

Chapter 1 : Seven Principles of Interior Design | Dengarden

Generally interior designers go by the rule book that states that 'There are 7 elements and 7 principles of Interior Design'. We are going to cover all the 7 elements of interior design in this article, followed by an article explaining all the 7 principles.

Explain what mood or feeling you wish your space to convey, then describe how that particular mood or moods has been created in each space of your design using the elements and principles of design. Describe how these moods have been created in each space using the elements and principles of design as they have been discussed so far. Elements of Design A sense of airiness is mostly derived from the space—a high vaulted ceiling and the generous space between furniture pieces. Space is a luxury, and the wider, the more sophisticated. The many windows that dress the wall behind the sofa let in generous natural light, which floods the space during the day. When dark, the cove lighting perpendicular to the ceiling beams, accentuates the vaulted ceiling, maintaining the feeling of spaciousness it gives. The pendant lamp above the mantle, the table lamp behind the 3-seater sofa, and the fire in the firebox give interesting accent lighting at night. The ombre curtains give away the clear line that divides the white from the blue; the airiness from the sophistication. White visually opens up the space even more, and the blues convey an air of royalty. The visually sturdy vertical lines of the coffee table legs, the structure of the marble fireplace, the tall windows, and the beams of the ceiling impart a vibe of sophistication. The golden accents as seen on the coffee table, the base of the table lamp behind the 3-seater sofa, and the inside rim of the pendant lamp above the mantle, add elegance to the space, making it even more sophisticated. The shape of the structure is almost origami-like. Its details make it interesting. The rigidness of the squares of the space coffee table and fireplace, although lacking in details, adds class to the space. The curves of the slipper chairs are welcoming, promising to give comfort to those who sit. The space looks very smooth, sleek and soft: The carpet looks like it would give a tingling sensation when walked on barefoot while giving warmth. The sight of flowers ensures that the space smells good and fresh. They look baroque and valuable. The grey veins of the white marble stone, as seen on the fireplace, take me back to the classics—when the Greeks and Romans built colossal structures. And the pattern on the back of the slipper chairs, I find sophisticated. An asymmetrical balance would have been achieved if the slipper chairs were beside each other, facing the 3-seater sofa. In the photo, however, the placement of objects creates visual balance. The distribution of dominant colors though, the whites and blues, are balanced in this space. They are equally distributed in the photo. It starts on the bottom part of the left side of the photo, following the silhouette of the slipper chair, and continues along the carpet onto the coffee table, and onto the cushion seat of the 3-seater sofa and up the leftmost curtain, and turns into a straight diagonal path above the blues of the curtains all the way to the end of the photo. Can you see it? The softness of the curves as seen on the lamps, mirror, seats, patterns, and windows balance the rigidness and squareness of the rest of the elements in the space. Rhythm and repetition can be seen in how different shades and tints of blue are paired together. Rhythm and repetition can also be seen in the distribution of flowers, and in the colors, lines, and shapes of the space and structure. Emphasis is definitely given to the seating area, which comprises of the 3-seater sofa, slipper chairs and coffee table. The blues visually advance, inviting guests to take a seat. Part of the seating area being the emphasis of the space has to do with the proportion and scale of the furniture pieces. They seem a little grand in comparison to the background, but their grandness not only balances the high ceiling very well, but they add to the sophistication of the space. I find this sophisticated lounge to be harmonious. The whites and blues are well distributed and give a feeling of relaxation and calmness. The placement of furniture pieces makes it a place ideal for conversation, the placement of lamps creates interesting highlights when dark, and the tall curtains and high vaulted ceiling give an air of grandiosity, successfully achieving sophistication and airiness in the space, sprinkled with golds and interesting accents. Elements of Design The space is intimidating—square with a high ceiling. If this space were a person, it would be a tall, dark, handsome and a neat, relaxed, yet hard-working man. The vertical lines of the tall windows give the space a whiff of grandiosity. The horizontal lines formed by the bricks on the wall give a

