

UNIT-1

SUBJECT : HOME TEXTILES

CLASS : III FD

Different types of furnishing materials: Introduction to home textiles, definition, types of home textiles, factors influencing selection of home textiles, recent trends in home textiles.

INTRODUCTION OF HOME TEXTILE:

- Home Textile are nothing but an interior environment which deals with interior space & their furnishing.
- In Home textile fabric are used both natural & manmade fabrics
- The term “Textile” Latin word originating from the word ‘Texere’ which means ‘to weave’
- Home textile there is good employment opportunities especially in the service sector
- India is home for some of the world’s Biggest producer in this segment like:
 - welspun(3rd largest towel producer)
 - Trident(largest terry towel producer)
 - Dicitex(5th largest furnishing fabrics producer)
 - Market of HT& Furnishing fabric in india is extermely wide & varied in terms of Price,design & colours

SOME OF THE TEXTILE FABRIC USED IN HOME FURNISHING:

- Silk ,cotton, jute, rayon,wool, Nylon, polyester, plastic, Leather, Satin, Organza fabric
- Organdy fabric
- Different technique were used by HT Manufacture to enhance the decorative aspect for HF products

HOME TEXTILE PRODUCTION IN INDIA:

- Some of the major Home Textile hubs in india like:
 1. Karur
 2. panipat
 3. kannanore

4. chennai
5. Delhi
6. Mumbai
7. Bengalooru
8. Mirzapur & Badhohi
9. Jaipur

Karur:

- It's a small town in southern india
- Specializes in production of Home Textile
- Production like Pillow covers, bedspreads as well as kitchen & Table Linen
- Table mats from karur are world famous
- Turnover of the town was recently around Rs.3000 Crore.
- Textile producers of karur specialize in certain finishes such as PVA, stain repellent, water Repellent use different fabric like polyester, silk and poly cotton.

Panipat

- ✓ A city were located in the state of Haryana
- ✓ Major production of Woollen Ht products
- ✓ Panja durries are world famous
- ✓ Panipat home textile turnover around nearly Rs.3000 crore per annum.
- ✓ Easily available of raw materials were leading to low cost of production as a major production & export in HT.
- ✓ Fabric such as used like polyester, silk ,& poly silk.
- ✓ Some of the natural fabric such as bamboo and soya.

Cannanore:

- It's located in south India
- Around 60% of Textile production done in this area.

- Annual turnover around of Rs.300 Crore
- Ht fabric use such as cotton, viscose, Silk and cotton.
- Additionally value with help of embroidery, bead work,and sequin work.

CHENNAI

- Chennai city is the capital of TamilNadu
- It has emerged as major production and export hub for Ht.
- HT producers in chennai usually raw material collected from Karur.
- Producer are able to deliver better quality products within a shortern period of time
- They have lots of Technology and service of Experts

DELHI

- ✓ Delhi is the capital of India
- ✓ It is emerged as one of the major production and export centers for Ht
- ✓ Efficient infrastructure & easy availability of skilled manpower.
- ✓ Most producers in delhi source their raw material from Panipat

MUMBAI

- ✓ MUMBAI is a capital of Maharashtra
- ✓ It is one of the major production and export centers for HT
- ✓ HT producers from Mumbai are popular the world over for their unique and innovative products

BENGALOORU

- It is the capital city of karnataka
- It is manufacturing and export hub for Ht, especially in silk.

- It is largely engaged in the production of fabric, mainly done in powerlooms

MIRZAPUR & BADHOHI

- These are small cities were located in Uttar Pradesh.
- It's an major centers for the production of Floor Covering and Carpets.
- Turnover around of 2 cities Rs.2000 crore.

JAIPUR

- Pink city of Jaipur also become an important centers for the production of Ht
- Especially they are using the traditional techniques of Tie and dye, block printing and applique

Definition of HT

- It is defined as the textiles used for home Furnishing.
- It consists of functional as well as decorative products used mainly for decorating our house.
- Fabric which are used both natural and man made fibres
- We also blend these fibre to make fabric more stronger
- Ht produced by weaving, knitting, crocheting, knotting.....

TYPES OF HOME TEXTILE:

- **BED LINEN**

Bed cover

Bed Throws

cushion covers

pillow

pillow covers

quilting cloth

Fire Retardant Blanket

▪ **TABLE LINEN**

Table covers

Table Mats

Napkins

▪ **KITCHEN LINEN**

Apron

Gloves

Pot Holder

Lunch Box Covers

▪ **OTHER**

Floor Mats

Bath Mats

Bath Role

Sofa Covers

Curtain and Screens

SELECTION OF FIBER FOR HOMETEXTILE:

- End use, cost factor, durability, comfort & aesthetic properties.
- Tensile Strength – Tenacity at break, Modulus & elasticity
- Moisture Absorption
- Optical behaviour like reflection/absorption of light & shape of fibre

- Eco friendliness
- Electrical and thermal characteristics such as fibre ability to dissipate static charge

FACTOR INFLUENCING IN HOMETEXTILE:

- **Durability-** some fabrics which have long life.some fabrics look very attractive they are not durable.
- **Easy to Maintain:** while washing dry cleaning to choose silk & velvet fabric. Some fabric wash & dried at home like linen& synthetic fabrics.
- **Size & Style:** it influence the choice of fabric
- **Affordable:** some fabrics are different price like silk (very expensive) cotton (least expensive)
- **Function:** Each fabric have unique style & color for eg: In room we use only very light or very dark. Some dark delicate fabric used for decoration
- **Natural lighting:** selecting the fabric basis of natural lighting in that area so we can identify a damaged or fad while exposure to sun so avoid fabric in sunny rooms
- **Temperature Moderation:** some fabric helps in moderating the temperature of the room &kept in heat go for velvet, tweed suede.To be cool go for linen, or cotton
- **Weave:** loosely woven fabric lets light pass through it, while tightly woven fabric used for dark room, if u want light & sunny to choose loosely woven fabric.
- **Look:** if u want give glossy look to choose Real silk or faux silk. If u want simple and sophisticated look go for linen or velvet.
- **Pattern & color:** fabric must choose basis pattern & color scheme of your room.

