

**Interior Design**  
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**Lecture - 10**  
**Summary and Discourse of Week 2**

Namaste, hello everyone. Welcome to my course on interior design, supported by NPTEL. Today, we are at lecture number 10. We are going to discuss the summary of week 2, the discourse, and the content we covered during week 2, which primarily focused on the principles and elements of interior design, space-making elements, certain trends, concepts, and schemes specifically lighting, color, finishes, etc. We also covered interior design drawings, representation techniques, and some references.

We began our discussions this week by understanding the principles and elements of interior design and how they come together to help us achieve a cohesive composition in various interior spaces and projects. We started with the principles. Since this is a summary, I won't explain everything again. But as a quick recap, there are seven important principles we discussed through examples. Balance, unity, rhythm, emphasis, scale and proportion, contrast, and detailing.

We also talked about the elements of interior design: space, line, form, light, color, texture, and pattern. Then, we explored composition—just as we compose a painting on a canvas or frame a photograph, we compose a space. That composition could follow chaos, be orderly, or have order within chaos. Designers work in different ways, and a well-defined composition ensures interiors are fluid and harmonious with all elements. All the parts come together seamlessly as one cohesive composition.

When we try to understand composition, we also try to understand what could be a centerpiece within the interior composition, how it could provide dominance within a room when one enters. And that dominant product or dominant object could be aligned with the center, or they could be two different things and so on. Also, what is the interrelationship between different objects, and how they are put together to create a holistic image that the human brain can perceive? How do we achieve principles like rhythm by placing objects together in relation to one another? So those were the kinds of organizing principles within a composition that we tried to discuss, and how

to achieve harmonious interiors. These elements could be connected through texture, color, shape, or some kind of recurrence or repetition.

Then, moving on to understand composition, focusing on the contrasts and accents. So when we talk about different objects within an interior space, they could either be friends because of certain interrelationships between them, or they could also have a relationship with regard to contrast, even though they are not matching, but they may have some kind of juxtaposition or interrelationship. Then we try to understand space-making elements, which are very important when we talk about interior architecture, and what these elements are, and how they play a role in creating or enhancing a space. So, we saw this kind of chart, and you know the Interior and architectural elements that make the space or enhance it, they help in creating a space, are called space-making elements.

This is what we discussed in detail. And there is this classification that is done, broadly speaking, to understand space-making elements, specifically in the context of interior architecture. So, architecturally speaking, there are some very crucial building elements or space-making elements. For interiors, of course, you know, doors, windows, openings, partitions, etc. And then there is a classification which is called ornamental, and it could have surface finish, color, artifacts, objects that could be decorative or utilitarian.

We also saw another classification where the space-making elements are put into these three orders. So, structural elements, building elements, and interior elements and we saw specifically the interior elements that have been defined over here, starting from the structure to the interior surfaces: what is this entire range, and what are all these elements? So, we also went on to discuss each element in detail with examples. I have just put a summary of that. So, we saw walls and what the anatomy of walls is.

So, it could be straight, tapered, curved, etc. Then, columns. So, they also have typological variations. Obelisk, a column itself, a pier, a pilaster. So, all of these, what are these? Why do we technically have these different classifications, and what are the examples of these? Also, a little bit on the evolution you know, starting with the Egyptian columns, then the Greeks and the five orders that we still follow. There is great value, and we still read a lot about these and discuss all these in detail. What are

the attributes, qualities, or characteristics when we talk about the building element 'column'? So, it has these attributes, like centrality, verticality, directionality, rhythm, etc. And through these attributes and by these virtues, it does define a space.

It does achieve a certain function. There is also a certain kind of perception within space, some kind of a direction that column provides and so on. We saw the other element which is the partition screen and how it is very very useful especially for the interior design projects and it is called as a room divider also or sometimes a dividing screen. We saw some images and examples of each of these elements. The floors.

So, floor is again a very crucial building element. It's a horizontal plane and it provides reference, you know, for the entire space and how different kinds of floor finishes can be achieved and, you know, what is the purpose or function of floor. Different kinds in terms of anatomy, you know, specifically focusing on the form. It could be modulated, unmodulated, a natural floor or a man-made. So, depending on the kind of material we are choosing.

We saw also an example, you know, the application and we saw the example of Sangath Ahmedabad and what is the, you know, role this space making element is playing in this very, very famous architectural project. Then moving on, we saw furniture and how its primary purpose is to support various human activities within interior spaces such as seating, sleeping, etc. and how it can add a lot of value to our interior spaces. Again, we saw some examples of furnishings and furniture. We saw some of the projects, some images.

Then interior landscaping is another important element that we try to have a look at. And, you know, it has a lot of role on the, you know, well-being of the users. And interior landscaping is becoming very, very popular. We see a lot of airports and, you know, huge terminals and all kinds of projects which are encouraging interior landscaping. So again, some examples.