sense of calmness. The longer beams on the ceiling lead the eye out the window, to a green view, adding more to the calm feel of this office. The shapes of the tables are square, giving off a serious feel to the space. I like how the designer added subtle hints of femininity—the curves of the chairs, the spindle legs of the long table, the half-circles of the windows, and, obviously, the glass-blown ornaments hanging from the ceiling. The colors are very masculine—dark and muted—terracotta, beige, browns and black, with a sprinkle of gold the brass lamp. The brick-clad wall adds roughness to the space. The patterns in this office are basic and square—the brick wall and the geometric pattern formed by the orientation of the floorboards—with a touch of femininity: Principles of Design There is a sense of balance in the space. The long table is weighed out by the two desks by the brick wall, and the office chairs around the table are laid out equally. The structure looks very balanced—the stone wall, tall windows, and massive table give a sense of stability—just as all men should. Rhythm and repetition can be seen in the squares of the room—the ceiling beams, the tables, the windows, and the chairs. A neutral color scheme is applied throughout, consisting of black, browns and beige. The glass-blown ornaments hung from the ceiling are definitely the focal point of this office. They contrast the masculinity of the space, adding a tinge of femininity to it. The proportion of the large furniture pieces outweigh the grandness of the space, creating a harmonious design overall. Its squareness makes it easy to play with the placement of furniture pieces, and the narrowness of the space allows for extra decoration. The space between furniture pieces is wide, adding to the light feel of the space. The lamps are placed in the corners of the room, lighting up every nook at night, while the wide windows let in generous natural light during the day, making the space feel light and bright while saturating the bright colors that make this living room so playful—aqua, fuchsia and yellow. The shades of brown in this space add warmth to the room, along with the beige area rug and golden accents. The greenery adds a tinge of refreshment and rejuvenation, on a white background that lets the light bounce throughout the room. They give a sense of busyness to the space, too. Various shapes are sprinkled throughout the space—triangles, circles, and squares. This space is definitely a circus of shapes; playful and whimsical. The plush area rug promises warmth and comfort. Principles of Design There is a sense of balance between the femininity and masculinity of the elements of the room. I see rhythm and repetition through the recurring use of the colors fuchsia, turquoise and yellow, and the greens and magenta of the plants. Stripes are repeated throughout the space through the throw pillows. Diagonal lines are everywhere—on the Navajo print, on almost all furniture legs, on the area rug, and on the star pattern on the floor pillow. With all the play between patterns, lines, and color, the living room is visually busy. To me, what stands out, or in other words, the emphasis in this room would be the jungle of plants at the far end. The proportions of the various furniture pieces are also very playful and contrasting. Take the floor pillow and the aqua 3-seater sofa, for example. This living room is definitely harmonious. Femininity and masculinity are balanced—the colors being feminine, and the bronze accents and wood being masculine. The furniture range from retro to Mediterranean to contemporary. The play of colors, lines, style, proportion, patterns, and shapes balance everything out, making it a harmonious living room. Good luck to you all! You can read the eBook for free by subscribing to my email list.

Chapter 2 : 7 Most Important Interior Design Principles - calendrierdelascience.com

When doing interior design it is necessary to think of the house as a totality; a series of spaces linked together by halls and stairways. It is therefore appropriate that a common style and theme runs throughout.

Not to be confused with interior decoration, interior design draws on aspects of environmental psychology, architecture, and product design in addition to traditional decoration. An interior designer is a person who is considered a professional in the field of interior design or one who designs interiors as part of their job. Interior design is a creative practice that analyzes programmatic information, establishes a conceptual direction, refines the design direction, and produces graphic communication and construction documents. In some jurisdictions, interior designers must be licensed to practice. Wikipedia Now that you have an idea about interior design, we can move forward and learn something really useful, the principles of interior design. Collect this idea When doing interior design it is necessary to think of the house as a totality; a series of spaces linked together by halls and stairways. It is therefore appropriate that a common style and theme runs throughout. This is not to say that all interior design elements should be the same but they should work together and complement each other to strengthen the whole composition. A way to create this theme or storyline is with the well considered use of color. Color schemes in general are a great way to unify a collection of spaces. For example, you might pick three or four colors and use them in varying shades throughout the house. Collect this idea In a short sentence for those who just scan this article balance can be described as the equal distribution of visual weight in a room. There are three styles of balance: Symmetrical balance is usually found in traditional interiors. Symmetrical balance is characterized by the same objects repeated in the same positions on either side of a vertical axis, for example you might remember old rooms where on each side of a room is an exact mirror of the other. This symmetry also reflects the human form, so we are inately comfortable in a balanced setting. Asymmetrical balance is more appropriate in design in these days. Balance is achieved with some dissimilar objects that have equal visual weight or eye attraction. Assymetrical balance is more casual and less contrived in feeling, but more difficult to achieve. Asymmetry suggests movement, and leads to more lively interiors. Radial symmetry is when all the elements of a design are arrayed around a center point. A spiral staircase is also an excellent example of radial balance. Though not often employed in interiors, it can provide an interesting counterpoint if used appropriately. A well-designed room always has, depending on the size of it, one or more focal points. A focal point must be dominant to draw attention and interesting enough to encourage the viewer to look further. A focal point thus must have a lasting impression but must also be an integral part of the decoration linked through scale, style, color or theme. A fireplace or a flat tv is the first example that most people think of when we talk about a room focal point. Collect this idea If we would speak about music we would describe rhytmas the beat of pulse of the music. In interior design, rhythm is all about visual pattern repetition. Rhythm is defined as continuity, recurrence or organized movement. To achieve these themes in a design, you need to think about repetition, progression, transition and contrast. Using these mechanisms will impart a sense of movement to your space, leading the eye from one design element to another. Repetition is the use of the same element more than once throughout a space. You can repeat a pattern, color, texture, line, or any other element, or even more than one element. Progression is taking an element and increasing or decreasing one or more of its qualities. The most obvious implementation of this would be a gradation by size. A cluster of candles of varying sizes on a simple tray creates interest because of the natural progression shown. You can also achieve progression via color, such as in a monochromatic color scheme where each element is a slightly different shade of the same hue. Transition is a little harder to define. Unlike repetition or progression, transition tends to be a smoother flow, where the eye naturally glides from one area to another. The most common transition is the use of a curved line to gently lead the eye, such as an arched doorway or winding path. Finally, contrast is fairly straightforward. Putting two elements in opposition to one another, such as black and white pillows on a sofa, is the hallmark of this design principle. Opposition can also be implied by contrasts in form, such as circles and squares used together. Contrast can be quite jarring, and is generally used to enliven a space. Collect this

