4-H FCS Skill-a-thon
Interior Design and Housing ID

The photos shown here are only one option of what an item may look like. Other options are available.
Revised March 2014
Curtain and Window Treatments
Banner Valance
A series of fabric triangles attached to a mounting board or threaded on a rod.

Café Curtains
Short curtains hung on a rod.

Casing
A fabric pocket to encase a curtain rod or elastic for gathering. Usually made by folding fabric over twice and stitching basically, a hem with open ends.
**Cornice**
An ornamental band for covering a curtain rod. It is made of a rigid panel covered with fabric.

**Curtain Drop**
The length of a curtain window treatment from the hanging system to the bottom edge.

**Goblet Pleats**
A pleat that is pushed out and filled with curtain lining instead of folded inward.
**Header**
The extra fabric above the curtain rod pocket

**Leading Edge**
Where the curtain panels overlap in the center of a way traverse rod.

**Pinch Pleats**
A style of pleat, usually triple folded, used at the header of curtain window treatments.

**Piping**
A decorative edge made from bias-cut fabric strips that cover a cord.

**Roman Shade**
A window shade made from fabric that hangs flat when down but folds like an accordion when raised.
Sconce
A wall mounted fixture that is great for draping fabric through

Spring Tension Rod
An adjustable rod that fits inside the window frame

Valance
A top window treatment that can stand-alone or be mounted over curtains
Windows
Bay Window
A three-sided or more window that protrudes from the exterior wall of a house.

Bow Window
Bay windows that are semi-circular.

Casement Window
A hinged window operated by a crank mechanism that can open in or out.
**Double Hung Window**
The most common type of window, consisting of an upper and lower sash.

**Palladian Window**
A series of windows with an arch on top.

**Picture Window**
A large window with fixed panes.
Recessed Window
A Window set back into a wall. Curtain window treatments are often hung inside the recess.
Carpeting
Textured Cut Pile
Is the most decoratively versatile cut-pile carpet, its textured surface helps hide footprints and vacuum marks. Textured pile is considered a great whole house carpet.

Saxony
Saxony is a refined cut-pile surface. Its soft texture is created by twisting yarns tightly together and straightening with heat. It is a luxuriously smooth, soft finish carpet that adds beauty to traditional interiors and elegance to any room. Its soft texture shows subtle highlights and accents.

Loop-Pile (Berber)
Loop-pile carpet has wool like look and rugged loop surface. The loop pile carpet wears well and is suited for casual rooms with lots of traffic and activity. Tight loop texture helps hide footprints and vacuum marks. Subtle patterns fit a variety of room styles.
Frieze
Frieze carpet is the great plush “feel” of thick, cut pile carpet. It is very versatile decoratively, ideal for casual rooms and kids’ rooms. The beautifully crafted and colored yarns add personality to any room. Subtle color flecks help hide soil that might appear between cleaning.

Cut/Loop
This carpet carves definition with cut and loop pile. This carpet accent colors spice up floor surfaces in both formal and contemporary settings. Multicolor effect hide soil and stains making it look great between vacuuming.

Commercial Loop
This durable long-wearing surface pile engineered for high traffic areas comes in versatile styles that blend with any décor. The intriguing color choices are suitable for professional and practical installations. Textured surfaces provide subtle highlights.
Material
**Chenille**  
A very soft fabric made with fluffy cotton yarns.

**Brocade**  
A rich fabric with an embossed design, usually gold or silver.

**Burlap**  
It is a loosely constructed, heavy, plain weave fabric made from jute fiber. It is used as a backing for carpet and may even appear as a drapery fabric.

**Chintz**  
A floral printed cotton fabric.
**Denim**
A fabric in which the warp threads are usually dyed blue or black and the weft is white, so the top surface of the fabric is mainly blue or black, and the underside remains whitish.

**Damask**
A woven fabric made from wool, silk, or cotton. The special weave gives the fabric a raised appearance.

**Gingham**
Plain weave cotton cloth with a checked pattern.
**Interlining**
A soft fabric placed between the fabric and the lining that provides insulation.

**Lining**
Fabric layer placed on the back of curtains to protect them from light and dust.

**Silk**
A very strong, yet soft fabric, made from threads produced by silkworms.

**Tapestry**
Machine woven fabric that looks hand woven.
**Base Board**

A Narrow border that runs along the base of a wall where it meets the floor.

**Chair Rail**

Chair rails have a decorative and practical function. Applied to a wall anywhere from 24 to 48 inches from the floor they are a beautiful accent to the room, running horizontally, while also protecting the wall from scuffs and dents from the backs of chairs.

**Cove Molding**

Used where walls and ceiling meet. They have a concave profile and are often used as inside corner guards, or to hide joints. Cove molding is very similar to crown molding. The difference is in the profile. Cove molding bends inward and crown molding bends outwards.
Crown Molding
A decorative strip of material used to cover transitions between surfaces or for decoration.