Looking at the anatomy, we saw again some, you know, baskets or categories. So, green gardens, living walls or vertical gardens, waterscaping, floating indoor landscaping, stonescaping. So, all of these are possible. We saw another example, you know, focusing on interior landscaping, the Ellison Institute of Technology. And we

discussed a bit about the interior landscaping and its role and contribution in this project.

And then we discussed the entire sort of a floor plan and how the interior landscaping is done so elaborately and what all it does to the space. We also try to understand trends, concepts, you know, and the profound role of lighting, colour and also the importance of finishes, specifications when we talk about interior architecture projects. and how these are very very scientific and not just based on some kind of decor or romanticism but yeah like what is the physics of light and what is the chemistry of colors and what is the science behind all these concepts so this is like example of lighting and how lighting can really impact a space, not just functionally, but also creating an inviting and appealing atmosphere. We understood a bit in terms of the technical details, what is visual field, what is focus vision, central vision, peripheral vision, and why it is important to understand this.

Yes, we try to understand three main types of lighting, specifically focusing on interior architecture. So, there is ambient lighting, there is task lighting and there is accent lighting. We try to understand that. So ambient or mood. Then there is an impact of lighting on the color and texture also.

So even those concepts need to be understood. And what is the role of these put together? Then color, how it is one of the most fundamental and influential aspects within the interior architecture domain. And again, we saw some examples. And you know this kind of these kinds of illustrations which talk about color relationships.

So violet here, the red one, yellow, green and then we have zones like red violet, blue violet, red orange, yellow orange, yellow green and blue green. And what are these interrelationships? and why they are important to be understood, specifically when we talk about space making. So, we had those kinds of discussions also throughout the week. Another important aspect, whenever we talk about interior architecture projects, whenever we talk about interior spaces, it's always about sensory experiences, it's about psychology, it's about well-being.

So, when we talk about colors, there is an association, you know, with a lot of emotions, mood, and psychology. So those kinds of interesting discussions we had. Again, some examples when we talk about furnishings we see over here: they could

be fabric, chenille, velvet. You know, faux fur, rubber, any kind of clothing, textile material, rugs all of those. So, these are the types of furnishings, you know, very popular ones.

Curtains, cushions, bedding and mattresses, some wall hangings, and tapestries. I was just talking about rugs, some kind of chair coverings. Your bean bags, carpets, even doormats. So all of these could be, you know, a part of furnishings, and they also play a very important role in value addition, functionality, and aesthetics of your interior spaces. And you know, the furnishings could be simple soft furnishings or decorative soft furnishings.

You can see over here two examples. Then we went on to understand the technical drawings. You know how interior design projects are communicated on-site for execution through drawings and representation techniques. So, we saw the example of a technical sketch, which gives the major idea in the scale of design. And then, what are the types of drawings? Technical sketch being one of those, and then the mechanical drafting, and of course, the CAD, which is the computer drafting.

This is an example of CAD drawing and how it's like very, you know, software aligned and like a proper line drawing with uniformity and spacing and everything. Also, we saw some drafting media such as, you know, the tracing paper and these are still common. I use them a lot, help us, you know, achieve concepts and do drafts. There is also something known as a vellum or a tracing vellum that's also used. used quite often and then of course the graph or the grid paper very very useful always helps in giving us the idea of scale with the help of this grid and on that we can make sketches and drawings. Then you know different kinds of drafting sheets what all are the available styles

We also saw, you know, different kinds of signs, symbols, notations, dimension methods. We tried to understand what are different types of lines and what do they represent when we use them on drawings. So, all these kinds of classifications within the line typology. These are interior architecture material symbols, some of the material symbols that we saw both in section and elevation and how can we represent a brick or a concrete block or stucco or plaster, all of these. Again, you know, some more graphic symbols which can help us understand an exterior door versus, you know, an interior door, what is a pocket door, etc.

Yes, more of these, whether the window is casement window or, you know, it's a sliding window, all those kinds of symbols again. And interior door, sliding door, panel door. So, we see them in elevation plan section, all three media. And then we try to understand graphically how can we represent these interior architecture elements through symbols. And we can, you know, superimpose them on our drawings, technical drawings and showcase these details.

More of these. Single casement, double casement. How do we open them? Where does the opening go inside or outside? Show that with dotted lines.

Also, understand the different kinds of plans and the typical scales on which we produce them. Starting with the site plan and foundation plan. Floor plans are very crucial for interior architecture projects. Elevations, of course. Very important: different elevations, building sections, construction details, and zoomed-in details with more elaboration so they can be executed on-site.

Interior details, as well as the service parts lighting, HVAC, and plumbing. These are the different kinds of plans and some typical scales followed for commercial and residential drawings. We also understood how things work on-site and the checklist when producing these drawings. We must follow these checklists, starting with the border and title block, the drawing scale, a drawing number, and Of course, showcase the north arrow to understand the site's orientation and details better.