idea Another important element of interior design where it is necessary to take infinite pains is details. Everything from the trimming on the lamp shade, the color of the piping on the scatter cushion, to the light switches and cupboard handles need attention. Unlike color people find details boring. As a result it gets neglected and skimmed over or generally left out. As color expresses the whole spirit and life of a scheme; details are just as an important underpinning of interior design. Details should not be obvious but they should be right, enhancing the overall feel of a room. Scale and Proportion – These two design principles go hand in hand, since both relate to size and shape. Proportion has to do with the ratio of one design element to another, or one element to the whole. Scale concerns itself with the size of one object compared to another. Color – Colors have a definite impact on the atmosphere that you want to create when doing interior design. A more detailed post about how colors affect our moods you can find here.

Chapter 3 : Seven Elements of Interior Design | Dengarden

Design Elements & Principles Design is an intricate, complicated, fun and exciting business. There's always a lot to learn, a lot to do, and a lot to consider when you're a beginner - not to mention the fact that technology is constantly evolving, new software is being released, and new trends are coming at you rapid-fire.

The elements are the building blocks of creating a well-designed space, but the principles are the time-tested guidelines to how to use those blocks to successfully build a put-together interior. So what are these 7 time-tested guidelines to create a well-designed interior? Balance Balance in a space is all about visual balance. There are 3 types of balance: They may not be mirroring each other, but they still create a balance of visual weight. The spherical glasses hang evenly around its center. All examples above talk about the balance of forms within the space. Remember, there are six other elements that can be played with to create visual balance. Color, an element of interior design, is used to give the painting special importance through contrast. Color has been used in this space, but how can we use the other elements to create emphasis? Light is a powerful element to play with in a space. Accent lighting alone already gives focus to an object. Lines can be used to direct the eyes towards what you want to give emphasis to. Leaving negative space around an object or an area would definitely give it importance. These are just a few examples. Let your creativity run wild! Contrast Applying contrast in interiors adds drama and interest. Placing contrasting strikingly different elements next to each other somewhat creates emphasis on both objects or areas. Although color is probably the most powerful element in creating contrast, it can most definitely be achieved using the other elements, too. In music, rhythm is a repetitive beat that creates a musical pattern. In interior design, rhythm can be achieved by the repetitive use of elements. Sometimes, repeated elements are subtle. In other cases, they can be painfully obvious such as repeated colors or patterns. They both have to do with the size of elements in relation to other elements or in relation to the space as a whole. A scale is used to weigh an object, and a balance scale compares the weight of two objects to achieve a balance. In interiors, this has to do with the visual weight of an object or element compared to the objects right next to it or to the objects and space surrounding it. They tend to lean towards the bigger picture of a space. Details are easy to overlook. Details include decorative objects and their trimmings such as fringes on curtains and pillows, picture frames, cornices and wall trimmings, and furniture handles. Examples of less obvious ones are the color of wires used on lamps, the corners of cornices the quality of installation , power plugs and light switches, and so on. Although details are easily ignored, an excellent interior is consistent throughout – down to its teeny tiny details. Last but most definitely not the least, harmony and unity encompass all the other elements. This is the goal of all the other principles: It means looking at the space as a whole and seeing how each element plays a part in meeting the function of the space. It also means seeing the harmonious transition between one element and another. The 7 elements of interior design are the building blocks whereas the 7 principles are the time-tested guidelines for using the elements to create a unifying and harmonious space. Play around and be creative. To restate what William Lidwell wrote in *Universal Principles of Design*: The best designers sometimes disregard the principles of design. When they do so, however, there is usually some compensating merit attained at the cost of the violation. Unless you are certain of doing as well, it is best to abide by the principles.

Chapter 4 : Visual design elements and principles - Wikipedia

Design Principles 3. Emphasis: Single Element The ceiling in this kitchen is amazing, its the first thing my eyes went to when I saw the image. The placement, color, shape, and size of the lighting makes this kitchen different and exciting.