Door Casing
Is the frame work around the doors. This type of trim is most often found on residential doors.

Door/Window Jamb
The molding around the window or door. Any type of vertical support around an opening.

Fascia Board
A finish member around the face of eaves and roof projections. Horizontal boards attached to rafter/truss ends at the eaves and along gables. Roof drain gutters are attached to the fascia.
**Hammer**
A hand tool that has a handle with a perpendicularly attached head of metal or other heavy rigid material, and is used for striking or pounding.

**Flathead Screwdriver**
A screwdriver that has a flat blade and corresponds to slotted screws.

**Level**
An instrument for determining whether a surface is horizontal, vertical, or at a 45 degree angle, consisting of an encased, liquid-filled tube containing an air bubble that moves to a center window when the instrument is set on an even plane.

**Needle-nose pliers**
The long, tapering, forged head that gives needle-nose pliers their name is particularly useful in electrical work where spaces can get tight. May come with a wire-cutting blade near the hinge.

**Phillips Screwdriver**
A screwdriver with four intersecting perpendicular points that corresponds to Phillips screws.
**Putty Knife**
A tool having a flat flexible blade, used for scraping dry glues and paints and for spreading putty, paste and spackle.

**Safety Glasses**
Used to protect eyes when using an electric sander, etc.

**Slip-joint Pliers**
Slip joint pliers can grasp, bend and turn wire or fasteners. Slip joint pliers are distinctive in their adjustable design. These pliers have pivot points which can be moved into two different positions. This lets the pliers handle different sizes of fasteners without losing leverage.

**Tongue-and-Groove Pliers**
Are commonly used for turning and holding nuts and bolts, gripping irregularly shaped objects, and clamping materials. They have serrated jaws generally set 45 – to 60-degrees from the handles. The lower jaw can be moved to a number of positions by sliding along a tracking section under the upper jaw.
Tape Measure
A tape of cloth, paper, or steel marked off in a linear scale, as inches or centimeters, for taking measurements.

Wire Cutter
A tool used for cutting wire.

Wrench
Open-end wrench or open-ended spanner: a one-piece wrench with a U-shaped opening that grips two opposite faces of the bolt or nut. This wrench is often double-ended, with a different-sized opening at each end.

Utility knife
A few of the utility knifes uses are: cutting paint around windows that are stuck closed; opening boxes; scoring drywall; and trimming the edges of carpet.
**Drop Cloth**
Used to protect furniture, fixtures and floors when painting.

**Pad Applicator**
Small pad with a handle on the back that is used to apply paint.

**Paint Brush, Synthetic Bristle**
They are nylon or nylon/polyester. Used for latex paint, but they can work with oil products as well. It is advisable to dedicate a synthetic bristle brush to either oil- or water-based paint use and not switch between paint types with the same brush.

**Paint Brush, Natural Bristle**
Natural bristle brushes are made from animal hair. Natural bristle brushes may only be used with oil-based paints.

**Paint Pail Hook**
Hook that holds the paint can on the ladder.
**Roller**  
A device used for applying paint consisting of a cylinder attached to a handle and a pad which fits over the cylinder.

**Roller Tray**  
A container that holds paint when using a paint roller.

**Paint Shield/Guide**  
Also known as a trim guard. Used primarily in corners where wall meets ceiling or where two walls meet that are not painted the same color.

**Sandpaper**  
Paper with sand or another abrasive stuck to it, used for smoothing or polishing woodwork or other surfaces.
Faux Finishes and Techniques
Color Washing
Produces a casual appearance with a translucent texture. By using different color palettes with this versatile technique, you can give your room a fluid calm or the Old World charm of an aged fresco.

Combing
A fun technique that creates a striated effect with paint and glaze. Traditionally produces vertical lines that mimic the sheen of opulent silk. But can also be used to create waves, horizontal stripes, or checkered patterns for a more striking impression.

Crackle
A finish that when used with a combination of traditional colors can easily create an aged antique appearance.
Metallic
A finish which adds an opulent shimmer to a room. This special finish makes a bold, stylish statement when applied over a single basecoat, and adds elegant reflective highlights when used in combination with another faux finishing.

Ragging
This finish produces a delicate, fabric-like texture with a soft, variegated appearance. It’s the perfect way to create an intimate mood.

Sandstone
This finish gives walls a rich, granulated texture that is as beautiful as it is dramatic. Suggesting the earthen color of sandstone cliffs, it brings the feel of nature into your home.
**Soft Suede**

This finish allows you to skillfully achieve the velvety suppleness of a well-worn suede jacket. The comfortable and relaxed atmosphere created by this effect works well with rich wood trim and furnishings.

**Sponging**

This technique adds a subtle texture and rich depth to your walls using a basic technique. By adding multiple layers of color in a random pattern, you build intricate dimension that lends visual interest to your home.