Exterior walls, interior walls, patios, porches, if there are openings like windows and doors, how do we, you know, put them on the plan so we have to just do this checklist whether we have put all these details in place or not and whether anything is missing or not so that before sending it on site we are sure that nothing is missing and you know ceiling changes other kinds of details like arches and soffits etc. Window numbers, door numbers, so there is a window schedule and door schedule. We will see that also. And if there are any chimneys, if there are staircases, so directional arrows for showing the direction up and down.

And also, you know, the wheelchair access or if there are any standards of universal accessibility that has been followed and we would like to highlight that through drawings. If there are very, very particular details regarding fixtures and appliances and equipments, especially regarding to kitchen and bathroom, etc., you know, those

kinds of details. If there is any sort of a built-in interior feature or if there is any kind of a customized detail that we have put in place. Then what are the dimensions, notations? All of these have to be sent.

This is one example of the floor plan. We had a detailed discussion when we were talking about plans during one of the lectures in this week. We did talk about notations and why they are important, especially for interior design drawings. Also dimensions and, you know, what is hierarchical dimension placement. And then, you know, the overall dimension, wall dimension and opening dimension.

And we saw some examples of that, how the dimensioning is done. And then more examples, you know, the dimensioning techniques for plants here, like floor plans. Some examples where we have to do the dimensioning, you know, for an angled wall or a wall at an angle. If there are any curved objects or, you know, some kind of circular objects, and how we do the dimensioning for that. Dimensioning for frame buildings, for masonry buildings, interior elevation drawings, and why they are very crucial for interior architecture projects.

How do we, you know, show the details on them along with dimensioning, of course, in a hierarchical manner. And also, the material is highlighted over here. So, line drawings, rendered drawings, all of that. And then, you know, what are these typical interior elevations, and what do they showcase? So those kinds of discussions we had.

Again, there was a checklist which was discussed because it has to be followed when we talk about the interior elevation drawings, and here is the checklist, like we discussed for the plans and all the details, different vertical components, openings, schedules, notations, dimensions, all of those details. This is again, you know, another example where we see the drawings and we have all the details, materials, specifications, finishes, dimensions. So, all of that. There is another drawing here which is put together, and through these examples, we try to understand how for interior architecture projects it becomes very crucial.

You know, to do the dimensioning properly, to mention the proper materials, finishes, specifications, because it is so detailed. When you execute on site, you would require all kinds of details. So, you know, what kind of pattern, what's the starting point to put that particular piece, what is the center line, how you are aligning it with your overall

elevation, and, you know, all the details over here. And we do mark some reference points, like this is the roof ridge and here this is earth. So, all of that.

And what are the section drawings, and how we cut this plane, you know, and then try to show these material details in cross-section. So, it's like vertically cut through the space or the object. Some examples we saw for the section drawings and, you know, Here also, we try to understand how we try to showcase materials, like this is plywood, does it have a lacquer finish or not, does it have varnish, and what is its thickness, if there is a particular make that we have followed or a standard size from the market that we have taken. If there is a molding, let's say of oak or any other timber.

All of those details go on an interior design drawing. Whether this material is Corian or granite, is there an epoxy bond over there or some kind of another adhesive or a resin that has been used. So, we have to put all those in place in a lot of detail, actually. Some more examples we saw of these interior design drawings, and then we tried to understand the level of intricacy and detailing that goes in, you know, completing and delivering these drawings. Checklist for section drawings again, we saw a lot of these details which need to go on site, and also there are some drawings which are specifically meant for, you know, details.

And these details can be referenced within your larger drawings, which could be plans, elevations, or sections. And then we can focus on these details—you know, zoom in and then create another set of drawings with details. So here are some examples of that and how we show these details. We try to understand the importance of schedules when we talk about interior design or interior architecture projects. And when we talked about schedules, we saw door schedules, window schedules, and so on.

So, this is one example of a door schedule. And you know how scheduling is done. We saw some examples of that. And, of course, we mark it on the plan and then show these schedules here as additional details. Continuing with the door schedules' graphic representation.

Another example: this is for a residential project, and we see how the scheduling is done in detail. And this is the typical information usually required when we prepare

door schedules. So, we saw these in an elaborate manner. This is a commercial door schedule, showing some more examples visually. This is a window schedule again, marking it on the floor plan and then creating a schedule over here.

And along with the remarks, giving it in detail for execution on-site. Graphical symbols and again the schedule. Then there is the interior finish schedule, which is very crucial. Which room, which building element, or space-making element has what kind of finish. So that scheduling.

This is another example. Then we have an FF&E schedule, which is the furnishing, furniture, and equipment schedule. This is also interesting. So, we saw some examples of that. Now, once we have done this Week 2 and tried to understand these important aspects about interior design projects, what we will do next is thoroughly understand different kinds of spaces when we talk about interior design and their classifications.

What are the different nuances of each one of those? So, we will discuss that. Some references I have put together, which we discussed throughout the week. I am sure they will be useful if you want more details other than what appears on the slides due to time constraints. More websites.

Thank you so much. I will see you next time.