While the former refers to designing an entire living space from scratch, the latter refers to decorating an existent living space with added furniture and upholstery. Interior Design is indeed a science that is bound by its own elements and principles and yes, it is not as simple as one imagines it to be! We are going to cover all the 7 elements of interior design in this article, followed by an article explaining all the 7 principles. Space Space is one of the most important elements of interior design. Space acts as a foundation on which the entire interior design plan is built. Hence it is essential that the designer is well aware of the space available, its dimensions and its utilities. Space is divided into two types namely " Two Dimensional Space which covers the floor includes length and width and Three Dimensional Space which forms the living space includes length, width and height. Line Lines give birth to forms and shapes and are responsible for establishing a sense of harmony, contrast and unity 3 of the 7 principles in a living space. They define shapes and act as visual guides of an interior space. Lines are broadly categorized into three types " Horizontal, Vertical and Dynamic. While horizontal lines adorn structures likes tables, chairs and beds, vertical lines can be found on windows, doorways and almirahs. While horizontal lines add a safe and secure feeling to the space, vertical lines emote free and expansive nature. Dynamic or angular lines, which are action oriented add drama and can be seen on structures like stairs. An interior designer must know how to utilize these lines to define the forms, another important interior design element. Forms Forms mean shapes in general, an outline of any three dimensional object in the space. Forms can be created by combining two or more shapes and can be accentuated with the help of other elements like texture, patterns and colors. A well-defined form establishes harmony and additional forms add balance to the space. There are two types of forms " Geometric man-made and Natural organic. Also forms are categorized as open and closed; open forms are those that can be looked into and closed forms are those that are enclosed by a closed surface. A solid understanding of the above mentioned elements i. Light Light is one of the most obvious elements of interior design. Either natural or man-made, without light other elements namely color, texture and pattern have no significance at all. Light sets in the mood and ambience into a living space and highlights the every other element including space, line and forms. While smart placement of doors and windows should take care of the natural light, man-made or artificial lighting is broadly divided into three major types namely " Task Lighting, Accent Lighting and Mood Lighting. Task light as the name implies, includes light sources like table and bed lamps which have a defined purpose, dedicated for a specific task. Accent lights are meant for highlighting a particular piece or show item like artworks, structures, sculptures and so on. Mood or ambient lighting basically set the mood of the living space and illuminate the overall space. Colors establish an aesthetic connection between objects and set the mood. Colors must be chosen based on the psychology and the mindset of the dweller. For example, red is an excellent choice for dining room as it encourages appetite and green for bedroom as it is the color of tranquility and health. Each color has three distinct characteristics namely Hue, Value and Intensity, and an interior designer must be well aware of these characteristics to perform various permutations and combinations. Colors are broadly classified into Primary and Secondary colors and also sub-categorized into Tertiary, Complementary, Analogous and Monochromatic colors. Texture Texture mainly deals with surfaces and determines how a typical surface looks and feels. Texture is broadly classified into two types " Visual Texture where the texture is only visible and Actual Texture where the texture is both seen and felt. Anything that has to do with textiles such as pillow cover, bed spreads or anything to do with covers like drapes, wall paint or wallpapers have a texture. While there must be a dominant texture to define a mood, a contrasting texture must also be included to avoid monotony. Pattern Patterns add interest and life to interior design and work along with colors. Patterns tell a story of their own and add the elements of continuity and smooth transition in a living space. Patterns could be of any shape and mostly comprise of attractive and repetitive designs. Paisley, a design pattern which takes the shape of a droplet-shaped vegetable is one of the most

commonly used patterns on wall paints, pillow covers and other decorative surfaces.

Chapter 5 : 7 Principles of Interior Design that every designer must know ! - Launchpad Academy

The Principles The fundamentals are known to most professionals as the principles of design. They are scale, proportion, rhythm, emphasis, balance, and harmony. These principles evaluate each element in a design (magnificent vs. mediocre right vs. wrong).

You should always use the elements and principles of interior design as a guide in choosing everything. The principles of interior design differ from the elements of interior design; the elements are what the client sees and include color, texture, pattern and lighting. When you learn about the basic interior design principles you can transform any space to look fabulous. The elements are your tools or raw materials, much like paints are the basics to a painter. The elements of interior design include space, line, form, color, and texture. The principles of design relate to how you use these elements. The principles of interior design are balance, emphasis, rhythm, proportion and scale, and harmony and unity.

Balance In interior design, balance creates a feeling of equilibrium. It gives a sense of repose and a feeling of completion. A well-balanced room gives careful consideration to the placement of objects according to their visual weight. Balance also refers to how and where you place the elements line, form, color and texture within a room. To maintain balance, try to distribute the elements throughout the room. It is more subtle and spontaneous and gives a warmer, more casual feeling. Radial balance is achieved when there is a central focal point with other elements radiating from it or around it. An example would be a round dining table, with chairs arranged around it. There is a lot of repetition of form, texture, and color.

Emphasis Emphasis is the focal point of the room. Emphasis is the thing that first attracts the eye when a person enters the room. The focal point should be obvious as you enter the room; it is the area to which your eye is attracted. Whatever is featured, as the center of interest “a fireplace, artwork or a window treatment framing a beautiful view” must be sufficiently emphasized so that everything else leads the eye toward the featured area. You can add emphasis to a natural focal point or create one in a room through effective use of line, form, color and texture.