RECENT TRENDS IN HOME TEXTILES:

- **TABLE CLOTH:**

- Table runners made of linen or even silk embroidered or welted as well as transparent fabric
- Designs with blue print appeal are something new kitchen towels & aprons

- **WALL PAPER:**

- An interesting innovation for floor covering is a wall paper for the floor
- In textiles they used Swarovski Crystals used for decoration
- Some silk wallpaper are manufactured from Teflon Sealed thread and consequently far less dirt & moisture sensitive
- Now a days use computer animated wall width digital wallpaper in black & white.

- **SMART CARPET**

- The first carpet in the world with integrated RFID (Radio Frequency Identification) technology for controlled robot navigation
- The carpet backing controlling robots through wireless data transmission.
- This carpet system eliminates double pathing, optimize time & energy and provide 100% surface coverage

UNIT-II

Floor coverings: Floor and wall coverings – definition, types of floor covering – hard, soft and resilient floor coverings and uses and care and maintenance of floor coverings. Wall covering – definition, uses, care and maintenance of wall coverings.

FLOOR COVERING

- Floor covering it's a term generally term for a permanent covering of a floor
- It mainly describes any finish material applied over a floor structure to provide a walking surface.
- Floors are important area readily noticed on entering a particular area.it may be either decorative or functional

FLOORING MATERIALS

Most commonly floor coverings are:

1. Wooden Flooring
2. Ceramic,Tile,Stone,Terrazzo Various Seamless Chemical Floor Coating.
3. Carpets
4. Area Rugs
5. Resilient Flooring (Linoleum Or Vinyl Flooring)

HARDFLOOR COVERING:

- Hard Flooring is the normal floor made of cement or different stone and tile items like Vitrified Tiles, Ceramic Tiles, Marbles, Granite, Mosaic Tiles etc.
- The hard floors are the floors which take more time to be installed and once installed cannot be easily removed.
- These floors are strongly recommended in heavy traffic area and places of rough and rugged use

- These floors are easy to maintain and has very long wear life.

COMMON TYPE OF HARDFLOOR COVERING

MUD FLOORING

- It has been the Easiest form material available for building construction.
- Flooring mud have mostly been adopted in village housing as besides being economically.
- Mud is readily available and the flooring is easy to construct and maintain.

BRICK COVERING

- Brick have been the mainstay of building construction in India.
- Since time of Mohenjo-Daro Harappa.
- It successfully used for foundations,roof,walls,floors etc...
- It is easy to construct with the help of local mason & are also economically

STONE FLOORING

- Stones are available in plenty,many of these are suitable for providing floors in residential construction.
- Some of the stones used for floor covering are:
- Kota stone
- Granite
- Sand stone

CEMENT CONCRETE FLOORING:

- It is one of the common types of flooring provided in houses.
- It is quite durable.easy to maintain besides being economically.
- As compared to tile,marble.

TERRAZZO OR MOSAIC FLOORING

- It is another type of floor covering that has been commonly used in India.

- This type of flooring gives a pleasing look,
- It has been extensively provided in living rooms,bed rooms etc..,

MARBLE FLOORING

- It has been traditionally provided in religious places,havelis etc..,
- Lately such type of flooring extensively in residential building also.
- It is costly and can be used preferable for living rooms & bed rooms.

TILES FLOORING

- In India have over the years gained popularity over the cement & concrete flooring
- It is available in different patterns & designs
- Usually they are costlier than the cement concrete flooring

WOODEN FLOORING

- It is most commonly used in hilly regions of the country where the temperature are quite low.
- At present they are also being provided in floors of high end housing to give a good appearance

BAMBOO FLOORING

- It is very commonly used in areas where bamboo is available locally.
- Flooring have recently become quite popular due to its aesthetics being uniquely attractive,strong,and resilient,dimensionally stable,moisture & stain resistant, eco friendly.

SOFT FLOOR COVERING:

- A soft floor covering is manufactured as a roll or as flexible tiles, its flexibility distinguishing it from hard **floors** such as stone or ceramic tile.
- Soft flooring is a popular option for many people because of its comfort and wide range colors and textures.

TYPES OF SOFT FLOOR COVERING:

- CARPET
- RUGS
- RESILIENT FLOORING
 - Linoleum Flooring:
 - Vinyl
 - CORK

CARPET:

- Carpet is a widely used soft floor covering made of wool, nylon, and polyester. It is available in a broad range of colors and patterns.
- It can also be purchased in different depths of pile -- the length of the material used to create the texture.
- Because carpet is laid on top of a soft pad about half an inch thick, it is flat and even, regardless of whether the subflooring is level or not.

RUGS:

- A floor covering of thick woven material or animal skin, typically not extending over the entire floor.
- A piece of thick heavy fabric that usually has a nap or pile and is used as a floor covering

RESILIENT FLOORING

- Resilient flooring is defined as the floors made up of materials like PVC, rubber, linoleum etc.
- Different types of resilient flooring used in building construction is discussed.

- Resilient flooring system is denser and non-absorbent in nature. They assure a pliant surface which makes comfortable walking. These flooring also assure guarantee in having lesser maintenance.

LINOLEUM FLOORING:

- Linoleum is a natural floor covering made from linseed oil and pine resin, fillers such as cork dust, and jute or burlap backing.
- Like carpet, it is available in an extensive array of colors, patterns and textures. In addition, linoleum is manufactured in matte and polished finishes.
- It has a naturally anti-bacterial surface and is available in tile or sheet form. Tiles are helpful for rooms with complicated shapes, as each tile can be individually and accurately cut to size.

