this for the first time, don’t worry if you don’t understand everything right away.

Some of the sections in this Guide specifically relate to lessons you’ll receive later in the Course. Feel free to study them now if you wish—and then refer to them periodically as you go through the Course.
TYPES OF DOORS

Under each illustration you’ll see how to indicate that type of door on a floor plan.
STYLES OF DOORS

- FLUSH
- SHUTTER
- JALOUSIE
- FRENCH
- SINGLE PANEL
- DOUBLE PANEL
- GEORGIAN
- FARMHOUSE
- TUDOR
- MEDITERRANEAN
- LOUIS XV
- LOUIS XVI
TYPES OF WINDOWS

DOUBLE-HUNG

CASEMENT

AWNING

JALOUSIE

HORIZONTAL PIVOT

VERTICAL PIVOT

SLIDING

COMBINATION PICTURE AND DOUBLE-HUNG
TYPES OF HEATING/COOLING UNITS

HVAC UNIT

RADIATOR

BASEBOARD HEATER

WINDOW AC UNIT

WALL AND CEILING REGISTER

FLOOR REGISTER
DRAWING STAIRS

In Figure 1 you see a staircase labeled with the names given to its different parts. In Figure 1A you see a detail of how to measure steps. Rise refers to the height of each step—usually 6” to 8”. Run refers to the depth of each tread—usually 10” to 11”.

In Figure 2 you see a typical straight staircase. How do you draw it? Simply count the number of steps, and measure the “rise” and “run” of one step. Record this information in a rough sketch, as shown in Figure 2A. Then, in a finished floorplan draw this staircase to scale, as shown in Figure 2B. In your Room Condition Checklist, you may record other information, such as a brief description of the staircase, its handrail, balustrades, and any other significant details.

As you can see in Figures 2A and 2B, only the lower part of the staircase is shown in plan—ending in a slash drawn diagonally across the stairs as shown in Figure 2C. This is the conventional way to indicate stairs that are leading up to a higher floor. It simply means that not all of the staircase is considered to be part of the floor you are on.

As you can also see, an arrow in Figure 2A is labeled “Up.” Why do we label this arrow as “Up”? (After all, doesn’t this staircase also come “Down” from the floor above?) We always label the arrow in the direction of stairs as viewed from inside this room we are drawing. If a staircase ascends from that room, we label it “Up.” If a staircase descends from that room, we label it “Down.”

For example, in Figure 3 you see a staircase that descends from the room. In 3A you see how to draw a rough sketch of this staircase. In this case, because this staircase descends from this room, we label it “Down.”
STAIRS: EXERCISE
Sometimes you’ll have a situation such as that in Figure 4, in which a pair of staircases is one over the other.

HOW DO YOU DRAW THEM?

In 4A you see a rough sketch. In 4B, a finished floorplan. While these may look confusing at first, you can see that these drawings clearly indicate that one staircase is over another by slashing each staircase in the middle.

How should you draw the staircase shown in Figure 5?
Draw it as shown in 5A and 5B.

What about a spiral staircase, shown in Figure 6?
Draw it as shown in 6A and 6B.

Finally, how should you indicate a raised area in a room, such as that shown in Figure 7?
Draw it as shown in 7A and 7B.
STYLES OF MOULDINGS

COVE

OGEE

BASEBOARDS

CLAMSHELL

STRAIGHT

COLONIAL

FRENCH
STYLES OF FIREPLACES

GEORGIAN

FEDERAL

LOUIS XV

LOUIS XVI

FARMHOUSE

CONTEMPORARY

FREESTANDING

TRADITIONAL

CONTEMPORARY
HOW TO SKETCH COLUMNS

COLUMN IN CORNER

COLUMN ALONG WALL

ROOM WITH COLUMNS
HOW TO SKETCH CLOSETS

CLOSET WITH HINGED DOOR

CLOSET WITH HINGED DOOR - SKETCH

CLOSET WITH SLIDING DOORS

CLOSET WITH SLIDING DOORS - SKETCH
ARCHITECTURAL SYMBOLS

The following are some architectural symbols that you may need as you learn how to create sketches and floorplans.

