



**RQF LEVEL 5**



**TRADE: INTERIOR DESIGN**








MODULE CODE: INDSF501

# **TEACHER'S GUIDE**

**Module name: DESIGNING SOFT  
FURNISHING**

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## Acronyms

ACC	Accessories
D & D	Decoration and Design
EQP	Equipment
IND	Interior Design
LO	Learning Outcome
LU	Learning Unit
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
SF	Soft Furnishing

## Introduction

This module describes the process of designing and producing various types of soft furnishing. At the end of the training, the trainee will be able to develop soft furnishing concepts, present and implement the soft furnishing project. The module also describes the process for application tools, equipment and materials. The uses of soft furnishings in interior spaces are analysed with examples from living spaces. Soft furnishing basically includes aesthetics in interiors by bringing to it pattern, color and texture in addition to warmth and comfort. They are the elements of house that adds up the aesthetics and provide a satisfying atmosphere. Soft furnishings are not only recently in trend, but they come from ancient times. Soft furnishing is used differently in variety of environment depending upon the functionality of the area. Hence, soft furnishing has become an essential feature of interior spaces. In the modern era, soft furnishings play an essential role in interior décor, once the base of the interior are in place, one requires appropriate furnishings to achieve the desired environment.

### **Benefits of soft furnishing**

- It adds aesthetics to ordinary looking furniture and modify as per the theme of the interior.
- It provides convenient and luxury with soft fabrics.
- Variety of options accessible in the choices regarding colors and the designs, it is easy to come up with any kind of personalized solutions.
- It plays an economical role in modifying the area by simply renovating or replacing the common curtains, carpets, rugs or some pillow covers.
- It creates noticeable impact and sums up the character of the space.
- Usage of native materials and native styles including handwork showing irregular natural patterns with primitive colors can make an overall natural impact in the surroundings.

## **Module Code and Title: INDSF501 DESIGNING SOFT FURNISHING**

### **Learning Units:**

1. Identify the types, styles and materials of soft furnishing
2. Select soft furnishing types, styles and materials
3. Develop design concept
4. Implement the design

## 1. Learning Unit 1: Identify the types, styles and materials of soft furnishing

**Picture/s reflecting the Learning unit 1**



### STRUCTURE OF LEARNING UNIT

#### **Learning outcomes:**

- 1.1** Identify types of soft furnishing
- 1.2** Identify styles of soft furnishing
- 1.3** Identify materials of soft furnishing
- 1.4** Identify accessories of soft furnishing

## Learning outcome 1.1 Identify types of soft furnishing



**Duration: 20hrs**



### Learning outcome 1: Objectives:

By the end of the learning outcome, the trainees will be able to:

1. Identify types of soft furnishing
2. Identify styles of soft furnishing
3. Identify materials of soft furnishing
4. Identify finishes and accessories of soft furnishing



### Resources

Equipment	Tools	Materials
<b>Board</b> <b>Projector</b> <b>Computer</b> <b>Flash disc</b>		<b>Samples of soft furnishing materials</b>



### Advance preparation:

- ✓ Classroom or working site is prepared
- ✓ Prepare handout notes
- ✓ computer and projector to display soft furnishing types, styles and materials
- ✓ Practical examples of soft furnishing types, styles and materials around the school/institution



## Content 1.1: Identify types of soft furnishing



Summary for the trainer related to the indicative content (key notes using bullets such as ticks etc)

- ✓ Soft furnishings range from different fabrics to leather.
- ✓ Soft furnishing in general is any product made out of cloth or fabric and leather. This includes finished goods like cushions, curtains and upholstery fabrics, etc.
- ✓ soft furnishings refer to any textile materials with a soft feel. They range from different fabrics to leather

### **Soft furnishings fall into 2 major categories:**

- a) Simple soft furnishing
- b) Decorative soft furnishing

#### **a) Simple soft furnishing**

- Simple soft furnishing refers to the fabrics and leather without any enhanced and decorated surface treatment. Generally, by this means solid color fabrics without any decorated surface treatments
- Solid soft furnishing can be used in combination with decorative fabrics to achieve the desired look of the interior design project.



Source:

#### **b) Decorative soft furnishing**

- Decorative soft furnishings refer to the fabrics with decorative or ornamental or beautified surface treatments
- Embroidery, screen-print, block print, applique and woven designs / pattern makes the surface of soft furnishings decorative
- Decorative soft furnishings bring the element of beautification and attractiveness to interior design projects.



Source:

### **Types of Soft Furnishings**

Interior designers use fabrics and leather depending upon the chosen interior theme and style.

Every room in the house has its own requirement of fabric or leather / furnishings.

**Curtains-** Folds Blinds, Lace curtain, Velvet curtain, Silk curtain, Cotton curtain, Linen curtain

**Cushions-** Bench cushion, Floor cushion

**Bedding-** Bed cover, Blanket, Duvet

**Rugs -**Outdoor rug, Stair runners, hooked Kitchen rug

**Bean bag-** High quality shredded foam bean bag refill Virgin bead bean bag refill

#### ✓ **Curtains:**

Refer to a piece of material suspended at the top to form a screen, typically movable sideways along a rail and found as one or a pair at a window.



#### ❖ **Types of curtains will depend on:**

##### **Materials**

- **Cotton curtain:** Cotton is semi-sheer, so it lets in lots of light while still providing a moderate level of privacy. Cotton curtains are often layered with other fabrics to create a complete window treatment. Cotton curtains are also easy to clean, which makes them even more versatile.
- **Velvet curtain:** Velvet curtains are heavy material that keeps out drafts and reduces outside noise. Velvet is a popular choice for bedrooms with light-sensitive sleepers.

- **Linen curtain:** Linen curtains are a bit heavier than cotton, while still maintaining an easy, casual vibe. They let in a moderate level of light while providing an additional level of privacy. Linen can be a bit more difficult to clean than cotton.
- **Lace curtain:** Lace is a sheer fabric, which makes it the best choice in order to create a light, bright and airy window treatment. Lace provides the least amount of privacy of these materials while letting in the most light. Lace is most popular in kitchens, living rooms, or any other area of the home. Lace curtains can also be paired with heavier fabrics to create a more versatile window treatment.
- **Silk curtain:** Silk is a beautiful and luxurious fabric that is used to produce a broad range of different types of curtains. It's semi-sheer and depending on how thick the silk is, it may let in lots of light, or a limited amount of light. Silk is a popular material in classic and contemporary curtain styles. Silk is difficult to clean, and usually, requires professional help for cleaning.
- **Burlap curtain:** Burlap has a similar look and texture to linen, but it's much heavier weight than linen is. This fabric is casual and plain, and it provides a great deal of privacy while allowing minimal light or no light at all when you close the curtains. Burlap is easy to clean and it looks great in casual applications.
- **Synthetic curtain:** Synthetics are cheaper to produce than natural fibers, and they're usually easy to clean as well. Synthetic fabrics can mirror the look and feel of any of the natural fabrics listed above. They're usually a cheaper option than natural materials as well.
- **Curtain Pattern**
- **Patterns:** Patterned curtains are typically cotton, lace, or synthetic.
- **Solids:** create a clean and modern look. Solids are popular in all types of curtains, especially modern and casual styles.
- **Curtain Lengths**
- **Sill:** Sill length curtains are hung so that the curtain ends even with the window sill, or just above it.
- **Apron:** the rod is hung a bit higher than the actual window and the curtain extends several inches below the window sill and can make your window area appear larger than it is.
- **Floor:** Floor length curtains traditionally break just above the floor, by less than an inch.

- **Puddle:** They are several inches longer than the size of the window and they break dramatically on the floor, similar to the train of a wedding dress.

### **Curtain Styles**

- **Casual:** These curtains often feature grommet and eyelet or tab top attachments and they are rarely used with a valance.
- **Classic:** Classic styles are universally popular in any room in the home. Classic curtains are often used with valances and additional accessories to create full window treatments.
- **Contemporary:** Contemporary curtains provide a fresh interpretation of classic style and are most commonly available in shades of grey and earthy tones that are inspired by nature. Contemporary curtains often feature rich textures and provide a sophisticated look that is not overly styled or pretentious.
- **Modern:** Modern curtains generally reflect modern design in general. Modern designs are usually minimal and often incorporate metal along with eco-friendly materials as well. While solid colors are ever popular with modern curtains, bold patterns with clean lines or abstract elements are also very popular.

### **Attachment Style**

- **Rod Pocket:** Rod pocket curtains feature a pocket that's sewn into the top of the curtain. To hang these curtains, feed the curtain rod through the curtain and out the other side of the pocket.
- **Grommet and Eyelet:** Grommet and Eyelet curtains have large eyelets in the top of the fabric that is reinforced with grommets.
- **Tab Top:** With tab top curtains, loops of fabric are sewn into the top of the curtain. The curtain rod hangs through the loops.
- **Hidden Tab:** Hidden tab curtains are like a cross between rod pocket and tab curtains. With this style, the tabs used to hang the curtain are kept out of view, behind an additional piece of fabric, that's usually decorative.
- **Sheer:** Thin, semi-transparent fabrics are the basis of sheer curtains and these curtains provide the most daylight in a room when the curtain is closed
- **Semi-Opaque:** Semi-Opaque curtains are like a blend between sheer curtains and blackout curtains, they allow some daylight into the room when they're closed. And also provide more privacy than sheer curtains.

- **Blackout:** Blackout curtains allow the least amount of light to enter a room when they're closed and often have built-in linings to provide the most privacy, and they often have additional features beyond their decorative purpose.

#### **There are other types of curtains**

- **Blinds:** A typical window blind is made up of several long horizontal or vertical slats of various types of hard material, including wood, plastic or metal which are held together by cords that run through the blind slats can be maneuvered with either a manual or remote control by rotating them from an open position, with slats spaced out, to a closed position where slats overlap and block out most of the light.
- **Panel Pair:** Panel pair curtains feature two separate curtain panels placed on either side of the window when open and pull each panel together to close.
- **Single Panel:** With a single panel curtain, one panel covers the entire window. The panel can be pulled to either side to open.
- **Window Treatment Set:** A window treatment set almost always includes one or two curtains and a valance. Some window kits also include accessories like tiebacks and a curtain rod.
- **Valance:** A valance is a short curtain that hangs at the top of your curtains.
- **Window Scarf:** A window scarf is similar to a valance. It's a long, thin piece of curtain fabric that is hung from the top of the window.
- **Liner:** Curtain liners are another optional add-on, and they're used to provide an additional level of versatility to your curtains.

#### ✓ **Cushion:**

A cushion is a soft bag of some ornamental material, stuffed with wool, hair, feathers, polyester staple fiber, non-woven material, or even paper torn into fragments. It may be used for sitting or kneeling upon, or to soften the hardness or angularity of a chair or couch.



### Types of cushions

- **Bench cushion:** like church pew cushions, bench cushions are meant to cover plain wooden surfaces with a cushion to give your backside some relief against the hard, flat seat.
- **Chair cushions:** are even made for the ubiquitous, rented Chiavari chairs that are used for large events and weddings. The cushion has ties that attach it to the back leg chair supports.
- **Floor cushion:** they provide some much-needed comfort from a wood, tile, laminate or even carpeted floor.