Rhythm Rhythm in interior design comes from repetition. You can repeat a shape or a color to let your eye move throughout the room. Rhythm supplies the discipline that controls the eye as it moves around a room. Rhythm helps the eye to move easily from one object to another and creates a harmony that tells the eye everything in the room belongs to a unified whole. Rhythm is created through repetition of line, form, color or texture. It can also be created through progression. Progressive rhythm is a gradual increasing or decreasing in size, direction or color.

Proportion and Scale Size relationships in a room are defined by proportion and scale. Proportion refers to how the elements within an object relate to the object as a whole. Scale relates to the size of an object when compared with the size of the space in which it is located.

Harmony and Unity A well-designed room is a unified whole that encompasses all the other elements and principles of design. Harmony can be achieved by using similar colors, shapes, or textures so that there is an uninterrupted flow. Unity assures a sense of order. Several colors, tints and hues harmonize with different textures, and these elements are expressed in various patterns. The ultimate goal of decorating is to create a room with unity and harmony and a sense of rhythm. Repeating the elements, balancing them throughout the room, and then adding a little variety so that the room has its own sense of personality accomplishes this. Too much unity can be boring; too much variety can cause a restless feeling. Juggling the elements and interior design principles to get just the right mix is a key to good design.

Chapter 6 : Elements and Principles of Interior Design

The 7 elements of interior design are the building blocks whereas the 7 principles are the time-tested guidelines for using the elements to create a unifying and harmonious space.

Elements and Principles of Design Handout Submitted by: An element of art used to define shape, contours, and outlines; also to suggest mass and volume. It may be a continuous mark made on a surface with a pointed tool or implied by the edges of shapes and forms. Width - thick, thin, tapering, uneven Length - long, short, continuous, broken Direction- horizontal, vertical, diagonal, curving, perpendicular, oblique, parallel, radial, zigzag Focus- sharp, blurry, fuzzy, choppy Feeling- sharp, jagged, graceful, smooth Types of Line: Outlines- Lines made by the edge of an object or its silhouette. Contour Lines- Lines that describe the shape of an object and the interior detail. Gesture Lines- Lines that are energetic and catch the movement and gestures of an active figure. Sketch Lines- Lines that capture the appearance of an object or impression of a place. Calligraphic Lines- Greek word meaning "beautiful writing. Also artwork that has flowing lines like an elegant handwriting. Implied Line- Lines not actually drawn but created by a group of objects seen from a distance. Implied line is the direction an object is pointing to, or the direction a person is looking at. Below are five boxes. Create a different type of line for each box. In the blank under the box come up with a name for that line that describes it. Light rays move in a straight path from a light source. Within this light, rays include all of the colors in the spectrum or rainbow. Shining a light into a prism will create a rainbow of colors because it separates the color of the spectrum. When the light rays hit an object, our eyes respond to the rays that are reflected back and we see only the reflected colors. For example, a red ball reflects all the red light rays. As artists, we use pigments in the form of powder or liquid paints to create color. Categories of Color A Color Wheel is a tool used to organize color. It is made up of: Primary Colors - Red, Yellow, and Blue. These colors cannot be mixed, they must be bought in some form. Secondary Colors - Orange, Violet, and Green. These colors are created by mixing two primary colors. Complementary Colors - Colors that are opposite each other on the color wheel. When placed next to each other they look bright and when mixed together they neutralize each other. Color Harmonies Color Harmonies are certain combinations of colors that create positive looks or feelings. Analogous Colors are colors that are next to each other on the color wheel. Examples include red, red orange, and orange. Triadic Harmonies are three equally spaced colors on the color wheel. For example, yellow, Red, and Blue are a triadic harmony color scheme. Monochromatic is one color used with different values and intensity. For example, light brown, brown and dark brown are monochromatic colors. Warm colors are on one section of the color wheel and give the feeling of warmth. For example, red, orange, and yellow are the colors of fire and look warm. Cool colors are on the other side of the color wheel from the warm colors. They give the feeling of coolness. For example, blue and violet are the colors of water, and green is the color of cool grass. On the back of this sheet of paper create a color wheel. Be sure to include the primary, secondary and intermediate colors. Use colored pencils to create your colors. When a line crosses itself or intersects with other lines to enclose a space, it creates a shape. Shape is two-dimensional and has height and width, but no depth. Geometric Shapes - Circles, Squares, rectangles, and triangles. We see them in architecture and manufactured items. Organic Shapes - Leaves, seashells, and flowers are organic shapes. We see them in nature and they have free flowing, informal and irregular characteristics. Positive Shapes - In a drawing or painting, positive shapes are the solid forms positive space in a design such as a bowl of fruit. In a sculpture, positive shapes are solid areas of the sculpture that remain after removing portions of the sculpture. Negative Shapes - In a drawing or painting, the space around the positive shape is negative space. Negative space can form a shape when it meets a positive shape. Negative space can include the sky or spaces between objects. In sculpture, the negative space is the portion that is removed from a sculpture. The negative space can become a shape when it meets the positive form of the sculpture. Static Shapes - Shapes that appear stable and resting. Dynamic Shapes - Shapes that appear to be moving and active.