VINYL:

- Vinyl is a man-made flooring made of polyvinyl chloride, more commonly known as PVC. Because it is durable and waterproof, it is deal for wet areas such as kitchens and bathrooms.
- It is available in a variety of colors and patterns, including faux wood and stone effects.
- It is easy to lay but prone to damage from heavy objects dragged over it. Like linoleum, vinyl is available in tiles and sheets.

CORK

- Cork is a natural product that is ideal for wet areas because of its inherent water and stain resistance.
- It is available in natural shades of pale to dark brown, as well as green, gray and blue.
- It is a comfortable and environmentally friendly flooring often used in commercial buildings because of its high level of durability.

WALL COVERING:

- Wall coverings maybe purely decorative, in which case, ability to bring colour, pattern, texture, light or shade to the room maybe of the greatest importance.
- On the other hand the covering maybe required to give an easily cleaned and hygienic surface. The choice is very wide and the style should suit the purpose, furnishing and the architectural aspects of the room

TYPES OF WALL COVERING

10 COMMON TYPE OF WALL COVERING

- Printed wallpaper is the general category of manufactured wallpaper with printed patterns.
- Unbacked fabric is one of the most difficult styles because you have to work carefully to smooth out the fabric as you apply it to the wall.
- Relief has a raised texture that you can feel.
- Solid vinyl is the most durable, waterproof and is ideal for very humid areas.
- Vinyl coated is the most common type of wallpaper, made of paper but with a protective coat of vinyl that makes it ideal (and scrubbable) for kitchens, bathrooms or wherever kids or pets might brush against a wall. Vinyl coated wallpaper is usually strippable, which makes it easy to pull off a wall and re-paper with a new pattern.
- Flocked is the type of wallpaper (usually ornate and considered "old fashioned") which includes a raised felt pattern that contrasts with the background color.
- Foil (some people call it by the brand name "Mylar") can be difficult to work with because it shows imperfections in the wall surface and because it can get wrinkled easily. But the silver, reflective surface and the patterns on many foil wallpapers can be strikingly contemporary.

- Cork-faced wallpapers are thicker because they have a surface of cork. They make for a cozy, dark and woodsy effect and can often be seen in family rooms or offices.
- Grass cloth/burlap wall coverings are exotic because they evoke the faraway cultures of Asia, but they can be surprisingly easy to work with because they stay stiff while pasting on the wall. They shouldn't be used in high-traffic areas or where there's high humidity, however, because they may not wear as well as other types and can stain.
- Paper-backed fabric shows the high-quality look of a fabric wall covering but can be installed with the ease of a vinyl-coated paper. The backing adds a stiffness that both hides defects in the wall and makes it easier to manage the fabric.

TYPES OF WALL COVERING

1. **Surface printed paper** – A pattern is applied to the surface of the paper by one of the following methods – hand printing

Screen-printing

A wide range of colours and designs are produced with usually a smooth surface finish. The cost is related to the design and the method of reproduction. The paper is not washable and damp wiping must be undertaken with great care. It can be easily soiled and stained.

2. **Spongeable paper** – They are specially treated during manufacturing to withstand water. They are similar in all other aspects to surface printed paper.
3. **Washable papers** – Similar to surface printed papers, but has a plastic coating giving it good stain resistance and enabling it to withstand washing.
4. **Anaglypts** – It's an embossed paper that is relatively inexpensive. Used to cover poor surfaces, it is normally painted after hanging. It's stain resistance and washability depends on the type of paint applied.
5. **Lincrusts** – A heavily embossed paper that may have a plastic coating, containing a paper backed textured composition and frequently stimulating wood paneling.

6. **Oatmeal papers (wood chip)** – Wooden floor or chips are sandwiched between two layers of paper. It's properties are similar to anaglypts paper.
7. **Flock papers** – A raised patterned pile is fixed by adhesive to a paper backing. The piles maybe cotton, silk, wool or synthetic. It attracts and holds dust and is expensive. The surface of the paper maybe damp wiped.
8. **Metallic papers** – Paper printed with gold or other metallic powder.
9. **Food grain paper** – Photographic reproduction of various food grains waxed during manufacture.
10. **Paper backed hessains** – Strands of hessiains fixed to a paper backing to give the appearance of a hessian coverings. It is not washable but surface can be damp wiped. It is easily stained and damaged by abrasion. It's available in large variety of colours.
11. Paper with felt backing.
12. **Paper backed woven grasses** – Pieces of grass are fixed by adhesives to a backing of paper or silk.
13. **Paper backed wools** – Fine or coarse strands of wool in natural colours or bright dyes are laid in a parallel fashion on a paper backing. They give a warm effect and provide good insulation.

CARE&MAINTENTANCE OF WALL COVERING:

PAINTED SURFACE –

- 1) Remove light dust
- 2) Damp wipe or wash if necessary and permissible (when washing start from the bottom and work upwards)
- 3) Never apply wax polish or oil to gloss painted surface.

- 4) Do not use harsh abrasive, strong solvents, or strong soda solution.

WALL PAPERS

- 1) Remove surface dust (use low suction for flock papers)
- 2) Remove marks by rubbing or sponging
- 3) Attempt to remove grease.

FABRIC WALLCOVERINGS

- 1) Remove surface dust
- 2) For beautiful hangings dismantle and send to professional drycleaners.
- 3) Where hessains is stuck to the wall, scrub very lightly. If necessary use warm water and detergent.

WOOD PANELLINGS

- 1) Remove surface dust
- 2) Polish if necessary
- 3) Where paneling has become dirty or greasy, wipe with white spirit or vinegar and water. Then repolish.
- 4) Dark oak maybe wiped over with beer.