### ✓ **Bedding:**

Bedding, also known as bedclothes or bed linen, is the materials laid above the mattress of a bed for hygiene, warmth, protection of the mattress, and decorative effect. Bedding is the removable and washable portion of a human sleeping environment.



- ✓ **Bed cover:** a bedcover is a covering for bed and can be coverlet or bedspread
- ✓ **Coverlet:** is a quilt that cannot cover the pillow
- ✓ **A bed spread** is designed to cover the entire bed, up over the pillows, and down to the floor.
- ✓ **Bed sheet:** A bed sheet is a piece of linen or cloth that is used to cover the mattress and is the sheet that the person directly lies on

- ✓ **Blanket:** A blanket is usually one thick layer of fabric made in wool used for body covering.
- ✓ **Duvet:** A quilt can be called a blanket by those who don't know any better. A duvet is a cover made like a large pillowcase. A quilt is a coverlet for bed made of two layers of fabric with some soft substance, as wool between them

✓ **Rugs:**

A rug is a piece of thick material that you put on a floor. It is like a carpet but covers a smaller area. It can be defined also as a floor covering of thick woven material or animal skin, typically not extending over the entire floor.



The following are the types of rugs:

**A) Space for covering**

1. **Hallway Runners:** are designed to fit the space located in a hallway and are available in different lengths, and they feature a very narrow width.
2. **Door Mats:** are available in many styles, and usually found at the front and rear doors as they allow entrants to clean their feet before entering.
3. **Outdoor Rugs:** Outdoor rugs are designed to be heavy-duty, and weather resistant, typically found on patios and decks.
4. **Kids' Rugs:** These are the rugs found in a child's room or play area .
5. **Bath Rugs & Mats:** These rugs are a popular addition to bathrooms, in front of the tub or shower.
6. **Stair Runners:** Similar to hallway runners, these rugs are long and very narrow.
7. **Kitchen Rugs:** Kitchen rugs are a popular and functional decor item that you may find in kitchens.

**B) Production Method**

Hand rugs, Machine rugs

### C) Construction Styles

Tufted, Knotted, Flat woven rugs, Hooked, Braided, Shag styles

### D) Rug Shapes

Rectangular, Runners, Square, Round, Oval rugs, Octagonal, Slices

### E) Materials

1. **Wool:** Wool is a natural fiber that's derived from sheep.
2. **Cotton:** Cotton is often used to create flat-weave rugs and world styles like kilims and dhurries.
3. **Silk rugs:** are luxurious and have a beautiful sheen, they are not the most durable of the natural materials, but they may be the most beautiful.
4. **Leather & Animal skin:** Rugs made from animal skins are beautiful, durable and inviting.
5. **Chenille:** is a material that can be created from wool, cotton, silk or synthetic fibers. chenille fabrics are designed to resemble the fur of that animal.
6. **Synthetic fabrics:** are designed to mimic the look and feel of natural fibers such as wool, cotton or silk.
7. **Acrylic:** is a plastic based material, often found in modern carpets and rugs and the fibers are stain resistant, strong, and can be dyed and patterned like cotton or wool.

#### ✓ **Bean bag:**

A bean bag is a sealed bag containing dried beans, PVC pellets, expanded polystyrene, or expanded polypropylene and can either be filled with air or foam or beads. The bags have various other applications like pellet-filled **bags** used as furniture (such as a chair) or household articles.



#### ❖ Types of Bean Bag Chairs: Shapes, Sizes, and Filling

##### ▪ **Shapes**

- A. **Round** - The material is a large round bag that is shaped like a ball and it has enough space within to collapse and mold itself depending on the shape of the person sitting in it.
- B. **Square Chairs** - they have shaped cushions and sometimes even armrests attached to them.
- C. **Gaming Chairs** - These come in various types, but often include a structured seating area and built-in speakers to relay audio from the television directly to the person in the chair
- D. **Novelty Chairs** - they come in all kinds of fun shapes and designs and are chairs shaped like animals, sports equipment and even emojis.
- E. **Large and Long** - some bean bag chairs come in massive sizes that stretch out and offer multiple seating options.

- **Bean Bag Sizes**

Kids Sizes, Teen Bean Bags, adult Bean Bags, Massive Bean Bag Chairs

### **Bean Bag Fillers**

- A. **Polystyrene beads** - These are small beads that can be moved and shifted easily within the confines of a bean bag.
- B. **High quality shredded foam bean bag refill** - bean bag filler is made from a Shredded foam and Styrofoam mix, which helps to keep your bean bag chairs very full, fluffy and comfy for a long time.
- C. **Virgin bead bean bag refill** - is expanded Polypropylene. These are beads that are popular in Asia. They are extremely powerful. If you try to crush them, they will simply return to their original size.



### Theoretical learning Activity

1. Brainstorm about types of soft furnishings within groups
2. Group discussion on different types of curtains.



## Practical learning Activity

Trainees in pairs perform:

1. Draw and label three types of soft furnishing



Points to Remember (Take home message)

- ✓ Soft furnishings may be defined as those components of your house that beautify the interiors and provide a pleasant atmosphere in the house.
- ✓ Soft furnishings are cushions, curtains, and furniture covers.
- ✓ Examples of curtains include velvet, lace, silk, cotton, linen etc.

## Learning outcome 1.1: Formative assessment

### Written assessment

#### Q1. Define soft furnishing

**Answer:** Soft furnishing in general is any product made out of cloth or fabric and leather. This includes finished goods like cushions, curtains and upholstery fabrics, etc.

#### Q2. List three (3) different types of soft furnishing

**Answer:**

Curtains, Cushions, Bedding, Rugs, Bean bags

**Answer using TRUE/FALSE**

**Q3.** Simple soft furnishing refers to the fabrics and leather without any enhanced and decorated surface treatment. **TRUE/FALSE**

**Q4.** Decorative soft furnishings refer to the fabrics with decorative or ornamental or beautified surface treatments. **TRUE/FALSE**

**Q5.** Bedding refers to a piece of material suspended at the top to form a screen, typically movable sideways along a rail and found as one or a pair at a window. **TRUE/FALSE**

**Q6.** A rug is a piece of thick material that you put on a floor and it covers a small area. **TRUE/FALSE**

**Answers**

Q3. TRUE

Q4. TRUE

Q5. FALSE

Q6. TRUE



## Content 1.2: Identify styles of soft furnishing



Summary for the trainer related to the indicative content (key notes using bullets such as ticks etc)

### Styles of soft furnishing:

✓ **Modern:**



Modern is a broad design term that typically refers to a home with clean, crisp lines, a simple color palette and the use of materials that can include metal, glass and steel.

- ✓ Modern design employs a sense of simplicity in every element, including furniture and there is not a lot of clutter or accessories involved with a modern style.
- ✓ These are more recent styles, developed without any real adherence to a certain time period. They tend to blur the lines between artistic and functional and often combine elements from several traditional types of furniture styles.
- ✓ The modern furniture styles are sleek and simple with clean lines and basic forms. Tables are often simple like wood or metal, but are often decorated with glass for a polished look.

✓ **Traditional:**



Traditional design style offers classic details, sumptuous furnishings, and an abundance of accessories.

- ✓ Traditional furniture styles are influenced by historical and classical furniture styles.

✓ **Rustic style:**



is a design emphasis on rugged, natural beauty. It embraces nature-inspired textures, simple and earthy colors, and ultimately unpretentious, organic warmth.

- ✓ A rustic design style in the interior design world is a design which is dominated by natural materials such as raw wood, stone, and metal.
- ✓ Rustic furniture seeks to bring a sense of warmth and coziness to a room.

✓ **Contemporary style:**



This is a style having softened feature and rounded lines as opposed to the simple lines seen in modern style. Contemporary style contains neutral elements and bold color, and they focus on the basics of line, shape and form.

- ✓ Contemporary is characterized by solid colors, sleek lines, neutral colors and various materials such as metal and glass.

✓ **Minimalist:**



- ✓ is defined by one major principle: keep it simple! Simplified shapes. Simplicity is the key to pinpointing this style.

- ✓ Color palettes are neutral and airy (light); furnishings are simple and streamlined, and nothing is excessive or flamboyant in accessories or décor.
- ✓ The result is a simple yet colorful style that is fond of utilitarian pieces with round shapes and no edges, no gaudy or fancy ornamentation here.

✓ **Antique Style:**



is old fashioned and elegant. It involves the use of old or artificially aged decor.

- ✓ Antique uses natural materials: wood, more rarely stone and forged elements, natural fabrics. The interior looks as if it was designed several decades ago.
- ✓ Furniture that is classified as being in the Antique style is usually about a century old.
- ✓ Most antique furniture is wood and uses ornate and unique details



#### Theoretical learning Activity

1. Brainstorm about soft furnishing styles within groups
2. Discuss about any two (2) styles of soft furnishing



#### Practical learning Activity

Trainees in pairs perform:

1. Collect five (5) samples of natural or man-made materials that are used in soft furnishing styles around the school/institution



#### Points to Remember (Take home message)

- ✓ Styles of soft furnishing include Modern, Traditional, Rustic, Contemporary, Minimalist and Antique

## Learning outcome 1.2: Formative assessment

### Written assessment

**Q1.** List five (5) examples of soft furnishing styles.

**Answers :** Modern, Traditional, Rustic, Contemporary, Minimalist and Antique

**Q2.** Describe any two (2) soft furnishing styles.

**Answers:**

Traditional styles are influenced by historical and classical furniture styles.

Simplicity is the key to pinpointing the minimalist style.

Contemporary style is modern, clutter-free, sleek, sophisticated, airy and light.

Antique style is old fashioned and elegant. It involves the use of old or artificially aged decor.

Rustic style is characterized by its use of natural materials.

#### **Multiple choice**

**Q3.** The following are styles of soft furnishing except

- a. modern
- b. carpet
- c. rustic
- d. traditional

**Answer**

- b. carpet



## Content 1.3: Identify materials of soft furnishing



Summary for the trainer related to the indicative content (key notes using bullets such as ticks etc)

### Materials used in soft furnishing

- ✓ **Leather:** Leather is a durable and flexible material created by tanning animal rawhide and skins. Leather is used to make a variety of articles, including footwear, automobile seats, clothing, bags, book bindings, fashion accessories, furniture as well as soft furnishing.
- ✓ **Microfiber:** Microfiber is synthetic fiber finer than having a diameter of less than ten micrometers, which is itself about 1/5 the diameter of a human hair. Microfiber fiber, usually produced using polyester, polyamide, or a combination of the two.
- ✓ **Nylon:** Nylon is a thermoplastic silky material that can be melt-processed into fibers, films, or shapes.
  - **Polypropylene:** Polypropylene (PP) is a thermoplastic “addition polymer” made from the combination of propylene monomers. It is used in a variety of applications to include packaging for consumer products, plastic parts for various industries including the automotive industry, special devices like living hinges, and textiles.
  - **Polystyrene:** Is a synthetic resin which is a polymer of styrene having lightweight rigid foams and films
  - **Teflon:** Teflon is a brand name of a chemical coating, polytetrafluoroethylene called PTFE. it can be used to coat materials like wires or fabrics to make them waterproof
  - **Polyvinyl chloride:** Polyvinyl chloride known as PVC is produced from synthetic plastic polymer, after polyethylene and polypropylene. The rigid form of PVC is used in construction for pipe and in profile applications such as doors and windows.
- ✓ **Polyester:** Synthetic polyester is made using a chemical reaction involving coal, petroleum, air and water.