Chapter 7 : Home Decorating & 5 Basic Interior Design Principles

Interior design is an art of designing the inside space of a building creatively and technically. The designed space should be visually attractive and allow the clients to perform their works. The client or user should not feel discomfort with the position of an object in a space or by the color.

Linda Chechar 4 years ago from Arizona erorantes, thank you for reading and commenting on this Hub. As you can see, anyone can apply these principles to create a beautiful home. Thank you for the secrets of design. Your article is fun and entertaining. Thank you for your beautiful work. You are fantastic and creative. I like the pictures. Glad you enjoyed these tips! Asia Mouzone 4 years ago from Maryland These tips are extremely helpful. I never knew so much went into interior design. Thanks for reading and voting! Rae Saylor 5 years ago from Australia Makes me want to learn more about interior design. Thanks for writing this wonderful hub, pal: I am going to wait until fall to paint as it is just too hot now. I am going to attempt it myself. I appreciate your comments. That way, you can see how the color looks with your furnishings and can also watch how the color "changes" as the light shifts throughout the day. Best of luck with your project! One thing I do know that paint seems to come out darker when you paint than in the can. Anyway again thanks for the interesting and helpful hubs. Paint selection is one of the toughest challenges when decorating. Paint often determines the entire direction of a room. So happy my Hub was of help to you! Thanks for reading and commenting! You have written a complete and interesting hub. I am in the process of selecting paints for my house. Lots of windows--which makes it tough. I am thinking of different color walls. Picking colors is a challenge. Thanks again for the great article. I am so happy you found this Hub to be of help, rfmoran! Thanks for the comment and votes! Many, myself included, think design is a common sense application of things that you think look good. This hub is a resource for me. Voted up and useful. Good luck with your house. Take care and thanks for stopping by! Robert Erich 6 years ago from California These are great principles for design! I love the photos that you have to go along with each category. I know that I will need to keep reading. As my brother and I work to fix and decorate our place, I am running into all kinds of challenges to get our place looking good. Your hubs are certainly a help! Thank you for commenting. Martin Kloess 6 years ago from San Francisco Thank you for this insightful article. These principles work on small- and large-scale decorating projects equally well. Thanks for your comment! I wish I had known these earlier. Just considering each factor can help one make better strategic decisions when decorating a room- even if one is doing something so simple as adding a poster to the wall of a college dorm. Thanks for your nice comment! Have a great day! I am so terrible with interior design and you have the basics laid out so clearly! They make for a level playing field. It took some doing to condense the principles into an easy-to-read and understand format. So pleased I was successful! I love the images also, they really helped illustrate my points. And that dining room is to die for! Thanks for stopping by for a read! And I just went crazy when I found the image of the white pumpkins on the black table!! I always enjoy your comments! Thank you for sharing my Hub! Rose Clearfield 6 years ago from Milwaukee, Wisconsin Great job with this topic! I am an amateur with everything related to interior design and learned a lot from this. Om Paramapoonya 6 years ago You have perfectly explained the principles of interior design, lindacee. With these 7 principles in mind, anyone can create a beautiful, welcoming home. All the photos in this hub are also very nice. I like that dining room with a big chandelier! Verlie Burroughs 6 years ago from Canada Your secrets are safe with me lindacee, nicely done. I do my decorating around four cats, does fur count as a design element? Voted up, useful and shared:

Chapter 8 : 7 Elements of Interior Design - Launchpad Academy

Along with the seven principles of interior design, there are seven elements that comprise the tangibles of a visually pleasing environment. If you use these design elements as a guide for decorating your home, the results will be nothing short of spectacular!