GLASS WALLCOVERING

- 1) Dust or wipe with a damp chamois leather or scrim.
- 2) Care should be taken while cleaning mirrors so that the damp does not go into the back.

METAL WALLCOVERINGS

- 1) Dust or wipe with damp cloth
- 2) Polish if necessary. (not required daily)

LEATHER WALLCOVERINGS

- 1) Remove surface dust
- 2) Apply polish sparingly and rub well.

PROTECTION

- Life expectancy of a wall covering or finish can be increased and the cost of cleaning, maintenance and restoration reduced in several ways.
- § Selection of finish should be suitable for the degree of soiling, abuse and damage expected.
- § Select a covering that does not hold and attract dust, can be easily cleaned and restored if damaged or stained.
- § Use a more durable and easy to clean and maintain surface for the lower part of the wall.
- § Use plastic sheets on less durable surfaces that are subjected to staining and knocks.
- § Fit fingerplates on doors, light switches and other places where hands will constantly come in contact with the surface.
- § Use doorstoppers to prevent damage to surfaces behind the door.
- § Use kick plates to protect the lower part of the door.
- § Treat porous surfaces with soil retardant finish.

UNIT-III

SUBJECT: HOME TEXTILE

CLASS:III FD

Doors and Windows: Door and window treatments – definition and parts of door and windows, curtains and draperies – definition and materials used for curtains and draperies –swags. Accessories – rods hook, rails, racks, curtain tape pins.

DOOR:

A door is a hinged or otherwise movable barrier that allows ingress into and egress from an enclosure. The opening in the wall is a *doorway* or *portal*. A door's essential and primary purpose is to provide security by controlling access to the doorway (portal). Conventionally, it is a panel that fits into the portal of a building, room, or vehicle. Doors are generally made of a material suited to the door's task. Doors are commonly attached by hinges, but can move by other means, such as slides or counterbalancing.

Doors can be viewed in numerous forms: the elevation of each door, how many doors in the project, how many are ... door's contextual definition within a project and follows a door through a project design through construction:

TYPES OF DOORS AND ITS APPLICATIONS

For exterior applications, you have choices like Wood, Fibreglass, and steel. Whenever you choose these doors, keep in mind they should be aesthetically pleasing, resistant to moisture and should be long-lasting.

Wooden doors are usually aesthetically appealing. They are strong and durable and they are available in various colors, designs, and prices.

Fiberglass exterior doors are energy efficient and can be used in many types of climates. They can be made to appear like wooden doors. They can be painted or stained with colors as you like.

Steel exterior doors are strong, durable and are long-lasting. Generally, these doors are resistant to shrinking, swelling and warping.

For interior applications, you have choices like Single prehung doors that are attached by hinges to the frame. Double prehung doors, that are attached by hinges on either side of doors to the frames, Slab doors that do not have hinges and does not require any pre-cutting, French doors those are up to the lintel height usually used in balconies, Barn doors or wall mounted sliding are certain types of doors ,Decorative glass doors are usually for aesthetic purposes in commercial spaces. Other than these you have a numerous number of doors like hinged doors, pocket doors, bypass doors, flush doors, folding doors, panel doors, pivot doors, dutch doors, frameless glass doors, metal, plastic doors, and double doors.

TYPES OF DOORS:

There are different types of doors available in the market i.e. Flush Door, Panel Door, Glass Door, PVC Door, etc. Generally, the doors are classified in following ways,

(A) Based on Location

01. Exterior Doors

02. Interior Doors

(B) Based on Materials

03. Wooden or Timber Doors

04. Glass Doors

05. Steel Doors

06. PVC Doors

07. Fiberglass Doors

08. Aluminum Glazed Doors

09. Fiber Reinforced Plastic Doors /FRP Doors

(C) Based on Operation of Door Shutter

10. Folding Doors

11. Sliding Doors

12. Swinging Doors

13. Revolving Doors

14. Rolling Shutter Doors

15. Collapsible Doors

16. Pivot Doors

(D) Based on Method of Construction

17. Panel Doors

18. Flush Doors

19. Louvered Doors

20. Wire Gauzed Doors

(A) Based on Location

1. EXTERIOR DOORS

Exterior doors or front doors of a dwelling is given the utmost importance. The exterior doors allow entrance to or exit from a house and provide a measure of security. These doors must be weather resistant as they are exposed to various climatic conditions according to 'R. Chudley' (Author of Construction Technology Volume-1), The exterior doors are provided with adequate thickness, stability and durability of construction. The exterior doors are given a protective

coating of paint and polish. They are generally made of steel or wood. They are well designed to accommodate different types of locks.

02. INTERIOR DOORS

Interior doors do more than just separating rooms and providing privacy. Generally, interior doors are thinner than the exterior doors, and it comes in a variety of styles. They are available in different materials. They do not undergo the severities to the weather.

TYPES OF DOOR BASED ON MATERIALS

03. WOODEN OR TIMBER DOOR

Wooden doors or timber doors are primarily used for interior door applications. Timber is the oldest material used for the doors and timber never seems out of fashion. There are many good reasons for using wood such as wooden doors provide soundproofing, insulation and security. They are easy to install and clean. They have long life. Being natural material, they have a different appeal. They do look elegant. They are very costly.

04. GLASS DOORS

Glass doors look elegant and add richness and beauty to your home. They are a direct walkway to light in your home. Cut glass panel fitted into the wooden frames are beautiful option for front doors. The disadvantage of this door is that they are easily broken. Hence, they must be handled with care. However, with the toughen glass this would not happen easily.

05. STEEL DOORS

Steel doors are used in the interior as well as in exterior application. These doors have a steel face with a foam core for insulation. They are very strong as compared to the other doors. They might not look as attractive as wooden or glass door.