- PET (Polyethylene terephthalate)

- ✓ Polyethylene terephthalate (or poly(ethylene terephthalate), PET, PETE, or the obsolete PETP or PET-P), is the most common thermoplastic polymer resin of the polyester family and is used in fibres for clothing, containers for liquids and foods, and thermoforming for manufacturing, and in combination with glass fibre for engineering resins

- PCDT (poly1,4 cyclohexylene, dimethylene)

- ✓ Poly-cyclohexylene-dimethylene terephthalate has good dimensional stability at excess temperatures, making this material suitable for injection moulding or 3D printing of thin-walled parts. PCT is also processed into filaments, fibres, and fabrics that are used in industry as filters.

- ✓ **Cotton:** is a plant that grows the soft, fluffy fibers that are used to make the fabric also known as cotton.



- ✓ **Silk:** Silk is a natural protein fiber, some forms of which can be woven into textiles.



- ✓ **Wool:** Wool is the textile fiber obtained from sheep and other animals, including cashmere and mohair from goats.



- ✓ **Sisal:** Sisal is a natural fiber derived from the long, green leaves of the 'agave sisalana' cactus plant.



- ✓ **Natural fiber:** Natural fibers are defined as substances produced by plants and animals that can be spun into filament, thread or rope and further be woven, knitted, matted or bound.



- ✓ **Synthetic fiber:** Synthetic fibers are fibers made by humans through chemical synthesis, as opposed to natural fibers that are directly derived from living organisms



### Theoretical learning Activity

1. Brainstorm about Soft furnishing materials within groups)



### Practical learning Activity

Trainees in pair perform

1. Collect samples of different types of soft furnishing materials from the surrounding environment.



Points to Remember (Take home message)

- ✓ Soft furnishing materials add life to space
- ✓ Soft furnishing materials include leather, nylon, cotton silk, wool, natural fibres etc.

### Learning outcome 1.3: Formative assessment

#### Written assessment

##### Q1. List four types of soft furnishing materials

**Answers:** leather, nylon, cotton silk, wool, natural fibres

##### Q2. Explain the uses of any two (2) soft furnishing materials in Interior Design


**Answers:**


Leather is used to make a variety of articles, including footwear, automobile seats, clothing, bags, book bindings, fashion accessories, furniture as well as soft furnishing.

Nylon material is used to make clothing, bedding, curtains etc

Cotton material is used to make clothing, bedding, curtains etc

##### Q3. Match the following pictures and their correct material name

Cotton		
Wool		
Natural fibres		

Silk		
------	--	--

**Answers:**

Cotton		
Wool		
Natural fibres		
Silk		



**Content 1.4: Identify finishes and accessories of soft furnishings**



Summary for the trainer related to the indicative content (key notes using bullets such as ticks etc)

### Types of accessories in soft furnishing.



- ✓ **Eyelet:** An eyelet is a small piece of metal that is used to reinforce a hole in a piece of fabric such as curtains
- ✓ **Curtain rods:** A curtain rod, curtain rail, curtain pole, or traverse rod is a device used to suspend curtains, usually above windows or along the edges of showers or bathtubs.
- ✓ **Tiber clips:** Curtain Tiber clip is a device attached to eyelet or grommet to hold curtains; Tiber clips are used as curtains hooks.
- ✓ **Curtain blanket:** Those type of curtains are curtains used during cold winters, there are a set of heavy-duty curtains which can greatly reduce the amount of heat lost from your windows
- ✓ **Tassel:** a tuft of loosely hanging threads or cords knotted at one end and attached for decoration to soft furnishings, clothing, or other items.
- ✓ **Trimmings:** Trim or trimming in clothing and home decorating is applied ornament, such as gimp, passementerie, ribbon, ruffles
- ✓ **Button:** There are a variety of button materials in various sizes which are perfect for jewelry making, embellishing, soft furnishings.
- ✓ **Ribbon:** Ribbon is edging trims used as soft furnishing accessories for soft furnishings embellishments.
- ✓ **Rail:** Is a fixed strip of plastic or metal from which a curtain hang.
- ✓ **Bead:** A bead is a small, decorative object that is formed in a variety of shapes and sizes of a material such as stone, bone, shell, glass, plastic, wood or pearl and with a small hole for threading or stringing put to soft furnishing for decoration
- ✓ **Ornaments:** Is any accessory which is added or of which it is a part of soft furnishing, used to beautify its appearance.
- ✓ **Valance:** A window valance is a form of window treatment that covers the uppermost part of the window and can be hung alone or paired with window blinds, or curtains.
- ✓ **Cornice:** an ornamental moulding round the wall of a room just below the ceiling.
- ✓ N.B: The difference between eyelet and grommet: An **eyelet** is a small piece of metal that is used to reinforce a hole in a piece of fabric; usually made of brass. **Grommets** are very similar to **eyelets**, because they are used to reinforce a hole as well; however, **grommets** are typically used for more heavy-duty material than **eyelets**.

### Color coordination

Color coordination means, to select a number of items matched or designed so that the **colors** complement one another; (of one or more items) chosen or designed to complement an existing **color** scheme.



- **Color scheme:**  
-A **color scheme** is the choice of **colors** used in design.
- **Complementary colors**  
-**Complementary colors** are the opposite hues on the **color** wheel. In their most basic form, they **are** one primary **color** and the secondary **color** that **is** created by mixing the other two primaries. For instance, the **complementary color** to yellow **is** purple, which **is** a mix of blue and red.

✓ **Texture:**

The **texture** of something **is** the way that it feels when you touch it.

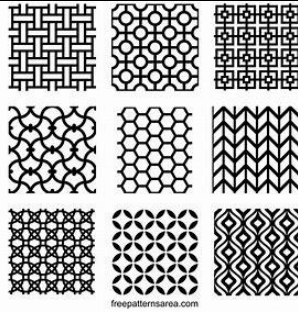


The textures come in following forms:

- **Rough textures** - describes a surface as uneven or thick; not smooth. Rough texture refers to a less smooth surface, surfaces with this texture are considered more dynamic and have more depth.
- **Soft or smooth textures** - having a surface free from roughness or bumps or ridges or irregularities

✓ **Pattern**

A **pattern** is an arrangement of lines or shapes, especially a design in which the same shape is repeated at regular intervals over a surface.



The followings are the types of patterns usually used in design.

- **An argyle** pattern is made of diamonds or lozenges.
- **Chevron** is an inverted V pattern, with each side meeting at the point without interruption.
- **Greek key:** The design is made up of a long, continuous line that repeatedly folds back on itself, mimicking the ancient Maeander River of Asia Minor with its many twists and turns.
- **Gingham:** is a pattern of modified stripes consisting of crossed horizontal and vertical lines forming squares
- **Quatrefoil:** is a decorative element consisting of a symmetrical shape which forms the overall outline of four partially overlapping circles of the same diameter.
- **Tartan:** is a pattern consisting of crossed horizontal and vertical bands in multiple colors.



### Theoretical learning Activity

1. Brainstorm about finishes and accessories in soft furnishing within groups



### Practical learning Activity

Trainees in pairs research on:

1. Types of accessories used in soft furnishing
2. Names of different patterns used in soft furnishing
3. Make a collection of at least three (3) accessories used in soft furnishing



### Points to Remember (Take home message)

- ✓ Accessories in interior design are objects such as books, plants, vases, lamps,
- ✓ Color coordination is the use of color to create a visually appealing design.
- ✓ Texture is the physical feel or appearance of something given by the size, shape, arrangement, and proportion of its parts.
- ✓ A pattern is a design or a sequence that repeats in a predictable way.



### Learning outcome 1.4: Formative assessment

#### Written assessment

**Q1.** List four (4) examples of accessories used in soft furnishing

Answers: Eyelet, Curtain rods, Tiber clips, Curtain blanket, Tassel Trimmings, Button, Ribbon Rail, Beads, Ornaments, Valance, Cornice

**Q2.** State two (2) types of texture

**Answer:** rough texture and soft texture

#### Multiple choice

**Q3.** Which one of the following is not the type of patterns used in soft furnishing?

- a. Argyle
- b. Chevron

c. Greek key

d. texture

**Answer:** d texture

**Q4.** Which statement is true about a complementary color.

a. It is the choice of colors used in design.

b. They are the opposite hues on the color wheel.

c. It is the physical feel or appearance of something given by the size.

d. It is a design or a sequence that repeats in a predictable way

**Answer:** b. They are the opposite hues on the color wheel.

## Learning Unit 2: Select soft furnishing types, styles and materials

### Picture/s reflecting the Learning unit 2



### STRUCTURE OF LEARNING UNIT

#### Learning outcomes:

- 2.1 Select soft furnishing
- 2.2 Select style of soft furnishing
- 2.3. Select material of soft furnishing

#### Learning outcome 2.1 **Select types of soft furnishing**



Duration: 20hrs



## Learning outcome 2. Objectives:

By the end of the learning outcome, the trainees will be able to:

1. Select types of soft furnishing
2. Select style of soft furnishing
3. Select material of soft furnishing



## Resources

Equipment	Tools	Materials
<b>Projector</b>  <b>Board</b>  <b>computer</b>  <b>flash disk</b>		<b>Internet</b>  <b>Books</b>  <b>Sample of soft furnishing materials</b>



## Advance preparation:

- ✓ Tools materials and equipment are available
- ✓ Classroom or working site is prepared
- ✓ Prepare handout notes
- ✓ computer and projector to display soft furnishing types, styles and materials
- ✓ Practical examples of soft furnishing types, styles and materials around the school/institution



## Content 2.1: Select soft furnishing



Summary for the trainer related to the indicative content (key notes using bullets such as ticks etc)

### **The selection of soft furnishing selection will depend on the function of soft furnishing**

- Soft furnishing functionality

#### **Curtain**

- ❖ Light control - Light control when using curtains in homes refers to the ability of curtains to block or filter light entering a room. Light filtering curtains allow a breeze to enter the room and reduce the use of electric light sources while not completely darkening a room
- ❖ Aesthetic - Curtains work brilliantly at pulling a scheme all together, they can hold colors and patterns found in the rest of the room and create a unified, cohesive look with one swift swish.
- ❖ Dust retention- Curtains are dust magnets, especially when you tend to leave windows open. Because curtains act like an air filter for homes, often trapping dust and particles in their textiles.
- ❖ Wind control - some curtains are designed to help control the amount of wind that enters a room through an open window or door.
- ❖ Noise control – curtains can reduce the amount of sound that escapes through them. This does not mean that you won't hear any sound at all. The purpose is to dampen the sounds or decrease the amount of sound that makes it into your space.
- ❖ Provide privacy - It is essential to safeguard your privacy and security. Curtains prevent people from peeping into a house.
- ❖ Provide warmth - Curtains can help keep warmth in homes by providing insulation and preventing heat loss through windows.