Please leave this field empty. Basic Elements and Principles The wide availability of visual tools both online and offline has made it quite easy to create homemade graphic designs. Today, more and more freelancers and non-professional designers are using visual tools to jump start a career in graphic design. This blog post will not only delve into the details of the basic elements of design, it will go further by explaining the principles of how elements should be put together to create an entertaining and amusing visual project for yourself and your client. The Elements of Design A beautiful design is not a product of great imagination or a result of an idea. Rather, it is a product of carefully plotted design elements chosen to create a visual representation of the idea and the imagination. Design is not about pictures placed together and arranged in a way that creates a story. Design is about creating harmony among the elements and having them come together in a final product that is unequivocally outstanding. The elements of design refer to a set of particular guidelines for graphic designers or artists. Design elements are the basic unit of painting, design, drawing, or any other visual piece coming into existence. These elements are vital to every visual project. LINE The most basic design element is the line. With a simple drawing a line is regarded as just a mere stroke of a pen, but in the field or study of design, a line connects any two points. Lines are effectively used in separating or creating a space between other elements or to provide a central focus. The direction, weight, and character of the line can convey different states of emotions and can evoke various reactions. Color represents different emotions and represents different personalities. On the other hand, the color blue, creates a sense of peace, serenity, and security. Color effectively contributes to the unity of a series of flyers and puts emphasis on the pertinent information that is conveyed by the other visual elements. Color can stand alone at any time. It can serve as a background or be a supporting element to other elements. It can heighten the impact of shapes, lines, and fonts on texture. The use of individual color is easy, but combining one with another will require a deeper understanding of its psychological implication in visual design. Start designing beautiful visual content with this easy-to-use tool. It is always defined by boundaries and more often used to stress a particular portion of a page. Use shapes to add interest to your elements. Angular shapes indicate masculinity while velvety and curvy shapes like circles indicate femininity. On the other hand, circles are like eye candy: They are organic, complete, indestructible, and almost always communicate unity. It makes any visual design unique and can increase the visual value of any given element. Texture can be used to accent a particular area of the visual project so that it becomes more dominant than the other elements. They are responsible for bringing balance, proportion, and contrast to every design. Size refers to the actual dimensions of a particular element, while the scale is its relation to the original value, and proportion refers to the relation of all present elements to both size and scale. Scale and proportion are used to indicate the exact size of an object or to emphasize the difference in size of two objects found on a particular visual presentation. It creates the illusion that there is movement within the design. Vertical lines establish an atmosphere of balance, alertness, and formality. Horizontal lines communicate peace, stability, and tranquility. Oblique lines, on the other hand, suggest movement and action. The principles and elements of design both carry the same weight in executing an effective piece. If you disregard the principles, then you have a visual piece that lacks a story. These principles are guidelines that are used to visually communicate the ideas represented by the elements. In a previous post, we discussed Visual Communication as an effective tool in conveying the company message and corporate mission. Today, we show you how to be more effective in creating visual content that is both appealing and informative. It is the nearness of one element to another. Proximity preserves unity and maintains the continuity of visual elements. It creates the relationship and connection among the elements on a page. Proximity provides a focal point, which is the center of interest or activity. BALANCE Balance is the distribution of the various visual weights of the objects used in the visual presentation, the proper combination and harmony of colors used, the tone and refinement of visual texture,

and the appropriate use of space. Balance provides stability and structure in a particular design. When elements are aligned, they create a visual connection with each other that communicates a story. Alignment serves to put elements together in a visible and readable arrangement. Alignment is the sister or extension of proximity. It specifically refers to positioning items in such a way that they line up with each other. Access thousands of vector icons, images and design templates. Repetition is visually appealing when used to put emphasis on particular elements and can effectively grab the attention of a reader. Repetition strengthens the design by connecting individual elements together. It creates consistency and association, while at the same time creating a feeling of organized movement. Contrast is used to make elements stand out and grab attention. Contrast, like proximity, creates a focal point in a visual design. Contrast creates visual excitement and increases the interest of any work of art or design creation. A color contrast, for example, can redirect the attention of a reader to a more important part or message of a presentation. This is the very open, underutilized area of any visual presentation or creation. Space is an area activated by the elements. It is the active and visible distance or area between and around, above, and below or within the elements used in one project design. Space is powerful when you want to deliver a direct message without the clutter of other design elements. Not everyone is gifted or has the ability to put elements together to come up with visual content. Whether you are a professional designer, an amateur, or a person seeking employment in this particular field, then learning the basic precepts and implementation of a design is necessary training that you cannot overlook. This is just a taste of design principles and elements. Watch out for a more detailed discussion of this topic in our upcoming posts. You can try one for free here. Become a more effective visual communicator. With Visme, you can create, share or download your visuals with no design training. After years of writing for various companies to promote brands and products, her passion for content and love for offering valuable information landed her at Visme to help individuals and businesses make informed decisions and improve their communication and presentation skills.

Chapter 9 : Paula Grace Designs | Principles and Elements of Interior Design

Rhythm, in music and interior design, are similar in nature. Consider the rhythmic beat of a song and repetitive design elements in a room. Your foot taps to the beat and your eye bounces about a room to take in the design elements.