06. PVC Doors

PVC doors are light in weight and easy to use. They come in a variety of designs and colours and look beautiful. These doors do not corrode and do not need much maintenance. But they are not scratch proof.

07. FIBERGLASS DOORS

Fiberglass doors are most commonly used for exterior application. These doors have many design options and can be easily moulded into different shapes and style. These doors are durable and hard. They are generally preferred for affordable houses. They do not excel other types as far as looks are concerned. Of course, cost-wise they are economical.

08. ALUMINUM GLAZED DOORS

Aluminum doors with glass panel are most commonly used in commercial applications. They are strong, durable and hence, used as a security door. However, with the full aluminum panel, their look may not be as appearing as others.

09. FIBER REINFORCED PLASTIC DOORS OR FRP DOORS

Fiber Reinforced Plastics doors are also known as FRP Doors. It is available in various colours and finishes in the market. Fiber reinforced plastic doors give numerous advantages such as higher strength, very low maintenance, all-weather resistant, easy fabrication, lightweight, and corrosion-free.

C) TYPES OF DOOR BASED ON OPERATION OF DOOR SHUTTER

Based on operation of door shutter, the doors are classified in following ways:

10. FOLDING DOORS

Folding doors are used singly or as folding partitions so that two rooms can be used together as a single room or separately as per the requirement. They are more often used in room opening to garden, patios and verandah etc.

11. SLIDING DOORS

The sliding doors consist of steel, wooden and glass shutter to which steel rollers are fixed. These steel rollers move along a track provided at the top and bottom. It has one or more sliding shutter based on opening available. In olden times, the sliding doors of steel and wood were commonly used for the large openings of godowns, workshops; garage etc.

Nowadays, sliding doors are mostly used in offices and where the area is congested because sliding doors save space and increase the efficiency of usage.

12. SWINGING DOORS

According to 'Frederick S. Merritt & Jonathan T. Ricketts' (Author of Building Design and Construction Handbook), swinging doors are hinged near one edge to rotate about a vertical axis. It is hung on butts or hinges on the door frame. These doors have its shutter attached to the frame by means of double action springs. Hence shutter can move both inward and outward.

Two types of swinging doors are available – one is single-acting doors which can swing 90° or more in only one direction; and double-acting doors which can swing 90° or more in each of two directions. Swinging door is mostly used in offices.

13. REVOLVING DOORS

In the Revolving door, the arrangements are made to rotate the door about central pivot. These doors revolve about one side of the shutter and get closed automatically.

According to 'J.K. McKay' (Author of Building Construction Metric, Volume -4), Revolving door is desirable to exclude draughts, minimize the entering of street noises and to avoid heat losses.

Revolving doors are mostly used in heavy traffic areas i.e. high-rise buildings, public buildings, hospitals, etc. to regulate entry.

14. ROLLING SHUTTER DOORS

In the rolling shutter doors, the door shutter acts like a steel curtain. The rolling shutter doors are advantageous as it does not require much space. These doors are very strong, durable and offer proper safety. They are mostly used in stores, workshops, factories, garages and shops fronts etc.

15. COLLAPSIBLE DOORS

Collapsible doors are fabricated from mild steel flats or channels and can be opened or closed by slight pull or push. The arrangement of collapsible doors is made in such a way that, when you open the door, all the strips are folded together and while you close, the strips are stretched. They occupy the least space and so it is preferable. Collapsible doors are used for the main entrance of the residential buildings, shops, godowns, cinema hall etc.

16. PIVOT DOORS

Pivot doors function on a special pivot hinge, with pins that attach at the top and bottom of the door. The significant benefit of pivot hinges is, it can support much wider and heavier

doors than traditional pin and barrel hinges. With the technical benefit, it gives aesthetic uniqueness in opening and closing and gives eye-catching swinging function. Pivot doors are generally used for the entry doors.

D) TYPES OF DOORS BASED ON METHOD OF CONSTRUCTION

Before you make selection of doors for your house, it is essential for you should know the method of construction. Based on the methods of construction, doors are classified in following ways:

17. PANEL DOOR

Panel doors are the most commonly used inside house since long time. According to 'R. Chudley' (Author of Construction Technology Volume-1), the British Standard gives a wide variety of panel doors based on one, two, three or four-panel format. The panel can be made of plywood, blockboard, veneer, glass, wood, etc. they are one of the strongest doors. They offer various design but are labour intensive and skilled workforce.

18. FLUSH DOORS

Nowadays, the flush doors are the most common type used in the house as well as public buildings due to its pleasant appearance and simple construction. These doors have a jointless surface on both sides. Because of the plain face, they are easy to clean and decorate. The flush doors also have high strength, durability and are cheaper than the panel door. With varieties of laminates and veneers, which resembles natural wood, they look beautiful and are attractive appealing and available to a wide range of choices.

19. LOUVERED DOORS

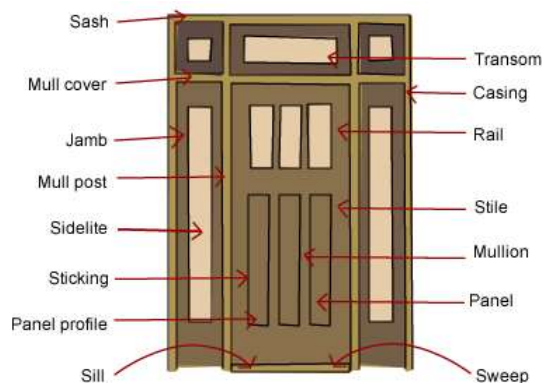
As per the 'G.S. Birdie & T.D. Ahuja' (Author of Building Construction and Construction Materials), the louvered door is one of very old type of door. Main advantages of this door are that even when it is closed, it will admit light, air and keep up the privacy of the room. The louvered doors are used when privacy, along with natural ventilation and tranquility for rest, is desired. The Louvers are made of glass, timber or plywood. They are different to make.