#### **Rugs / carpet**

- ❖ Noise control - rugs and carpets can help with noise control in homes by absorbing sound.
- ❖ Ambiance – rugs and carpets can also be used to create a cozy and inviting atmosphere in a home.
- ❖ Aesthetic – Rugs and carpets are known to enhance a room's style, creating an impression of complexity and comfort in a living room.
- ❖ Cold insulation - Carpets and rugs can help insulate a room because they are good insulators. Adding a rug to a room will lower the amount of energy it takes to keep a room cooled or heated
- ❖ Cultural - Rugs and carpets have been used for centuries as floor coverings in homes and tents as well as mosques and palaces. In wealthy Eastern families, floor coverings serve an aesthetic as well as a practical function. In

some cultures, rugs and carpets are used to express cultural identity and heritage

- ❖ Representation – rugs and carpets have been used as floor coverings for centuries and have served both practical and aesthetic purposes. When choosing a carpet/ rug look towards other elements of the design scheme, such as colour. If the chosen rug has an element of the design scheme, it will help reinforce, and create a more cohesive feel and look to a room. Rugs and carpets really are essential to creating a well-dressed room.

### **Cushions**

- ❖ Body comfort - Body comfort when using cushions in homes refers to how comfortable one feels when sitting on a cushion. Cushions can be used to provide support and comfort to the body while sitting on a chair or sofa.
- ❖ Aesthetic - Aesthetic cushions can be used to add a touch of beauty and elegance to
- ❖ home decor. They can be used to create a cozy and inviting atmosphere in the living room or bedroom.

### **Bean bags**

- ❖ Body comfort - Back, shoulder, and neck discomfort or strain can be successfully relieved by relaxing in a bean bag chair.
- ❖ Aesthetic – the bean bag should blend in so that it enhances home space. Opt for a bean bag chair that goes with the home and decor. Consider color palette first and choose a bean bag that matches it .

### **Bedding**

- ❖ Aesthetic - Aesthetic bedding refers to bedding that is visually pleasing and adds to the overall look of a room. It can be achieved through a variety of means such as color coordination, texture, and pattern matching.
- ❖ Cold insulation – bedding will hinder heat loss through convection (air currents),
- ❖ Ambiance - ambiance refers to the atmosphere or mood of a room. When it comes to bedding in bedrooms, it's important to consider factors such as firmness, loft (thickness), and durability when selecting the best pillow. For sheets, the best option for you may come down to whether you prefer a crisp or silky hand-feel and how hot you sleep at night.
- ❖ Comfort - Being comfortable helps one fall asleep faster or stay longer. Having a comfortable mattress, cool bedding and a dark, quiet sleep environment can help you stay in longer bouts of deep sleep, thus, being comfortable means the body can relax.
- ❖ Hygiene - When it comes to bedding hygiene, it's important to wash the sheets, blankets, duvet etc. regularly.



## Theoretical learning Activity

1. Brainstorm about function of soft furnishings within groups)



## Practical learning Activity

1. Trainees in pairs research on three different types of materials that can be used to make home curtains.



## Points to Remember (Take home message)

### ✓ **Benefits of curtains include**

- Increases privacy
- Regulate sunlight and improves sleep quality
- Enhance the beauty of your home
- Prevents dust
- Noise reduction

### ✓ **Benefits of rugs include**

- Noise reduction
- Comfort
- Warmth



## Learning outcome 2.1: Formative assessment

### Written assessment

**Q1. State two (2) functions of each of the following soft furnishings**

- a. Curtain
- b. Carpet/ rugs
- c. Cushions
- d. Bean bags

#### Answers:

Curtain- Light control Aesthetic Dust retention Wind control Noise control Rugs

Carpet/ rugs- Noise control Ambiance Aesthetic Cold Insulation Cultural representation

Cushions- Body comfort, Aesthetic

Bean bags - Body comfort Aesthetic Bedding Aesthetic Cold Insulation Ambiance



### Content 2.2: Select style of soft furnishing



Summary for the trainer related to the indicative content (key notes using bullets such as ticks etc)

**The selection of soft furnishing will depend on the style of soft furnishing**

**Characteristics of soft furnishing style**

**Modern:**

- ✓ Simple and unadorned
- ✓ Natural materials and earthy tones
- ✓ clean, straight lines with no additional detail.
- ✓ Uncluttered Spaces
- ✓ Natural light and unadorned windows.
- ✓ Monochrome color palette.

**Traditional**

- ✓ Use of classic raw materials
- ✓ Rich in classic and outdate materials
- ✓ Much accessories
- ✓ Elements that are rich with history
- ✓ rich colors that are very inviting
- ✓ A lot of designs

**Rustic:**

- ✓ Simplicity
- ✓ Naturalness
- ✓ Rudeness
- ✓ The lack of modern materials: metal, plastic, synthetic fabrics
- ✓ Earth colors (shades of brown, green, gold, gray)

**Contemporary:**

- ✓ subtle sophistication
- ✓ Deliberate use of texture, and clean lines.
- ✓ Focusing on color, space, and shape
- ✓ feature softened and rounded lines
- ✓ Neutral elements and bold color, and they focus on the basics of line, shape and form.

**Minimalist**

- ✓ This style is characterized by austerity and laconism in decoration.
- ✓ Not more than two colors
- ✓ Simplicity in lines, form, space, detail, decorations, colors and materiality.
- ✓ Avoid the bright and bold colors and generally stick to the neutral color palates like whites, beiges and grays.
- ✓ Minimalist style has a strict geometric shape.

**Antique**

- ✓ Use of old or artificially aged furniture and decor.
- ✓ Natural materials: wood, more rarely stone and forged elements, natural fabrics.
- ✓ Bright, noble, calm.

**Advantages and disadvantages of soft furnishing style (confer to the notes of design furniture)**

✓ <b>Soft furnishings styles</b>	✓ <b>Advantages</b>	✓ <b>Disadvantages</b>
✓ Modern	Modern style employs a sense of simplicity in every element, Use simple color palette No use much decoration and accessories It is a clean style	It is limited to the noble people Expensive because this style is made mainly in steel, metal and glass materials

	No confusion and disorder Available and popular	
✓ Contemporary	No emitted by every one Typical style Demonstrate the idea of art and design through its shapes and form.	Is a sophisticated style Not popular
✓ Minimalist	Simplicity In Form and Function Clarity of mind. Minimalism provides feeling of freedom in a room. There is lots of air and space in the room even if the apartment is small. There is lots of space to move comfortably. Less stress. Minimalism is also a sign of psychological relief and relaxation, as simple forms, open horizons, no clutter and neutral colors provide relaxing environment with mental relief. It is well organized with quality goods and simplicity.	Minimalist home decor imparts a cold and bland look. Soulless:
Traditional	National or local based cultural style Unique Made of raw materials Available for local people Cheaper Used as symbols Can be used to attract tourist Present natural beauty	Popular for local culture Difficult to repair if damaged No replacement Not popular for other people having different culture. No value for other people Require skilled artisanal people to design them
✓ Rustic	Emphasis on natural beauty Use of natural materials such as wood, stones	Rudeness Not popular because is aged style Expensive
✓ Antique	Unique style Not popular History memorial	Not popular Expensive Not available



### Theoretical learning Activity

1. Brainstorm about the characteristics of soft furnishing styles within groups)



### Practical learning Activity

1. Trainees in pairs perform  
Design a catalogue showing the comparison between modern style and traditional style.



### Points to Remember (Take home message)

Furnishings must be used in a distinctive style, such that it gives warmth and comfort

#### **Characteristics of soft furnishing style**

##### **Modern:**

- ✓ Simple and unadorned
- ✓ Natural materials and earthy tones

##### **Traditional**

- ✓ Use of classic raw materials
- ✓ Rich in classic and outdate materials

##### **Rustic:**

- ✓ Simplicity
- ✓ Naturalness



## Learning outcome 2.2: Formative assessment

### Written assessment

**Q1.** Describe the characteristics of any two styles of soft furnishing

Answers:

Modern:

- ✓ Simple and unadorned
- ✓ Natural materials and earthy tones

Traditional:

- ✓ Use of classic raw materials
- ✓ Rich in classic and outdate materials

Rustic:

- ✓ Simplicity
- ✓ Naturalness

Contemporary:

- ✓ Deliberate use of texture, and clean lines.
- ✓ Focusing on color, space, and shape

**Q2. Complete the table below and add two (2) advantages and two (2) more disadvantages of soft furnishing traditional style**

Advantages	Disadvantages
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ National or local based cultural style</li> <li>✓</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Popular for local culture</li> <li>✓</li> </ul>

**Answers:**

Advantages	Disadvantages
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ National or local based cultural style</li> <li>✓ Unique</li> <li>✓ Made of raw materials</li> <li>✓ Available for local people</li> <li>✓ Cheaper</li> <li>✓ Used as symbols</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Popular for local culture</li> <li>✓ Difficult to repair if damaged</li> <li>✓ No replacement</li> <li>✓ Not popular for other people having different culture.</li> <li>✓ No value for other people</li> </ul>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Can be used to attract tourist</li> <li>✓ Present natural beauty</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Require skilled artisanal people to design them</li> </ul>
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## Content 2.3: Select material of soft furnishing



Summary for the trainer related to the indicative content (key notes using bullets such as ticks etc)

### The selection of soft furnishing is based also to the material

- **Characteristics of soft furnishing materials.**

Soft furnishing materials are characterized by:

- ✓ Aesthetics
- ✓ Durability
- ✓ Softness
- ✓ Hardness
- ✓ Flexibility
- ✓ Sound and thermal insulation
- ✓ Cleanliness
- ✓ Waterproofing
- ✓ Wear resistance
- ✓ Comfort and ambiance

- **The Advantages and disadvantages of soft furnishing materials.**

#### Advantages

- ✓ Enhance the beauty and elegance of the room
- ✓ Most of them are cheaper
- ✓ Some are easy to clean
- ✓ Heat and sound insulators
- ✓ Used to create comfort into space
- ✓ Some soft furnishings are used to provide privacy such as curtains
- ✓ Gives warm
- ✓ Used for decoration
- ✓ Used to reduce damages like rugs
- ✓ Some are used as element of entertainment.

#### Disadvantages

- ✓ Expensive
- ✓ Some are difficult to repair and maintain
- ✓ Some can easily burn
- ✓ Not durable
- ✓ Soft furnishing requires color coordination

- **Application of soft furnishing materials.**

The application of soft furnishing materials deals with what the materials used for.

