

# Certified Interior Design Professional



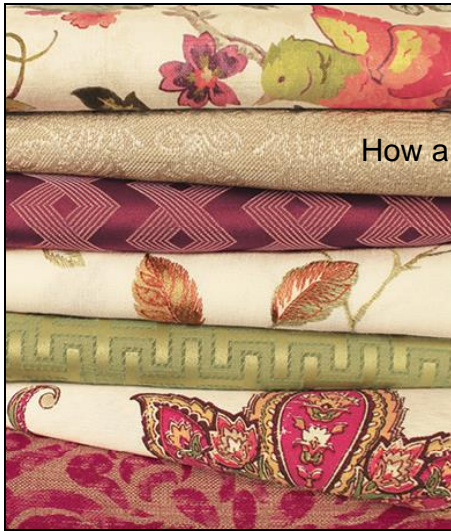
## Fabric and Upholstery



Textiles can be fabric, leather, even saran wrap is considered a textile.



They offer you limitless creative possibilities. They can be mixed, layered, pleated and ruffled, appliqued, contrast welted...



How a fabric performs,  
How it feels,  
How it drapes,  
How it looks



When you're choosing fabric for your designs, keep these things in mind.

- Weave
- Dye
- Pattern
- Fiber Content

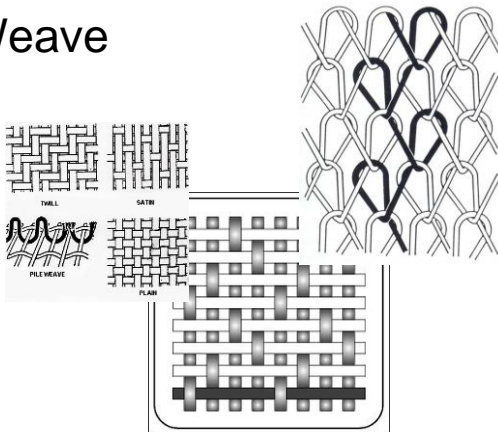


Each of these elements helps to determine the correct application of a fabric.

Some fibers in certain weaves are too thick to use on various applications. Some won't fold or lay the way you want.

Understanding which works best where will help you to design more quickly and efficiently.

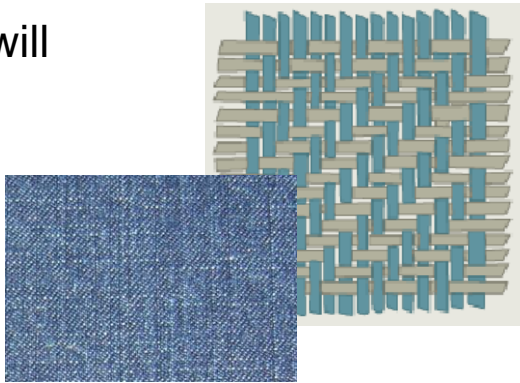
## Weave



Weave:

Affects how thick a fabric is, how it folds or bends, the durability, the hand feel, and the transparency.

## Twill



Twill is a very common, simple weave. It has a diagonal pattern to it. It's flat, smooth, durable and pliable.



## Cut pile fabric



Plain weave base with secondary threads cut to create a pile.

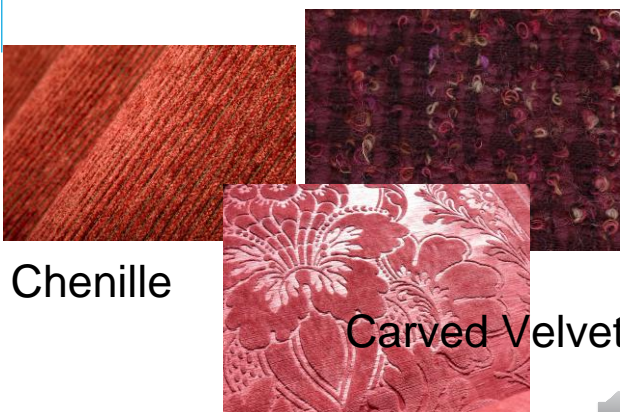
The fabric is directional because of the pile and some shouldn't be used on furniture if you have picky clients

Who won't like the lines left in the fabric.