20. WIRE GAUZED DOORS

Wire Gauzed doors are widely used in the house for preventing the entry of insects and mosquitoes into the house. These doors are provided in kitchens, canteens, cupboards used for food storage, refreshment rooms, hotels, sweet shops etc., with a view to get light and restrict the entry of mosquitos and other insects.

PARTS OF DOORS

There are quite a few components to a door, many of them unknown to most people. A basic hinged panel door with a handle, as is commonly found in many homes, consists of the following:



Rails – The rails are the horizontal crosspieces which hold the door panels in place. The centre rail is called the lock rail and is usually thicker than the other rails.

Stiles – The stiles are the vertical crosspieces which hold the door panels in place. The centre stile is called the muntin.

Panels – These form the main body of the door, filling the spaces between the rails and the stiles.

Lites – These are small windows usually located at the top of the door to allow light in.

Hinges – Attached to one side of the door, these allow for the door to swing open and closed.

Handle – Attached to the opposite side of the door to the hinges, the handle allows the door to be secured when closed and opened only by using the handle.

Kick plate – If one is attached, this is located across the bottom third of the door.

Transom - This is a bar of wood (or stone, or another material) that runs across the top of the door frame.

Fanlight - This is a small window (or window-like opening) that features above the transom. Fanlights are useful both for allowing daylight in, and helping with ventilation.

DIFFERENT PARTS OF A LOCK

The lock itself will also have a number of common components.

Lock – The internal component of the lock consisting of the tumblers, pins and barrel.

Key- Used to align the pins with the tumblers to allow the barrel to rotate and release the lock.

Bolt or dead latch – This is the part of the lock that inserts into the mortise to secure the door. This retracts when the door is unlocked to allow it to open.

Knob – This is a snib attached to the lock on the reverse side which allows the door to be locked and unlocked manually without a key from the inside.

Strike plate – This is the metal plate that the latch hits when the door closes.

Mortice – The hole drilled into the frame through the strike plate which holds the latch when the door is closed.

PARTS OF A SLIDING DOOR

Sliding doors have different components to hinged doors and will have separate installation requirements. Some of the components are as follows.

Rails or tracks – These are what allow the door to slide open and closed.

Rollers – Attached to the hangers, these slide along the rails to open and close the door.

Hangers – These are attached to the door and connect the door with the rollers.

Stopper – These sit at the ends of the rails to stop the door from continuing to slide right off.

WINDOW :

window treatment is an interior decorating element placed on, in, around or over a window. Often, a goal of professional window treatment is to install the elements which enhance the aesthetics of the window and the room.

Treatments for covering the window may include:

- Hard treatments – Hard window treatments are made of hard materials like wood or vinyl.

Window shutters are usually installed into the window frame and are horizontal slats, made either of wood or a poly resin that can either be stationary or tilt. They do not move up and down like blinds but in certain applications can fold across the window. Types of shutters include:

- Wood shutters
- Poly resin shutters

Window blinds have louvers which allow one to open to a view without lifting the shade. It allows one to manipulate the light to create a customized feel. The name blinds comes from their use in blocking people from seeing into a home; they essentially “blind the observers view”. Over time, many new options and designs have developed, including anti-dust features and fabric tapes for blinds. Types of blinds include:

- Wooden blinds
- Faux wood blinds (Also known as Plaswood)
- Aluminum blinds

Window shades are a piece of fabric which rolls, stacks or folds, opening to a view only when the shade is rolled up. That was the classic definition, now certain shades do allow for “view through”.

- Soft treatments are anything made of soft materials.
- Curtains
- Drapery

Treatments around the window include:

- Molding (decorative)
- Cornice board OR Pelmet
- Window valance
- German Fensterverdachung

Treatments applied to directly to the glass include:

- Frosted glass
- Smart glass
- Stained glass

CURTAINS

A **curtain** (sometimes known as a **drape**, mainly in the United States) is a piece of cloth intended to block or obscure light, or drafts, or water in the case of a shower curtain.^[1] A curtain is also the movable screen or drape in a theater that separates the stage from the auditorium or that serves as a backdrop.^[1]

Curtains hung over a doorway are known as portières.^[2] Curtains are often hung on the inside of a building's windows to block the passage of light, for instance at night to aid sleeping, or to stop light from escaping outside the building (stopping people outside from being able to see inside, often for privacy reasons). In this application, they are also known as "draperies". Curtains come in a variety of shapes, materials, sizes, colors and patterns, and they often have their own sections within department stores, while some shops are completely dedicated to selling curtains.

Curtains vary according to cleanability, ultraviolet light deterioration, oil and dust retention, noise absorption, fire resistance, and life span. Curtains may be moved by hand, with cords, by press-button pads or remote-controlled computers. They are held out of the way of the window by means of curtain tie-backs. Measuring curtain sizes needed for each window varies greatly according to the type of curtain needed, window size, and type and weight of curtain.

Curtains are a form of window treatment, and complete the overall appearance of the house. Window treatment helps control the ambiance and flow of natural light into the room. The effect of drapery or curtains is best seen in daylight, and with proper indoor light positioning, can look attractive even at night.^[3]

PARTS OF CURTAINS



HEADING TAPE

Curtain heading tape is how you can get interesting head designs like French pleats, pencil pleats, or the basic gathered pleats. You sew on the tape and pull through the strings to create the style or design.

LEADING EDGE

This is the inner vertical edges of the curtain that meets its pair at the centre of the window, the edge that is not fixed to the end of the track when you draw back curtains and is often decorated with a contrasting lipping, braid, tasselled fringe.

HEM

The base of the curtain which has the fabric turned back up the curtain to make a neat finish to the bottom edge. It also adds natural weight which helps the curtain hang neatly. Weights can also be added into the hem to help achieve this.