**Some materials of soft furnishings are used to make.**

1. Curtains: cotton, silk, wool, synthetic fibers
2. Rugs: Cotton, wool, leather, synthetic fibers
3. Cushions: Cotton, foam, wool, synthetic fibers
4. Beddings: Cotton, wool, synthetic fiber
5. Sofa: Leather, cotton, synthetic fiber, wool
6. Wall hanging: wood, metals, stones



Theoretical learning Activity

## **2. Select material of soft furnishing**

Brainstorm about how to select soft furnishing materials within groups)



Practical learning Activity

- ✓ **Soft furnishing materials**

Trainees in pair perform

**Identify at least five (5) soft furnishing materials around the school/ institution and state their applications within the school/ institution.**



## Points to Remember (Take home message)

Soft furnishings are elements made of textiles or fabric used for interior designing such as curtains, cushions, bean bags, coverings, etc

Soft furnishing materials are characterized by:

- ✓ Aesthetics
- ✓ Durability
- ✓ Softness

### Advantages

- ✓ Enhance the beauty and elegance of the room
- ✓ Most of them are cheaper
- ✓ Some are easy to clean

### Disadvantages

- ✓ Expensive
- ✓ Some are difficult to repair and maintain
- ✓ Some can easily burn



## Learning outcome 2.3: Formative assessment

### Written assessment

Q1. List two (2) characteristics of soft furnishing material

**Answer:**

Aesthetics

Durability

Softness

Hardness

Flexibility

Sound and thermal insulation

Cleanliness

Waterproofing

Wear Resistance

Comfort and ambiance

### Multiple choice

Q2. Which one of the following materials is not used to make curtains and rugs as soft furnishing materials

- a. cotton
- b. wool
- c. metal
- d. synthetic fibres

Answer: c metal

Q3. The following are some of the advantages of soft furnishing materials except

- a. Some materials are expensive
- b. Enhance the beauty and elegance of the room
- c. Some materials are easy to clean
- d. Heat and sound insulators

Answer: a. Some materials are expensive

## Learning Unit 3: Develop design concept

### Picture/s reflecting the Learning unit 3



### STRUCTURE OF LEARNING UNIT

#### **Learning outcomes:**

- 3.1** Select soft furnishing color
- 3.2** Creation of the soft furnishing catalogue
- 3.3** Develop the prototype

Learning outcome 3.1 : Select soft furnishing color



**Duration:30 hrs**



### Learning outcome 3.1. objectives:

By the end of the learning outcome, the trainees will be able to:

1. Description of color psychology
2. Description of color combination principles
3. Description of color relationship
4. Description of color wheel/palette



### Resources

Equipment	Tools	Materials
Color wheel	Color palette	Different color paints



### Advance preparation:

- ✓ Working site is prepared
- ✓ Tools materials and equipment are available
- ✓ Classroom is prepared
- ✓ Handout notes is prepared



## Content 3.1: Select soft furnishing color



Summary for the trainer related to the indicative content (key notes using bullets such as ticks etc)

- ✓ **Color psychology:** Color psychology is the study of colors descriptions as a determinant of human behavior.

The use of color for the different persons can reflect their behaviors and fillings. The following are the meaning of some colors:

- ✚ Red is the color of energy, passion, action, ambition and determination
- ✚ Yellow is the color of the mind and the intellect.
- ✚ Green is the color of balance and growth
- ✚ Blue is the color of trust and peace
- ✚ Orange is the color of social communication and optimism
- ✚ Indigo is the color of intuition
- ✚ Purple is the color of the imagination
- ✚ Pink is unconditional love and nurturing. Pink can also be immature, silly and girlish.
- ✚ Brown relates to security, protection, and comfort and material wealth.
- ✚ Silver it is fluid, emotional, sensitive and mysterious.
- ✚ White is purity, innocence, wholeness and completion.
- ✚ Gold is the color of success, achievement and triumph. Associated with abundance and prosperity, luxury and quality, prestige and sophistication, value and elegance
- ✚ Grey is the color of compromise - being neither black nor white. It is unemotional and detached and can be indecisive.
- ✚ Black is the color of the hidden, the secretive and the unknown, creating an air of mystery. It keeps things bottled up inside, hidden from the world.

- ✓ **Basic color relationship**






- ✚ Three Primary Colors (Ps): Red, Yellow, Blue.
- ✚ Three Secondary Colors (S'): Orange, Green, and Violet.
- ✚ Six Tertiary Colors (Ts): Red-Orange, Yellow-Orange, Yellow-Green, Blue-Green, Blue-Violet, Red-Violet, which are formed by mixing a primary with a secondary.

The basic colors can be define as primary color, i.e. the necessary colors needed to produce other color

✓ **Color wheel/Palette:** Is a circle with different colored sectors used to show the relationship between colours.

The color Palette in software is the circle of color in software used as tool where the color to be used in design is founded.

Color wheel or Palette is divided into following sectors:

-  Primary color
-  Secondary color
-  Tertiary color
-  Complementary colors
-  Analogous colors

Primary color: are those which cannot be created by mixing other colors in a given color space.

Second color: A secondary color is a color made by mixing of two primary colors in a given color space.

Tertiary color: are the resulting color formed when an equal amount of a primary and a secondary color are mixed

Complementary color: is also called opposite color. Complementary colors are the opposite hues on the color wheel.

Analogous colors: are groups of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel, sharing a common color, with one being the dominant color, which tends to be a primary or secondary color, and a tertiary.

Examples: Red, orange, and red-orange



#### Theoretical learning Activity

1. Brainstorm about basic colors and their psychological meaning within groups
2. Brainstorm on primary, secondary and tertiary colors in Interior Design.
3. Group discussion on color mixing.



#### Practical learning Activity

1. Trainees in pair perform color mixing from different paint.



Points to Remember (Take home message)

1. Basic color relationship
2. Color wheel/Palette
3. How to create catalogue
4. Materials of making prototype.



Learning outcome 3.1: Formative assessment

### Written assessment

Q1. With the use of examples, differentiate primary from secondary colors.

Answer

Q2. By using different types of colors, Develop a color wheel diagram.

Answer



Content 3.2: Creation of the soft furnishing catalogue.



Learning out come 3.2. objectives:

By the end of the learning outcome, the trainees will be able to:

1. Define correctly a catalogue in soft furnishing
2. List well the elements of catalogue in soft furnishing
3. Describe well the procedures of making a catalogue.



Resources

Equipment	Tools	Materials
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Internet</li> <li>- Reference Books</li> <li>- Computer</li> <li>- Projector</li> <li>- Flip chart</li> <li>- Boards</li> <li>- Session plan on soft furnishing catalogue.</li> <li>-Magazine catalogues</li> <li>- Inspirational images</li> <li>- Books</li> <li>- Card Board</li> <li>- Flash card</li> <li>- Tutorial</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ruler</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Pens</li> <li>- Soft furnishing material Sample</li> </ul>



**Advance preparation:**

- ✓ Working site is prepared
- ✓ Tools, materials and equipment are available
- ✓ Classroom or working site is prepared
- ✓ handout notes are Prepared
- ✓ computer and projector to display soft furnishing catalogue is prepared.



Summary for the trainer related to the indicative content (key notes using bullets such as ticks etc)

### **Create the soft furnishing catalogue**

**Catalogue** is a graphic design product that presents your products or services to your potential clients.

✓ Inspirational images selection

When you are making a soft furnishing catalogue you have to think deeply on the pleased pictures or images you have to include in your catalogues depending on the types of soft furnishing you are going to show in that catalogue.

✓ Color palette development

You have to choose and develop a color palette which corresponds to the color scheme you have been given by your client.

✓ Textures and patterns selection

The textures and patterns are the design elements that sometimes go together. So depends on the types of soft furnishing, you have to select and show them in the catalogue.

✓ Sample Soft furnishing material Collection

While developing a catalogue you have to remember to insert some tangible soft furnishing materials to be used as sample when the presentation time will come.

Examples of soft furnishing you can insert into catalogue:

A small sample of cotton textile, silk fabrics, leather...

✓ Soft furnishing material Sample arrangement in the catalogue

After collection of all samples to be used in your catalogue, you have to arrange them in that catalogue.

#### **How to make a catalogue.**

1. Select your catalogue's page size and orientation.
2. Choose a catalogue design templates.
3. Use professional product images & photography.
4. Display product details and information.
5. Customize the design based on your brand colors.
6. Publish online, download or print.



### Theoretical learning Activity

1. Brainstorm about the meaning of catalogue within groups)
2. Brainstorm about the key elements of catalogue.
3. Presentation about the steps involved in creating a catalogue (in pairs/ group)



### Practical learning Activity

1. Trainees in pair arrange Soft furnishing material sample in the catalogue.

✓



### Points to Remember (Take home message)

- ✓ Inspirational images selection
- ✓ Color palette development
- ✓ Soft furnishing materials
- ✓ Elements of soft furnishing catalogue
- ✓ Steps in making a soft furnishing catalogue



### Learning outcome 3.2: Formative assessment

## Written assessment

Q1. Describe the steps involved in the making a catalogue.

Q2. Choose the correct statement.

The elements of catalogue are:

- i. Inspirational images, Color palette, Textures and patterns, and Soft furnishing material Sample
- ii. Soft furnishing material Sample, Soft furnishing material and soft furnishing sample arrangement
- iii. Soft furnishing material , image, photographs and soft furnishing sample.

**Answer :**



### Content 3.3: Develop the prototype.



#### Content 3.3. objectives:

By the end of the learning outcome, the trainees will be able to:

1. Define correctly a prototype in soft furnishing
2. List well the materials of making a prototype in soft furnishing
3. Describe well the methods used to assemble a prototype..



#### Resources

Equipment	Tools	Materials
- Internet - Reference Books - Computer - Projector - Flip chart - Boards	- Scissors - Ruler - Cutting Blade - Cutter - Cutting Blade	- Pens - Glue - Bolt - Woven - Leather - Cotton - Wool - Silk

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Session plan on soft furnishing prototype.</li> <li>- Books</li> <li>- Card Board</li> <li>- Flash card</li> <li>- Tutorial</li> <li>- welding machine.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Wood</li> <li>- Paper</li> </ul>
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#### **Advance preparation:**

- ✓ Working site is prepared
- ✓ Tools materials and equipment are available
- ✓ Classroom or working site is prepared
- ✓ Prepare handout notes
- ✓ computer and projector to display soft furnishing prototype is prepared





Summary for the trainer related to the indicative content (key notes using bullets such as ticks etc)

- Description of prototype development

A prototype is a real sample of a product.

- ✓ Types of finishes to be used

The following are the finishes used to the prototype.

-  Paint
-  Varnish

- ✚ Patterns

- ✚ Texture

✓ Types of materials to be used

The types of materials used to create prototype differ from the types of soft furnishing you desire to produce.

- ✚ Woven

- ✚ Leather

- ✚ Cotton

- ✚ Wool

- ✚ Silk

- ✚ Wood

- ✚ Paper

- ✚ Glue

- ✚ Card board

✓ Principles of scaling a prototype

- ✚ Maintains accurate relationships between all important aspects of the model

- ✚ Prototype interaction must be reliable in relation to the original object's interaction with the real world

- ✚ The scaled prototype represents the physical appearance of a finished product.

✓ Techniques of producing textures and pattern using different media

- ✚ Create texture or patterns using paint by stamping the surface.

- ✚ Create patterns by tiling the surface.

- ✚ Use brush or roller and create texture or patterns using paint

- ✚ You can use hands or feet to create patterns by stamping hands or step down with feet.

- ✚ Create texture and patterns using spreading compressor.

- ✚ Create patterns by using cardboard cards with paint.