ROUGH SKETCH

FINISHED PLAN

- FLUSH FIREPLACE

- BUILT-IN BOOKCASE

- COUNTER WITH PASS-THRU

- OPEN DOORWAY

- FLOOR ELECTRICAL OUTLET

- CEILING FAN
HAND LETTERING CHARTS

ABCDEF
GH
IJKL
MN
OPQRST
UV
WXYZ

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
abcdefghijklmnn
opqrstuvwxyz
UPHOLSTERED FURNITURE GUIDE

When you have furniture custom made, you will most often be dealing with upholstered sofas or chairs. The purpose of this Guide is to help you make the decisions necessary to have such furniture custom made.

At first, the variety of choices may seem bewildering. As you will see in this Guide, however, with a little knowledge, these choices are really easily made.

GENERALLY, YOU WILL CUSTOM-DESIGN A SOFA OR CHAIR IN TWO STEPS.

- First, you will decide upon the general style and proportions of the piece of furniture.
- Second, you will specify the details you want:
  a. Base Details
  b. Skirt Details
  c. Arm Details
  d. Cushion Details

Accordingly, this Upholstered Furniture Guide is divided into two parts.

First, you will find charts showing typical styles of sofas and chairs.

Armed with this information, you will have no problem custom designing your own sofas and chairs. All you have to do is combine the different styles, proportions, and details in any way you like.

Your custom upholsterer should be able to help and guide you here. The upholsterer will show you the styles and details the upholstery shop is prepared to manufacture, possibly suggesting some variations not shown here. With this help, and the information in this Guide, you should have no difficulty designing upholstered chairs, sofas, and other pieces of furniture to your exact specifications.

TYPICAL DIMENSIONS FOR UPHOLSTERED FURNITURE

TYPICAL HEIGHTS OF OCCASIONAL TABLES
STYLE CHART: CHAIRS

CLUB CHAIR

- high-arm, loose boxed cushions, tapered legs
- low-arm, loose t-cushions, upholstered base
- wide tapered arms, recessed base

CLUB CHAIR

- roll-arm, skirt with reverse pleats, boxed cushions
- boxed cushions, skirt with reverse pleats
- parsons legs, knife-edge cushions

SPLIT-BACK CHAIR

- shirred skirt w/one inch header
- upholstered base w/one inch toe space
- button-tufted back skirt w/reverse pleats

BARREL-SHAPED CHAIR

- channelled back, skirt w/soft rounded corners, no pleats
- Round-back chairs fall into general categories depending on how the fabric is seamed or fastened to the inside curve of the back. In some cases modern stretch-fabrics are used to eliminate any seams or buttons.
- Swivel bases or recessed castors are frequently used on any of these chairs.
- utilizing stretch-fabric to eliminate seams
STYLE CHART: SOFAS

**ST. THOMAS SOFA**
- block feet,
- undercut tapered arms,
- tufted single seat cushion

**TUXEDO SOFA**
- straight, square high arms,
- loose boxed seat and back cushions

**LAWSON SOFA**
- round arms,
- semi-attached back cushions

**LAWSON SOFA**
- square arms,
- loose t-cushion seat,
- loose pillow back

**ROLL-ARM SOFA**
- high rolled arms and back

**ROLL-ARM SOFA**
- low rolled arms,
- rounded back,
- bun feet

**ROUNDED SOFA**
- button-tufted back

**ROUNDED SOFA**
- split back
ITALIAN MODERN SOFA

sem-attached pillow seat, back and arms

ARMLESS SOFA

block feet

SECTIONAL

many variations of base and cushion details are possible
STYLE CHART: CHAISES AND DAYBEDS

CHAISE
- Tufted, rolled arm and back

CHAISE
- Lawson style skirt w/reverse pleats

ARMLESS CHAISE
- Loose boxed cushions, block feet

DAYBED
- Rolled ends, round bolsters
STYLE CHART: BENCHES AND OTTOMANS

PARSONS BENCH
- w/semi-attached cushion

PARSONS BENCH
- w/light upholstery

PARSONS BENCH
- w/central stretcher

BENCH WITH SHIRRED SKIRT

X-LEG BENCH

WATERFALL BENCH

BOXED OTTOMAN
- skirt w/reverse pleats, semi-attached cushion

TUFTED OTTOMAN
- recessed base

TIGHTLY UPHOLSTERED OTTOMAN
- recessed base

POUF
- semi-attached cushion

POUF
- tight upholstered top
### Details Chart: Cushions

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<th>Knife-Edge Cushion, No Welts</th>
<th>Turkish Corners</th>
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<th>Button Tufted</th>
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