Velvet, velveteen, chenille, corduroy.



## Boucle'



Chenille

Carved Velvet

Cut pile fabrics can have a pattern carved or woven into them.

Chenille is a rougher fabric using thicker, twisted yarns.

Boucle is a fabric where the pile isn't cut, and will have loops.



## Jacquard & Damask

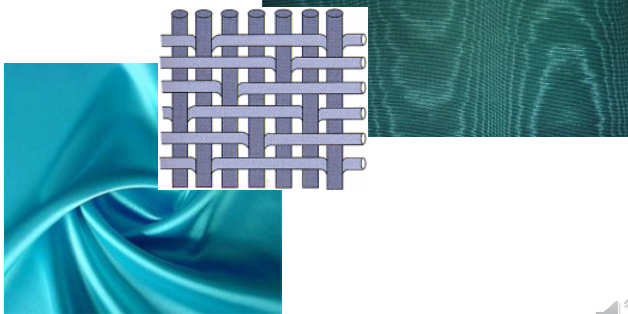


Jacquard is a complicated weaving process created on a loom designed by a French inventor, with numerous threads interwoven into a pattern.

The pattern is woven into the fabric, not printed. You might also refer to this fabric as a brocade or tapestry.

Damask is a jacquard style weave in a tone on tone pattern usually with fleur de leis or a decorative motif.

## Satin Long Float



Satin and Sateen is a tightly woven type of plain weave where the top threads are run in longer floats, creating a smooth and silky look and feel.

Moiré is a water like pattern created with a chemical or heat and pressure technique.

## Keep in Mind...

- Different weaves work for different applications
- Thicker doesn't mean more durable
- Sheer fabrics should only be used on window treatments

The tighter the weave, the more durable the fabric.

If a fabric is thick it might just be from thicker yarn that is also loosely woven.

Rough fibers woven loosely are the least durable due to friction.



## Dye



From Indigo to Aniline



Fabric can be dyed as a whole piece (vat dyed) or by individual threads.

Different fibers take dyes differently.

Some fibers are more absorbent and be dyed deeper and richer colors.

## Printed Pattern



Toile



Chintz

Printed patterns like block printing.

The pattern is only on one side.

## Woven Pattern



Woven patterns use dyed threads.

## Woven plaid



Plaids are a category all their own. The various types are characterized by the size, openness, and number of colors used in the textile.

## Herringbone



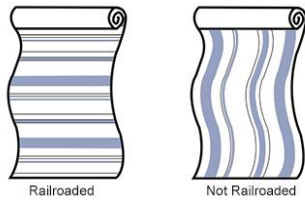
Herringbone is a type of twill fabric which emphasizes the diagonal pattern by using multiple colored threads.

## Hounds tooth



## Interesting...

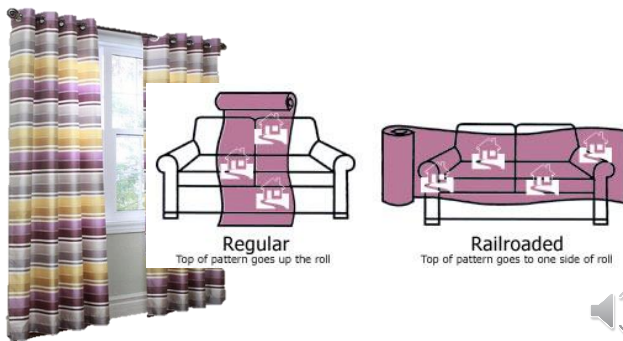
- Railroaded fabric means the pattern is specifically made for upholstery:



Railroaded is when a pattern is printed or woven in an “up the roll” direction to eliminate seams in large panels.