✓ Techniques of assembling prototypes component

Prototypes components are the different scaled parts of prototype you have to join together to have a complete final prototype. When you are assembling prototype, you may use one of the following techniques:

- ✚ Gluing

- ✚ Welding

- ✚ Soldering

- ✚ bolting



### Theoretical learning Activity

1. Brainstorm about the meaning of prototype (within groups)
2. Brainstorm about the elements of prototype (within group.)

3. Brainstorm about the materials of which the prototype can be made (within groups.)



### Practical learning Activity

1. Trainees in pairs assemble prototype components.



### Points to Remember (Take home message)

- ✓ Types of finishes to be used in making a prototype
- ✓ Types of materials to be used in making a prototype
- ✓ Principles of scaling a prototype
- ✓ Techniques of producing textures and pattern using different media
- ✓ Techniques of assembling prototypes component



### Learning outcome 3.3: Formative assessment

#### Written assessment

Q1. List down the technics of assembling a prototype.

Q2. Answer by true or false according to the meaning of a prototype:

- i) It is a graphical presentation of a product.
- ii) It is a real sample of a product.
- iii) It is a real color of a product.

**Answers: 1.**

Gluing  
Welding  
Soldering  
Bolting

## Learning Unit 4: Implement the design

### Picture/s reflecting the Learning unit 4



### STRUCTURE OF LEARNING UNIT

#### **Learning outcomes:**

1. Wearing of PPE
2. Cut of components
3. Assembly of components
4. Apply of finishes
5. Install of soft finishing
6. Clean of the workplace and storage of tools and equipment

Learning outcome 4.1 : wearing of PPE



**Duration:30 hrs**




**content 4.1. objectives:**

By the end of the learning outcome, the trainees will be able to:

1. Identify correctly the types of PPEs needed in soft furnishing implementation.
2. Explain efficiently the function for each personal protective equipment.



**Resources**

<b>Equipment</b>	<b>Tools</b>	<b>Materials</b>
PPE: Helmet Gloves Goggles Dust mask Overall Safety shoes (boots)		
 <p><b>Advance preparation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Working site is prepared</li> <li>✓ Equipment are available</li> <li>✓ Classroom is prepared and other working area is prepared</li> <li>✓ Handout notes is prepared</li> </ul>		



## Content: 4.1. Wearing of PPE



<https://www.5stoday.com/wear-your-personal-protective-equipment-safety-poster/>



Summary for the trainer related to the indicative content (key notes using bullets such as ticks etc)

### Identification and classification of types of PPE

- ✓ Definition: PPE stands for personal protective equipment. PPE means any device or appliance designed to be worn or held by an individual for protection against one or more health and safety hazards.
- ✓ Types of PPE to be used in soft furnishing implementation
  - Helmet
  - Gloves
  - Safety shoes
  - Overcoat/overall
  - Ear protection
  - Masks
  - Goggles

☐ Classification and function of PPE

Respiratory protection: Equipment designed to provide protection to the wearer from potential inhalation hazards such as vapours, mists, particulates, and gases.

Eye protection: Equipment designed to provide protection to the face and eyes during exposure to such hazards as flying particles, molten metal or sparks, liquid chemicals, acids or caustic liquids, or potentially injurious light radiation (i.e., lasers, welding, etc.)

Hearing protection: Hearing protection is used to reduce (attenuate) noise reaching the wearer's ear, and so reduce the risk of hearing damage from excessive noise.

Hand protection: Equipment designed to provide protection to the hands during exposures to potential hazards such as sharp objects, abrasive surfaces, temperature extremes and chemical contact. Hand protection is selected based upon the hazard and performance characteristics of the gloves.

Head protection: head protection is worn as reinforcement against the dangers posed to workers from falling materials.

☐ Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) is designed to prevent workplace injuries and illnesses for all staff, and visitors. This SOP under the new rule requires the supervisor to assess the workplace to determine if hazards are present and select the PPE for their workers/employees based on an assessment of the hazards which their workers/employees are likely to encounter in the workplace. Supervisors will also be required to inform their workers/employees of the selection decisions and to have their workers/employees follow those decisions when obtaining the PPE which properly fits the affected worker/employee.



### Theoretical learning Activity

1. Brainstorm about the the types of PPE (within groups)
2. Brainstorm about the function for each PPE(within group.)



### Practical learning Activity

1. A single Trainee put on the personal protective equipment in front of his/her classmates.



### Points to Remember (Take home message)

- ✓ Types of PPEs to be used in making a prototype
- ✓ Function of each PPE



### content 3.3



### content 4.1: Formative assessment

## Written assessment

- Q1. i. List down the personal protective equipment you wear for implementing soft furnishings.
  - ii. Explain the function for each PPE.

**Answer:**

- i.
  - 1.Helmet**
  - 2.Gloves**
  - 3.Safety shoes**
  - 4.Overcoat/overall**
  - 5.Gloves**
  - 6.Ear protection**
  - 7.Masks**
  - 8.Goggles**

**ii.**

- 1.Helmet : Head protection**
- 2.Gloves: hand protection**
- 3.Safety shoes : foot protection**
- 4.Overcoat/overall: body protection**
- 5.Gloves : hand protection**
- 6.Ear protection: Hearing protection**
- 7.Masks : Respiratory protection**
- 8.Goggles: eye protection**



## Content 4.2. Cut of components



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CuUhwisdNQ>



### content 4.2. objectives:


By the end of the learning outcome, the trainees will be able to:

1. Identify correctly the tools used to cut the soft furnishing.
2. Explain efficiently the methods of cutting the soft furnishings



### Resources

Equipment	Tools	Materials
PPE: Helmet Gloves Goggles Dust mask	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Band knife</li><li>• Press cutting</li><li>• straight knife</li><li>• band knife</li><li>• Round knife</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Soft furnishing materials</li></ul>

<p>Overall</p> <p>Safety shoes (boots)</p> <p>Internet</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- tutorials</li> <li>- Computer</li> <li>- Sketch books</li> <li>- Scale ruler</li> <li>- Drawing papers</li> <li>- Angled fabric scissor</li> <li>- Pinking shears</li> <li>- Thread snips</li> <li>- Rotary cutters</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Die to cut</li> <li>•Drill</li> <li>• Sketch books</li> <li>•Scale ruler</li> <li>• Drawing papers</li> <li>•Angled fabric scissor</li> <li>• Pinking shears</li> <li>• Thread snips</li> <li>•Rotary cutters</li> </ul>	
<div style="display: flex; align-items: flex-start;">  <p><b>Advance preparation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Working site is prepared</li> <li>✓ Tools, materials and Equipment are available</li> <li>✓ Classroom is prepared and other working area is prepared</li> <li>✓ Handout notes is prepared</li> </ul> </div>		



Summary for the trainer related to the indicative content (key notes using bullets such as ticks etc).

## Discussion of Methods of cutting soft furnishing

Methods of cutting soft furnishing can be discussed as follow

- ✓ Using Portable cutters
  - Knife
  - Scissor
  - razor
- ☐ Using Stationary cutters
  - Band knife
  - Press cutting
- ☐ Using Manually operated power knife:
  - straight knife
  - band knife
  - Round knife
  - Die to cut
  - Drill
- ☐ Computerized methods of fabric cutting :
  - Computer controlled knife cutting
  - Cutting by a laser beam
  - Cutting by water jet
  - Cutting by the plasma torch
  - Automatic blade cutting



Learning out come 4.2: Formative assessment

## Written assessment

Q1. The following is not a soft furnishing portable cutter:

- ✓ Knife
- ✓ Scissor
- ✓ razor
- ✓ Band knife

Q2. The following are the methods of soft furnishing cutting except:

- ✓ Using Portable cutters
- ✓ Using Stationary cutters
- ✓ band knife
- ✓ Cutting by a laser beam.

- Answer: 1. Band knife  
2. band knife and cutting by laser beam.



Content: 4.3\_Asembly of components



content 4.3. objectives:

By the end of the learning outcome, the trainees will be able to:

1. Identify correctly Material needed to assemble soft furnishing
2. Understand clearly the methods of assembling soft furnishing
3. Equipment in assembling soft furnishing



Resources

Equipment	Tools	Materials
Reference books - Internet - Timber pieces - Computer		-Wool -Rayon - Polyester - Silk -Nylon -Microfiber -Polyester - Components samples.



### Advance preparation:

- ✓ Working site is prepared
- ✓ Materials and equipment are available
- ✓ Classroom or working site is prepared
- ✓ Prepare handout notes
- ✓ computer and projector to display how assembling components is prepared.



Summary for the trainer related to the indicative content (key notes using bullets such as ticks etc).

### Discussion on assembling techniques of components

Materials assembling techniques:

- ✚ Wool : Sewing,gluing
- ✚ Rayon: Sewing,gluing
- ✚ Polyester: Sewing,gluing
- ✚ Silk: Sewing,gluing
- ✚ Nylon: Sewing,gluing
- ✚ Microfiber : Sewing,gluing
- ✚ Polyester: Sewing,gluing



### Learning outcome 4.3: Formative assessment

#### Written assessment

Q1. State at least three materials needed to assemble the components of soft furnishings with their assembling techniques.

Answer:

- Wool : Sewing,gluing
- Rayon: Sewing,gluing
- Polyester: Sewing,gluing

Silk: Sewing,gluing  
 Nylon: Sewing,gluing  
 Microfiber : Sewing,gluing  
 Polyester: Sewing,gluing



**Content 4.4. Apply of accessories and finishes**



**content 4.4. objectives:**

By the end of the learning outcome, the trainees will be able to:

4. Material needed to assemble soft furnishing
5. Understand clearly the methods of assembling soft furnishing
6. Equipment in assembling soft furnishing



**Resources**

Equipment	Tools	Materials
Reference books - Internet - Timber pieces - Computer books - Internet - Accessories samples		- eyelet - Curtain rod - Tassel - Ribbon - Rail - Valance - Bread - Trimming - Tie black clips -Ornaments



### Advance preparation:

- ✓ Working site is prepared
- ✓ Materials and equipment are available
- ✓ Classroom or working site is prepared
- ✓ Prepare handout notes
- ✓ computer and projector to display how assembling components is prepared.



Summary for the trainer related to the indicative content (key notes using bullets such as ticks etc).

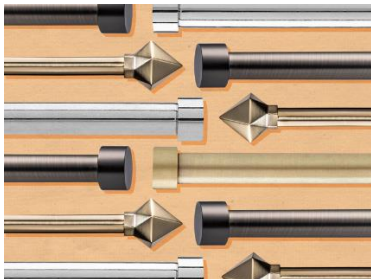
### Application of accessories on soft furnishing

The following are accessories to be applied on soft furnishing for different purposes.

eyelet and grommet



Curtain rod



## Tassel



<https://happythought.co.uk/diy-tassel-video-for-art-activities-decorations-and-crafts/>

## Ribbon



<https://www.freepik.com/free-photos-vectors/gift-ribbon>

## Valance



## Beads



## Trims



Curtain Tie back clip



Ornaments



Rails



Learning outcome 4.4: Formative assessment

### Written assessment

**Q1.** Explain at least the 3 accessories of soft furnishings and state their function.

**Answer:**



## Learning outcome 4.5 Install of soft furnishing



Summary for the trainer related to the indicative content (key notes using bullets such as ticks etc).