I just re-read it. I use words to describe the principles and elements of quality design. I gave written examples to illustrate along the way. That's all fine but pictures would likely be more useful. Thus, in beginning my blog, I will incorporate two of the things I love to do design and teach. My clients know this about me, design and teach, so do my friends and family. Long term clients are quite a bit like family after a while. We get to know each other so well that when I refine, refine, and refine which really means add to or edit, I smile when I find a piece I know one in the couple will love and other will completely dislike. I was selecting art for clients the other day. I met with her to review them. I put a ringer in the selections I knew she would love them and he would not. When she looked at the selections, she purposefully held up the art the former sentence described. She looked at me and smiled and I smiled back. But you knew that didn't you, she said. She enjoyed that I knew her but that I also knew it was a joint decision and that one would never fly. No worries, the ones were in the selection I had for them. They chose my favorite two pieces. Another client could not describe what he wanted, or give words to his style when I started working with him. He is a fantastic man. You should hear him describe his home today. He speaks about his home with such elegance it makes me tear up. I didn't drill him with lingo. He simply looked at some photos with me, told me what he liked and listened he listened all the time when we were speaking and when I spoke with others about his home. He listened so intently, he learned everything about the design process, the furnishings, and yes, even about the principles and elements. Now that's what I call attentive! I wonder if he is still single. I have a girlfriend or two I'd like for him to meet. You may read that any time. For my blog though, I will revisit the principles and elements so we may have a common language when we discuss design as I know we will. I consider these the theory behind quality design. Will knowing these magically make you a good designer or decorator? What the theory, I believe, does is help give direction to the creative process. I think of it very much like the psychological theories I used as a therapist. Theory helps to organize and understand information; it helps to formulate hypotheses and structure interventions or in this case, designs. Oh boy, she's getting deep. Should I put on some boots? You can stop rolling your eyes now. I actually do believe my background helps me in this profession too, but yes, that is how I think about it. The theory doesn't tell you what to do. It just informs you. Any who, I'll use a picture to illustrate components of the principles and elements so hopefully the words and the pictures will jive with you and you'll put them into practice. Just so you know, I will digress from this serious topic from time to time. But for now, let's get down to business.

Design Fundamentals

The Principles The fundamentals are known to most professionals as the principles of design. They are scale, proportion, rhythm, emphasis, balance, and harmony. These principles evaluate each element in a design magnificent vs. Scale the entire perspective. The objective with scale is for objects to be alike or harmonious in dimensions or mass. Proportion evaluates the relationship or ratio of parts to the whole. Rhythm speaks to the flow within a room and throughout your home. Emphasis is the important focal point in a room. Balance is equilibrium though symmetry mirror images from a center point, asymmetry optically varying items from a central point to achieve balance, or radial equilibrium based on the circle. Harmony is creating a feeling of suitability through unifying elements and objects and adding variety for interest and diversity. The objective is to create an agreeable, appealing whole that won't tire in the long-run.

Design Elements The elements discussed here are used by artisans of all types painters, sculptors, photographers, interior designers, etc. They have been discovered and refined over the course of history and are considered elementary and critical to all fine-art. They are space, shape, form, mass, line, texture, pattern, light, and color. Space as humans, we need both large and small areas to please our psyche. Both, or the appearance of both, need to be in your home. There also needs to be a comfortable balance and proportion of positive, filled area, and negative, unfilled area. Traffic paths are negative space in a room yet functionally important. Shape and Form Shape is the two-dimensional outline while form is the three-dimensional configuration. Mass is the

actual or optical density of an object. Line is used to create width and height, or the appearance of activity, movement, or flow. The psychological effect of line ranges from secure horizontal line , free or expansive vertical , action-oriented angular to soft and comforting curved. The most pleasing effect will have a balanced mixture of lines with one taking the lead role. The dominant line will be chosen dependant upon what feeling or image you would like to portrait. Texture is the actual physical feel or surface appearance of a furnishing or treatment. Pattern is forms arranged in an orderly manner. Light is a critical element in all fine-art. General overall lighting , task focused lighting , and accent highlight and sparkle-effect lighting are important in residential design. Colors, textures, and patterns can be true or altered primarily dependant upon your artificial lighting. Color is the most personal and evocative element in design. We all have our favored and least favored color s and many people have associations to particular ones. Colors are considered warm reds, yellows, and oranges , cool blues, greens, and purples , or neutral beiges, browns, black, grays, and whites. Scale, the first principle defined, was the one that went out the window when overstuffed, large scale furniture was all the rage. Folks went out and bought truck loads seriously “ it took several trucks to move it all. A caveat as you visit my blog you will come to know I often do caveats here is my first “ I stand in awe or marketing sometimes. I am an interior designer and sometimes I see an ad for something I would usually find distasteful. But add a spin on it that I can relate to, and Im half way to buying it. I sometimes have to shake my head to bring myself back to reality it is some what like a deer and headlights I think. That is how I believe much of the overstuffed furniture ended up in places it shouldnt have. Can you use large pieces in small rooms of course! As we go through some pictures, well see how principles and elements made it not only work but be entirely pleasing to the eye. Lets take a look at my family room. The footprint and dimensions are below. As you can see, it is not a very large room and it has quirks. One of the focal points is the fireplace. A second focal point is a media center we already had and did not want to replace. My goal was to comfortably seat as many folks as possible. It needed to be kid friendly, store blankets, pillows and magazines, manage drinks, and of course, be beautiful. I liked the idea of ottomans for comfort and storage but not so much for drink management. Trays on ottomans are good for food but drinks with young kids not so much. Here is what I came up with I positioned the large media cabinet first and balanced it with a large L-shaped sectional such that both focal points emphasis can be seen media and fireplace. I added two storage ottomans, a magazine holder, and an end table with task lighting. What about the drinks? I also built a 5 shelf just below the top of the entire sectional back so drinks may be placed behind the sectional. The shelf is out of sight from view. How did I come up with the depth of the shelf?