LINING

Lining sits behind the curtain fabric at the window and is what helps with insulation, protects the curtain from moisture and dirt from the window, helps provide fullness in the curtain, blocks out more light and protects the fabric from UV.

DRAPERIES

Drapery is a general word referring to cloths or textiles. It may refer to cloth used for decorative purposes – such as around windows – or to the trade of retailing cloth, originally mostly for clothing, formerly conducted by draperscoverings, hangings, clothing, etc., of fabric, especially as arranged in loose, graceful folds. Often draperies. long curtains, usually of heavy fabric and often designed to open and close across a window.

PARTS OF DRAPERIES:

HEADINGS

Headings deal with the very top hem of your curtain. They greatly influence the overall theme and feel of the entire window treatment. Be it formal, modern, or casual these pieces also have a functional element that dictates how the panel will slide along the rod. For instance, with a basic heading, rings and hooks connect to the top hem itself allowing curtains to move about easily. Alternately, rod-pocket headings are better for more stationary curtains while tab-tops add a soft romantic feel.

RODS

Rods are essential hardware that fasten your fabric curtains and panels to the brackets installed on the wall. They typically rest a few inches above your window. However placing them part way up your wall near the ceiling is a great way to add height to your room by lengthening the treatments. Sometimes rods are hidden by valances or cornices (which we'll discuss shortly), making them purely functional. Others double as decorative elements that can enhance the style of your room.

VALANCE

Valances fit over the curtain rod and headers, occupying the top few inches above your window. The rod may be affixed to the valance itself and bracketed to the wall. The bottom edge of the valance hangs independent to show off fabric styles of all variety. Whether trimmed with beadwork, pleated all the way across, or flat, these are a highly decorative element designed to enhance the look of any space.

CORNICE

A cornice is similar in style to a valance. However this type of hard face treatment differs in that the board itself adds to the overall look. Straight, curved, scalloped, or stepped, cornices usually feature taut upholstery fastened on all sides. However, if you like the look of wood, you can opt out of the fabric coverings in favor of carved details like crown molding.

DRAPERY PANELS

Panels cover the panes of your windows. They are the swaths of fabric we're most accustomed to calling "curtains". Fabric choices can block or let in sunlight, insulate from heat or cold, and come in any number of colors and textures. Consider your privacy needs and light requirements, before you start attempting to pick stylized details like pleated, accorded, or ripplefolded.

TIEBACKS

Tiebacks give you the versatility to pull curtains to the side for more light at different times of the day. Depending on the room you may also want to use them to direct attention to a particular outdoor view. Some tiebacks are composed from simple fabrics or ribbon that matches or complements your drapery panels. Others tiebacks are metal hardware known as rosettes that sit part way down your window (about elbow level). They attach to the wall with brackets to "hook" fabrics and complement the rod, valance or cornice.

SHADES

Shades fit tightly within the frame of your window or outside the frame to diffuse or block out light. They can be used exclusively or in addition to drapery panels. They differ from blinds since they cannot be individually moved and must be "pulled" as a collective whole. From Roman shades to natural woven wood shades, pattern embellished roller shades, they add a great deal of character to your windows.

SHUTTERS

If simple lines with a clean finish are what you seek, look at shutters. The two double-hang symmetrical pieces fit around the frame of your window and come together at the center. They're great for windows with unique shapes and arches. Shutters control your light and privacy options by manipulating a centerpiece that moves the individual planks open and closed. Now that you have a better understanding of window treatment basics you can move past intimidation and into planning your regal setup. Use this guide to help you transform the "eyes of your home" into a true vision.

DIFFERENT STYLES OF DRAPERIES:

RIPPLE FOLD DRAPERY

Ripple Fold Drapery is one of our best-selling curtain styles. It is sleek and modern, but also very functional and easy to operate. This drapery design is a great selection if you plan on opening and closing your drapes every day, as it glides effortlessly along a track. It is a particularly popular choice for sliding glass doors because of its ease of movement along the track. We are also seeing a layering trend with Ripple Fold Drapery, where sheer materials are paired together or with a heavier drape, as shown in the image above. This technique adds depth and dimension to your room, improving the visual appeal of the space.

TAILORED PLEAT DRAPERY

Tailored Pleat Drapery is another best-selling drapery design here at The Shade Store. It is fuller, and has an understated elegance. Known for its waterfall pleat design, the pleats are held stiff with a buckram stiffener, allowing this type of drapery to remain very functional and easy-to-operate. Similar to the Ripple Fold style, our Tailored Pleat Drapery is available in many different colors, patterns and materials. If you are looking for a lighter material, linen tailored pleat drapery may be a good solution for you. Alternatively, if you need something more substantial to help block a drafty window, our wool material selections are worth consideration.

PINCH PLEAT DRAPERY

Our Pinch Pleat Drapery is classically beautiful. The pleats pinch 4” from the top of the drapes, creating a simple but stunning shape. Similar to our Tailored Pleat, this drapery style is held stiff with buckram fabric, making it easy-to-operate and functional. A great example of our pinch pleat drapery can be found in our photo gallery. As shown in the gallery, while the pinch pleat drapery style is more traditional, it is easily made contemporary with a bold pattern choice.

INVERTED PLEAT DRAPERY

Inverted Pleat Drapery is a unique curtain design in that while neatly pleated, it still gives off a casual, relaxed vibe. This drapery style is better suited for decoration; it is not ideal for frequent use. Because the inverted pleat drapery style is not recommended for frequent opening and closing, we suggest placing it with a roller shade if you need to control light.

GOBLET DRAPERY

Goblet Drapery has a very sophisticated shape, with large goblet pleats along the top of the panels. Similar to the inverted pleat drapery style, the goblet drape style is best for a decorative

purpose, and is not ideal for frequent use. Goblet Drapery has a large stack, which means that when open, more fabric will cover your windows.