### Installation of soft furnishing

#### ✓ **Curtain**

Procedures used for Installation of Curtains

Method 1: Planning Your Installation

Determine how high to hang your curtains

Take measurements on the wall

Map out where the curtain rod will hang

Mark the placement of the rod for additional windows

Installing Rod Brackets

Hanging Your Curtains

#### 1. .

Compare the measurements of your curtains and curtain rods to the window itself. Most curtain rods can adjust size to fit a variety of windows. Measure the length of the curtains to determine how high you want to hang them. Hang the curtains with your hands to the window to see the best location. It will help to have a pal test the location of the curtains for you.

Avoid framing the window too tightly, which can make it seem smaller. To make the window seem larger, hang the curtains high above it.

Some prefer curtains to cover the window's entirety, while others prefer the curtains to cover the top half of the window.

Determine how high to hang your curtains

Take measurements on the wall

Map out where the curtain rod will hang

Mark the placement of the rod for additional windows

Installing Rod Brackets

## **Hanging Your Curtains**

### **2. .**

Measure 2–4 inches (5.1–10.2 cm) above your window or window molding, depending on how high you want to install your curtains. Use a straightedge to draw a horizontal pencil line at this height. Draw the line slightly higher if you want your window to appear a little taller than it actually is.

Use a step ladder and a yardstick to create an accurate line.

Ask a friend to hold the curtain rod above the window, then step back and see what they look like. Make any necessary adjustments before marking the line.

#### **Determine how high to hang your curtains**

#### **Take measurements on the wall**

#### **Map out where the curtain rod will hang**

#### **Mark the placement of the rod for additional windows**

#### **Installing Rod Brackets**

## **Hanging Your Curtains**

### **3. .**

Extend the line about 2–4 inches (5.1–10.2 cm) past the window or window molding edges, depending on how far past the window you want your curtains to extend. If you want your curtains to make your window look a wider, draw the line a little further out than 4 inches (10 cm). Make sure your line extensions are equal on each side of the window.

The extended lines will mark, roughly, where the ends of the curtain rods will be. Take into account the finials on the ends of the rod, if you plan to use them.

Check the evenness of your line with a level. If the line isn't perfectly even, erase it and redraw.

It's best to plan for to hang the curtains higher, as opposed to installing low-hanging curtains.

#### **Determine how high to hang your curtains**

#### **Take measurements on the wall**

#### **Map out where the curtain rod will hang**

#### **Mark the placement of the rod for additional windows**

#### **Installing Rod Brackets**

## **Hanging Your Curtains**

### **4. .**

If you are planning to mount several curtains, you should follow this same process on each window. Your room will benefit from even curtains around the room. Copy the measurements from the initial window to all the other windows.

## **Method 2: Determine how high to hang your curtains**

### **Take measurements on the wall**

### **Map out where the curtain rod will hang**

### **Mark the placement of the rod for additional windows**

### **Installing Rod Brackets**

### **Hanging Your Curtains**

#### **Test the walls.**

Knock on the ends of each line you drew. If the wall sounds solid, you're still on the wood that frames the window, and you can install the rods with screws only. If the wall sounds hollow, you should first install anchors.

- You could also use a stud finder to determine if the walls are strong enough to install the rod without anchors. Stud finders can be found at any hardware store.

#### **1. Punch a starter hole.**

Once you are satisfied with the line's placement on the wall, you should mark it. At the end of each line use an awl to punch a starter hole. Awls are common woodworking tools used to mark the beginning of a hole. Don't make the hole too large. It is best to make a smaller hole to help you align the screws later in the process.

- If you can't or don't want to drill holes in your wall, use adhesive hooks to secure the rod to the wall. Choose hooks that are strong enough to support the rod and curtains. Simply put the hooks where you would put the holes on either side of the window and set the rod in the hooks.

#### **2. Install an anchor.**

To ensure a secure hold of the curtains use traditional toggle bolts. Screw the metal wall anchor into each hole, if necessary, with a power drill and a phillips head drill bit. It should be an easy installation and only require you to fully thread the anchor into the wall. Skip this step if you're installing directly into the wood.

- If your wall sounded hollow and you don't use an anchor, you could damage your walls. Your curtains could fall out of the wall and potentially injure someone.

#### **3. Mount the brackets.**

Hold a bracket against one of holes you punched. If you installed screw anchors, hold the bracket over one of the anchors you installed. Your brackets probably have two screw holes. Place the bracket's top screw hole over the hole or anchor.

- Hold up the bracket. Tape the bracket firmly against the wall with a couple of strips of masking tape. Repeat the process for the other bracket. This will help you attach the brackets to your walls. You can skip this step if you have a friend to help you hold the brackets.

#### **4. Attach the rod brackets.**

Screw the brackets to the wall with their attached hardware. Remove the tape once the rods are firmly attached to the wall. Many find that it is beneficial to attach the curtains to the rod before mounting them to the brackets.

It might be easiest to test the hold of the brackets before thinking about the curtains. Test the hold of the brackets by mounting the rod into the bracket's slot.

#### **Method 3: Determine how high to hang your curtains**

##### **Take measurements on the wall**

##### **Map out where the curtain rod will hang**

##### **Mark the placement of the rod for additional windows**

##### **Installing Rod Brackets**

##### **Hanging Your Curtains**

#### **1. Thread the rod through the curtains.**

Attach your curtains to the rod before hanging the rod from its brackets. This will make things easier for you. Clip the straight tops of tab-less and pocket-less curtains with curtain clips. Start at the outer edge of each panel and space each clip evenly.

- Thread the rod through the top pocket opening of the rod pocket curtain panels. Pull each tab loop of both curtains over the rod.
- For curtains with grommets, pull the rod through the grommets. Either keep the grommets facing the same way or create a weaving pattern.

#### **2. Secure the rod to the brackets.**

For most bracket and rods systems, you'll either thread each end of the rod through the bracket holes or place the rod on top of a crescent-shaped depression in the brackets.

#### **3. Finalize the installation.**

Press the 2 finials into each end of the rod, or screw them in place, depending on their construction. Once the curtains are hanging from the rods in the desired spot, test the curtains. Make sure you can move the curtains as they're designed to move.

- If you plan to use tiebacks, mark where they will go at this point. Or, use a cord or ribbon to tie the curtains back.

## ❖ Things You'll Need (Tools and accessories)

- Measuring tape
- Pencil
- Level
- Awl and hammer
- Power drill with phillips-head bit
- Bracket, rod and finial system with included hardware
- Masking tape
- 2 curtain panels
- 2 metal screw anchors (optional)
- Curtain clips (optional)

## ✓ Cushion

### How to Make a Cushion Cover?

#### Method 1. Making an Envelope Cushion Cover

##### 1. Purchase fabric for your cushion cover.

Pick one that is pretty thick and durable, like an upholstery fabric. Cushions can take a lot of physical abuse, so making a cushion out of delicate fabric might look good at first but it will not last very long.

The amount of fabric you buy will depend on the size cushion you are making. Measure your cushion insert (or decide on a size of insert if you do not have one already). You will need 2 1/2 times the length of the cushion insert, as the fabric will be covering both sides of the cushion with a little overlap. Your fabric should also be a few inches wider than the width of the cushion insert, as you will need a bit extra for seam allowance.

##### 2. Wash your fabric if it is made of a natural fiber like cotton.

When you get your fabric home, be sure to wash the fabric in a hot cycle before making your cushion cover. This will shrink the fabric, assuring that it will not shrink any further if you wash it after the cushion cover is made.

##### 3. Iron the fabric.

Get it nice and smooth, as it will probably be quite wrinkled after it was washed and dried. Be sure to use the appropriate heat setting on your iron for the fabric you are using.

##### 4. Cut your fabric to size.

To make sure that you cut your lines straight, use a straight edge to mark your lines before cutting them. The length of your fabric should measure 2 1/2 times the length of the cushion insert. The width of your fabric should measure the width of your cushion plus two inches. The extra two inches will give you enough extra fabric for seam allowance and the fluff of your insert.

If your insert is very fluffy you may need to add a few more inches to the width. If you are unsure of what width you should cut, put your insert on top of the fabric. Make sure the width of the fabric will fit up to the center of the sides of the insert plus a few inches for seam allowance.

Your piece of fabric should end up being shaped like a long rectangle, with two long edges and two short edges.

#### **5. Sew both short ends of the fabric.**

Place your fabric on a table with the wrong side facing up and one of the short edges closest to you. Fold the short edge closest to you up a half inch and then fold it over once again. This will make the raw edge of your fabric concealed. Pin and then sew along the inside of the folded edge.

Repeat this on the other short end of your fabric.

#### **6. Sew the long sides of your cushion cover.**

Place the fabric on a table with the right side facing up and one of the shorter edges closest to you. Fold the bottom of the fabric up 3/4 of the height of your cushion insert. Then fold the top of the fabric down, also 3/4 of the height of the cushion insert. This will make the ends overlap and the total height should be equal to the height of your cushion.

- Once you hold the fabric you should have the wrong side facing out.
- Pin along these two edges, through both layers, and sew along the seam.

#### **7. Turn your cushion cover right-side out.**

To push the corners fully right-side out you may need to stick your fingers or a chopstick inside the cushion cover once it is turned right-side out.

#### **8. Insert your cushion into your new cushion cover.**

You will need to squeeze it inside between the overlapping flaps on the back of the cover. Work it into place, putting your hands inside if need be to get the corners positioned correctly.

- Iron your cushion cover before putting in the cushion if it has become wrinkled.

✓ **Bedding:**

## How to Make Your Bed

### 1. Clear the bed.

Whether you're making your bed after getting up in the morning or after washing your sheets, the first thing to do is to clear the bed. Be sure to take off pillows, stuffed animals, comforter, e.t.c.

- Take the duvet/blanket off, the top sheet and any pillows and set them aside (preferably not on the floor).
- You can leave the fitted sheet (the one with the elasticated corners) on the bed.

### 2. Put the fitted sheet on.

If the fitted sheet is not already on the bed, you will need to put it on. Do this by tucking the elasticated ends of the sheet around the corners of the mattress.

- Make sure the sheet is tucked tightly around the corners of the mattress - you may need to lift the mattress slightly to achieve this.
- Make sure the fitted sheet sits smoothly on top of the mattress, without any creases or wrinkles.

### 3. Put the top sheet on.

Next, take the top sheet and spread it over the bottom sheet. Remember that the side with the large hem should go at the top of the bed and the hem should be aligned with the head of the mattress.

- If your sheets are patterned, the patterned side should face down (so you can see the pattern when the top of the sheet is folded back).
- Make sure the top sheet is spread evenly over the mattress, with the same length of sheet hanging over both sides of the bed.

### 4. Make hospital corners.

The term "hospital corner" refers to a specific method of folding the end of the top sheet tightly under the mattress. It is the trickiest step in making a bed, but is also the part which will make your bed look neatest.

To make a hospital corner, tuck the end of the top sheet between the mattress and box springs at the foot of the bed. Don't just stuff it in though, make sure it is smooth and wrinkle free.