## Interesting...

- Be aware when using for window treatments



Using a striped railroaded fabric for drapery panels can look stunning.

## Keep in Mind...

- There are no rules when it comes to mixing patterns



Stripes, florals, plaid, and motif. It doesn't matter how you mix the patterns as long as it looks balanced in the end.



## Keep in Mind...

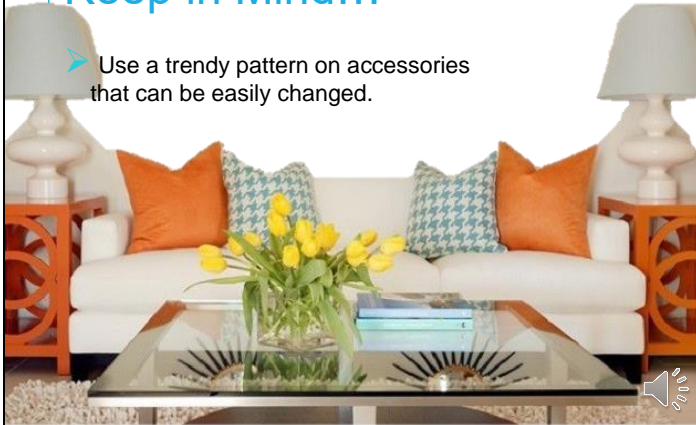
- Vary your pattern size to create a balanced room



Wide stripes paired with medium scaled carpet.

## Keep in Mind...

- Use a trendy pattern on accessories that can be easily changed.



## Fiber Content



Cotton, wool, linen, and extruded synthetic fibers.

Each has its own set of characteristics.

- Natural fibers can shrink or fade, while synthetic fibers tend to have a plastic feel.
- Silk will rot in direct sunlight
- Cotton can fade and shrink
- Linen will always look wrinkled and feel rough
- Some synthetics are extremely flammable



## Performance Fabric



Performance fabrics like Sunbrella are made with synthetic fibers like olefin and polyester.

They are usually fade and stain resistant, and extremely durable.

They allow you to clean with ease, even bleach.



## Also Must Know...

- You can open your own designer accounts with fabric companies, but you'll have to buy your sample books.
- Cut fabric can usually not be returned so get a deposit before you order.
- C.O.M = customers own material. It's possible, but very expensive and usually not necessary.



- Trend
- Kasmir
- B. Berger
- S. Harris
- Carole
- Pindler
- Fabricut
- duralee
- Kravet
- Robert Allen
- Vervain
- Schumacher
- Stroheim
- Scalamandre
- Highland Court
- Ralph Lauren
- Lee Jofa
- Brunswick and Fils
- Beacon Hill



## Also Must Know...

- Colorway
- Dye lot
- Cutting for approval (CFA)
- Memo sample



When you're ordering cut yardage, keep these in mind:

Memo samples are larger, loose, single pieces of a particular fabric to use on your display board or to show a customer.

## Also Must Know...

- Color way



Many fabrics come in multiple colorways. If you like a pattern but not the color, check for other colors.

## Also Must Know...

- Dye lot
- Cutting for approval (CFA)



Ordering large quantities of a single fabric, or splitting up your order of the same fabric can cause some problems.

Make sure to check your dye lots by asking for a CFA, or cutting for approval from the manufacturer.

They cut a small piece off of the actual bolt of fabric you're buying, and put the bolt on hold for a specific length of time. When you approve the samples, you call them and take it off hold.



- Mix and match to create one of a kind pieces
- Add trims, tassels, and patch work for interest
- You have the most creative freedom with textiles







- ✓ Visit your local designer fabric store and see which vendors are available
- ✓ Lock in your resources: Where will you shop, who will supply the sample books, can you check out samples, what is your discount, who will order the cuttings?
- ✓ Create your favorite go-to vendor list and know what to expect from them.

## Homework for Session #9