GROMMET DRAPERY

Grommet Drapery, as its name suggests, is hung from a rod via grommet rings. In addition to the many material and color selections at your fingertips, our grommets come in five designer finishes, including chrome, satin nickel, polished brass, antique brass, and black. Often, a grommet color is matched to the drapery rod and hardware. This drapery style can have a dramatic appearance, thanks to its deep folds. It is primarily a decorative curtain style, and not ideal for frequent use. It is important to note that the fabric of the grommet drapery measures one inch above the actual rod, due to the grommet inlay within the fabric.

ROD POCKET DRAPERY

Our Rod Pocket style is a very classic, casual, and traditional choice. The fullness of this drapery design is created by the gathered fabric near the rod pocket. This style of drapery works best as stationary panels, as they are not best for everyday use. The pocket for the drapery rod is able to accommodate up to a two inch diameter pole. In contrast to the goblet and inverted pleat drapery styles, the rod pocket style has a medium stack.

CUBICLE DRAPERY

Our Cubicle Drapery is a great option if you're looking something a little more budget-friendly. This style is incredibly versatile and functional, making it perfect for everyday use. Small grommets attach to hook carriers, allowing the cubicle curtain to glide easily along its track. The cubicle drapery style has our most minimal stack.

MATERIALS USED

COTTON

Cotton fabrics, whether 100% cotton or a cotton/polyester mix are the most common and are great versatile fabrics that work well on any window. They tend to be lighter in weight than others and so should always be lined when using for curtains or blinds. Lining not only helps the curtains to hang better, but will also ensure they last longer as it protects the fabric from sun damage. If this is a big concern for you, then we recommend using blackout lining as it is thicker and will protect your curtain material against sun damage the most effectively.

LINEN

Linen fabric is great if you're looking for a relaxed style that is not too formal or traditional. The weight of linen varies from lightweight to heavy weight, but is usually always prone to creasing. Linen fabrics often have noticeable slubs that are a natural occurrence and add to the character of the linen. Perfect for a shabby chic style, they are also ideal if you would like some light to enter the room, whilst also covering the window for privacy. As a natural fibre, they will perish in the sunlight faster than a man-made fibre, so keep this in mind if using at your window.

WOOL

Wool is often thought of as an upholstery fabric, but it is ideal for both curtains and upholstery. The popularity of wool material has increased rapidly in the last decade, as it is a renewable, natural fabric. Great for creating a warm, inviting look, it lends itself to the highland style, especially if choosing a wool plaid fabric. Its thermal properties ensure wool curtains are great for insulation and if the fabric is 100% wool then it is inherently fire retardant so can be used for contract jobs. As with linen, it is a natural fibre, so be aware of sun damage as well as moth damage. Whether it is a modern home or a traditional manor, wool fabric creates beautiful curtains and roman blinds, whichever heading you choose.

SILK AND FAUX SILK

Silk fabric tends to be more expensive, but looks stunning when used as a curtain fabric for a really glamorous style. The range of faux silks is steadily increasing and they are a great and more affordable option if you like the look of silk, but not the price tag! It is vital to line any silk or faux silk curtains, as they are thin, lightweight fabrics that will crease if not taken care of. We recommend using a good quality interlining to give silk curtains a fuller, more sumptuous look at your window.

VELVET

Velvet fabric can be made from natural and man-made fibres, both creating a rich and luxurious fabric. The style of velvet material varies from crushed velvet to chenille, but the majority can be

used for curtains and roman blinds. Always check the usability to ensure it can be used as a curtain material. Velvet fabrics are heavy weight, so ensure your curtain track or pole can support a heavier curtain. As this fabric is thicker, bear in mind that it will not stack back as small as other thinner fabrics, so if space is an issue either side of the window. You may find that a lighter weight fabric is a better option.

ACCESSORIES FOR CURTAINS&DRAPERIES:

RODS



Curtain rods a must-have for any style of drapery you choose. Choose from simple and modern styles to more intricate and ornate designs. You're bound to find the right fit for your decor. If you want to learn more about curtain rods, read check out [Tips on Buying Curtain Rods guide](#).

TIEBACKS



Let the sunshine in with a beautiful pair of tiebacks. If you have panel curtains, classic tiebacks are perfect for holding your curtains back and letting in the fresh air. Tiebacks are usually made of rope, cord, or other soft materials. Pair these curtain accessories with velvet curtains to give any room a dramatic and regal vibe.

BRACKETS



To install a curtain rod over your window, you'll need a pair of brackets to keep it in place. Brackets are an easy way to keep your curtain rods securely mounted to your wall. Simply mount them to the wall and slide the rod securely through the brackets.

HOLDBACKS

Tiebacks and holdbacks are pretty similar, but holdbacks are pieces of hardware that allow you to easily tuck your curtains to the side. You can opt for a simple pair of sleek holdbacks or choose a pair of decorative and ornamental holdbacks to add to your decor.

RINGS



Hang your curtains up with the classic curtain ring. Rings are easy to put together — just loop the rings around your curtain rod and slide your curtains from side to side. Try getting your curtain rod and curtain rings in the same color and finish so they have a cohesive look.

CLIPS



Curtain clips are another easy way to hang up your curtains. Clips are usually attached to rings, letting you clip your curtains on securely. For those low-maintenance moms, these are perfect for keeping your curtains fastened in place, especially if you have kids who like to pull on the drapery in your home. You'll be able to clip your curtains back in place in no time!

FINIALS



Elevate your curtain rods with a pair of beautiful finials! Finials are decorative knobs placed at the end of curtains and add a fun twist to your window treatment. Curtain finials come in all shapes, sizes, and styles. You should have no problem finding the right finial to complement your curtains.