On one side, grab a piece of the top sheet approximately 16 inches (40.6 cm) away from the foot of the bed. Lift it up and fold this section of sheet over the top of the mattress, so it forms a 45 degree angle from the corner of the mattress.

- Holding the folded piece of sheet in place on top of the mattress, tuck in any sheet hanging below the mattress on that side of the bed. Do this as neatly as possible for best results.
- Now, let the folded piece of sheet on top of the mattress drop down. If you prefer looser sheets, you can stop here. But if you prefer to tuck your sheets tightly, you can tuck the hanging edge of sheet smoothly between mattress and box springs, all the way along the side of the bed.
- Repeat on the opposite side of the bed. For more detailed step-by-step instructions and pictures on how to make hospital corners, see this article.

#### **5. Place the duvet or comforter on top.**

Once the top sheets are tucked in place, you can lay your blankets, duvet or comforter on top.

- Make sure the duvet is spread evenly over the bed, with the same amount of overhang on each side of the bed.
- The top edge of the duvet/comforter/blanket should be about 6 inches (15.2 cm) away from the edge of the top sheet at the head of the bed.

#### **6. Fold the top sheet and duvet down.**

Take the edge of the top sheet at the head of the bed and neatly fold it back over the top edge of the duvet, blanket or comforter. Notice how you can see the pattern on the inside of the sheet now?

- If you're using a blanket or thin comforter, you can fold the blanket and sheet back together, so the hem of the sheet is no longer visible. Duvets are usually a little too thick to fold.
- If you like, you can tuck the edges of the folded blanket and sheet underneath the mattress for a very neat and tightly-made bed.
- Fluff the pillows. Grab your pillows and give them a good fluffing before you place them on the bed. To fluff a pillow, grab it on either side and squeeze the sides together before releasing. Smooth out the pillow cases then lay each pillow flat at the head of the bed, to fill the space between the folded over duvet and the headboard.
- If you have more than two pillows (on a queen bed) stack the extra two pillows directly on top of the bottom ones.

#### **7. Add the finishing touches.**

Now your bed is almost complete

To finish it off, take any decorative cushions or pillows you might have and place them in an upright position at the head of the bed, leaning against the sleeping pillows for support.

If you have an additional blanket, quilt or throw blanket that you like to keep on your bed for aesthetic purposes (or in case it gets cold!), fold it neatly in half and lay it evenly over the bottom half of the bed.

✓ Rugs

### **Hand-made carpets (Rugs) making step by step**

#### **1. WOOL SORTING AND WASHING**

Wool is carefully sorted to pick out unwanted particles. The wool needs sorting before proceeding to carding stage. Wool often carries dust and grease which is removed by washing it thoroughly. For silk carpets and rugs, the silk is extracted from silkworms.

Carpet wool comes predominantly from New Zealand and Australia. Local blends of wool which have 'character' (maybe not as fine or sophisticated as that from New Zealand) are available in hand knotted carpets from, say, Nepal, or India. Silk also varies in quality. Chinese silks and wool can be of exceptional quality. There is also some British wool still available.

#### **2. CARDING**

The carding process allows the fibre strands to flow smoothly when spinning. This is also the stage for blending different wools. Traditionally, carding was performed by hand and machine carding was introduced when the industry grew.

However hand carded product is still available if a customer so desires.

#### **3. SPINNING**

Spinning is the process of transforming the wool by twisting the fibres together to form yarn. The carded wool is spun into yarn by using a charkha or a spinning wheel. Traditionally, fibres were spun by hand using simple tools, which is a very long process. The thickness of the yarn depends on the quality of the carpet and generally a 3ply yarn is used.

#### **4. DYING**

Once the raw wool has been spun to obtain yarn, it will be dyed in various colours needed for that carpet. Modern carpets tend to use Swiss chemical dyestuffs, which are very colourfast.

#### **5. KNOTTING**

Knotting is an art. Weavers who weave on a regular basis have a very good speed in knotting which is developed over time. One or more weavers work on a loom depending on the size

of the carpet. Each weaver makes individual knots row after row. The designs are charted out on a graph which is displayed in front of each weaver, according to the area they are working on.

A rug may take from 6 months up to several years to knot, depending on its size but mostly on the number of knots per square inch.

## **6. TRIMMING, CARVING, EMBOSSING and BEVELLING**

The finished carpet is taken off from the loom and the designs and patterns are trimmed by scissors or electric shears.

Some carpets can be carved, embossed or bevelled in varying degrees. This can give a sculptural effect to a modern design enhanced, in hand tufted carpets, by the use of loop piles. Gentle carving is often referred to as 'hairline carving'.

Chinese washed carpets and some Indian carpets had carving in them and traditional Savonnerie carpets were often finished with a fine line between motifs by cutting the pile with scissors at an angle.

✓ **Beanbag**

### **How to Make a Bean Bag**

#### **Method 1: Creating a Beanbag**

##### **1. Pick out your materials.**

You will need a large amount of fabric, at least 25 X 25 inches, in order to make multiple beanbags. The fabric is usually a cotton polyester blend and can be found either prepackaged or on the bar at your local arts and crafts store. You can buy material that serves as both the front and back of the bean bag, or purchase different fabrics for the front and back. You will also need:

- ✓ Sewing machine
- ✓ Sewing thread which matches your design
- ✓ Ruler
- ✓ Pencil
- ✓ Scissors and/or rotary blade
- ✓ Dried beans, corn, or peas found in bags at your local grocery store

##### **2. Cut your fabric to the appropriate size.**

For each bean bag you will need two pieces of fabric, each 5 X 5 inches. It is best to measure the distance with a ruler, making marks with your pencil. Then cut both squares out with a pair of scissors or a rotary blade.

- If you use a rotary blade, make sure you are cutting on a safe surface like a cutting board.

### **3. Iron your fabric (optional).**

If you wish to iron the fabric so that it is not wrinkled, place a tea towel over-top each piece of fabric. Plug in your iron, wait for it to heat up, and press gently against the tea towel. Do not let the iron sit on the towel too long. Keep it moving.

- Make sure you are ironing on a safe surface such as an ironing board. Keep the iron away from children.
- **Arrange your fabric.**

Take one of your pieces of fabric and lay it face up (design up). Then take your other piece of fabric and lay it face down, ovetop of the other piece. Make sure the edges are flush with one another. You should not be able to see any of the front design of your fabric

### **4. Stitch your fabric together.**

First, take a few sewing pins and stick them through the two pieces of fabric. This will hold them together as you are sewing them. Next, place one of the edges underneath the sewing needle of your sewing machine. You will want to sew a 1/2 inch inseam around the edges of your pieces of fabric.

- As you are sewing around the edge, hold the pieces of fabric tightly together with your hands. However, make sure to keep your fingers away from the needle.
- When you get to the corners you can either reposition your fabric 90 degrees and begin stitching again, or make a diagonal stitch before you begin stitching the next side.
- Stitch all the way around until you are about 3 inches away from where you started. Stop there, as you will use this "pocket" in later steps.

### **5. Invert your fabric and fill it up.**

Take your thumb and pointer finger and place them inside the opening you left. Grab the farthest inside edge and pull the fabric through the hole. After you have gotten most of the fabric out of the hole, you can go back in with your fingers to poke the corners so that they are sharp and crisp.

Slowly pour in either dried beans, corn, or peas. You can tilt the bag, grab some with your hands, or pour them through the funnel.

You do not want to pack them tight. The beanbags are meant to be grabbed and handled, so it still needs to be slightly loose. Try to leave at least a 1/2 inch of fabric empty on the inside.

## **6. Stitch the pocket together.**

Take the two loose edges of fabric and place them back underneath your sewing needle. Stitch a 1/2 inch inseam onto the opened pocket. You now have a completed beanbag. Repeat the previous steps until you have the correct amount of beanbags you need.

## **Method 2: Making a Beanbag Chair**

### **1. Determine the diameter of your chair.**

This is totally up to you as to how wide you want your chair to be. Some people like beanbag chairs which are about the size of a normal chair. Others like the chair to be almost oversized, so that they can rest their arms on the excess fabric. The average width of an average beanbag chair is around 32 inches wide.

- 42 inches wide will get you a large beanbag chair, while 56-70 inches will produce an extra large beanbag chair.
- You may want to visit stores which sell beanbag chairs to measure each size of beanbag chair and see how they feel. Because this project is relatively easy, you can afford to make a mistake, and restart with a different size.

### **1. Pick out a fabric.**

The best thing to buy is a cotton-polyester blended fabric in your local arts and crafts store. Beanbag chairs that are available in stores are usually made with specially designed, elastic fabric which is not easily available. You can of course choose from any design they have available, such as solid colors, polka dots, stripes, animal prints, etc.

### **2. Determine the size of your piece of fabric.**

All you have to do is add 4 inches to the total width of your chair. For example, let's assume that your diameter length will be 60 inches long. Add 4 inches to this length and you get 64 inches. Therefore, you will need to purchase either two separate pieces of fabric, each 64X64 inches, or one continuous piece of fabric that is 64X128 inches.

- You need two pieces of fabric to form the top and bottom of your chair. Don't worry if you buy one continuous piece of fabric. All you have to do is cut it in half using scissors when you get it home so that you have two even squares.
- If the fabric is available directly off the bar, you can get it cut exactly the size you need. If however it is only available prepackaged, make sure you buy a piece of fabric that is larger than what you will need.

### 3. Sew together your two circles.

Place one circle face up on a flat surface. Place the other circle directly on top of the other circle, face down. Make sure to get the circles as closely matched up as possible. Take out your sewing machine. Place the edge of the two circles underneath the threaded needle.

You will first make a 1/2 inch inseam around to stitch your circles together. Leave a hole at the end so that you can get your hand in between the circles. You will then go back in the opposite direction, this time sewing a 3/4 inch inseam. Once more, do not sew over the hole you will need to put your hand through.

After you have stitched your circles together, remove them safely from the sewing machine. Take a pair of scissors and trim off the excess fabric, about 1/4 inch close to the 1/2 inch inseam.

### 4. Finish off your beanbag chair.

First, put your hand through the hole you did not stitch. Reach all the way through and grab the seam on the other side. Pull the fabric through the hole flipping it inside-out (design should now be on the outside). Poke your hand back through the hole to push against the seams, and make sure the fabric is poked all the way out.

- Fill your beanbag chair with whatever you like.

You can use standard stuffing material. You can use real beans. Polyester pellets are also a very popular item to use. All of these can be found at your local arts and crafts store.

Finally, sew the hole by hand. You will need a small, sharp needle and some embroidery floss which matches your other thread.



Learning outcome 4.5: Formative assessment

## Written assessment

### Q1. i. Rearrange the following steps involved in hanging curtain:

1. Determine how high to hang your curtains
2. Installing Rod Brackets
3. Map out where the curtain rod will hang
4. Take measurements on the wall
5. Mark the placement of the rod for additional windows

## 6. Hanging Your Curtains

**Q2.** List down any materials, tools and equipment using in curtain hanging.

Q3. Differentiate cushion cover from cushion insert.

Q4. List down any materials, tools and equipment used in making a bean bag.

Q5. What is the function of bean bag refills?

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