



Carpet/Flooring

1. Bamboo – A bamboo floor is a type of flooring manufactured from the bamboo plant. Most of today's bamboo flooring products originate in China and other portions of Asia. Moso bamboo is the species most commonly used for flooring.
2. Concrete – It's not just for sidewalks; concrete is a stylish choice for indoor aggregates—and given a textured surface or buffed until glassy. Concrete floors are extremely durable and easy to clean, and they resist water when properly sealed.
3. Cork – Cork has excellent thermal and acoustical qualities. It's beautiful, lightweight, warm to the touch, hypoallergenic, fire and insect-resistant, stable, and renewable every 8-10 years.
4. Cut/Loop – This carpet carves definition with cut and loop pile. This carpet accent colors spice up floor surfaces in both formal and contemporary settings. Multicolor effect hides soil and stains making it look great between vacuuming.
5. Hard Wood – This flooring is any product manufactured from timber that is designed for use as flooring, either structural or aesthetic. Wood is a common choice as a flooring material and can come in various styles, colors, cuts, and species.
6. Laminate Flooring – Laminate, also called floating wood tile in the United States, is a multi-layer synthetic flooring product fused together with a lamination process. Laminate flooring simulates wood (or sometimes stone) with a photographic applique layer under a clear protective layer.
7. Large Format Tile – Large-format tiles are growing in popularity and this can be attributed to the many advantages of using large format tiles rather than a more common-sized tile. Among the advantages of using large format tiles, the most common is the aesthetically pleasing and open look that they can give to any residential or commercial applications as well as the easier maintenance resulting from fewer grout joints. Using large format tiles can also add a dramatic effect to a wall or floor with the many variations of patterns that can be created. Large format tiles are wall or floor tiles that exceed the average 12"x12" sized tile. These tiles are available in square or rectangular shapes and can be as large as 40"x120".
8. Loop-Pile (Berber) – This carpet has a wool like look and rugged loop surface. The loop pile carpet wears well and is suited for casual rooms with lots of traffic and activity. Tight loop texture helps hide footprints and vacuum marks. Subtle patterns fit a variety of room styles.
9. Luxury Vinyl – This flooring differs from standard vinyl flooring in its ability to closely mimic the look of natural materials, such as wood or stone. It accomplishes this by a surface layer that has a very realistic photo-created image, combined with textures that resemble that of the real materials.
10. Reclaimed Wood – This wood is making waves in the flooring industry. Lumber that has been previously used for other building projects is considered reclaimed. For instance, you often see reclaimed wood taken from the sides of century old barns or the floors from 150-year-old homes.
11. Textured Cut Pile – This is the most decoratively versatile cut-pile, its textured surface helps hide footprints and vacuum marks. Textured pile is considered a great whole house carpet.

Curtain and Window Treatment

1. Bamboo Shades – Relax the look of any room with the calm and comforting Driftwood Flatweave Bamboo Roman Shade. Environmentally friendly semi-private textured natural shades (also called bamboo blinds, bamboo shades, or woven woods) stylishly filter light and protect your furniture from fading.
2. Banner Valance – A series of fabric triangles attached to a mounting board or threaded on a rod.

3. Café Curtains – Short curtains hung on a rod.
4. Casing – A fabric pocket to encase a curtain rod or elastic for gathering. Usually made by folding fabric over twice and stitching basically, a hem with open ends.
5. Cornice – An ornamental band for covering a curtain rod. It is made of a rigid panel covered with fabric.
6. Curtain Drop – The length of a curtain window treatment from the hanging system to the bottom edge.
7. Drapery Hooks – When you need to quickly hang hemmed drapes or curtains, drapery hooks are an effective and easy-to-use option. The basic style of this curtain hardware staple is a single wire folded against itself – one end has a sharp prong and the other end is bent into a curved hook.
8. Finials – Smaller finials in materials such as metal or wood are used as a decorative ornament on the tops or ends of poles or rods such as tent-poles or curtain rods or any object such as a piece of furniture. These are frequently seen on top of bed posts or clocks.
9. Goblet Pleats – A pleat that is pushed out and filled with curtain lining instead of folded inward.
10. Header – The extra fabric above the curtain rod pocket.
11. Leading Edge – Where the curtain panels overlap in the center of a way traverse rod.
12. Pinch Pleats – A style of pleat, usually triple folded, used at the header of curtain window treatments.
13. Piping – A decorative edge made from bias-cut fabric strips that cover a cord.
14. Pleater Hooks – These traverse pleater 4 end hooks are designed to use with multi-pocket pleater tapped drapes and curtains. To form pleats, fold tape and fabric accordion style. Slide fingers of hook into every other pocket.
15. Roller Shades – Shades made of lightweight vinyl embossed with a subtle texture. A great addition to media rooms and bedrooms. These shades shield interiors from the light while ensuring your privacy.
16. Roman Shade – A window shade made from fabric that hangs flat when down but folds like an accordion when raised.
17. Sconce – A wall mounted fixture that is great for draping fabric through.
18. Shutters – Each of a pair of hinged panels, often louvered, fixed inside or outside a window that can be closed for security or privacy or to keep out light.
19. Spring Tension Rod – An adjustable rod that fits inside the window frame. The internal spring makes it possible to adjust the rod.
20. Valance – A top window treatment that can stand-alone or be mounted over curtains.
21. Vinyl Blinds – These blinds are easy to clean and come in a large assortment of colors. Moisture resistant vinyl blinds are a good option for rooms that experience high humidity and moisture, such as bathrooms.

Decorative Woods

1. Base Board – A narrow border that runs along the base of a wall where it meets the floor.
2. Chair Rail – Chair rails have a decorative and practical function. Applies to a wall anywhere from 24 to 48 inches from the floor. They are a beautiful accent to the room, running horizontally, while also protecting the wall from scuffs and dents from the backs of chairs.
3. Cove Molding – Used where walls and ceiling meet. They have a concave profile and are often used as inside corner guards or to hide joints. Cove molding is very similar to crown molding. The difference is in the profile. Cove molding bends inward (concave) and crown molding bends outwards.

4. Crown Molding – A decorative strip of material with various cross sections used to cover transitions between surfaces or for decoration. It is traditionally made from solid milled wood or plaster but may be made from plastic or reformed wood. Crown molding is very similar to cove molding. The difference is in the profile. Crown molding bends outwards and cove molding bends inward (concave).
5. Door Casing – This is the frame work around doors. This type of trim is most often found on residential doors.
6. Door/Window Jamb – The molding around the window or door. Any type of vertical support around an opening.
7. Fascia Board – A finish member around the face of eaves and roof projections. Horizontal boards attached to rafter/truss ends at the eaves and along gables. Roof drain gutters are attached to the fascia.
8. Quarter Round – A flooring joint between the flooring and the baseboard, quarter round is not a requirement for flooring, but in the United States, it is preferred due to its aesthetic appeal. It covers the uneven edge as flooring meets the baseboard. A variation is a base shoe, a quarter of an ellipse.
9. Wainscoting – Wooden paneling that lines the lower part of the walls of a room.

Faux Finishes/Techniques

1. Brushed Pearl – This imparts a dimensional iridescent finish to walls. This unique decorative finish is subtle, incorporating gentle tones for a muted effect.
2. Chalk Paint – A type of paint that can be used on furniture and other items to create a chalky appearance. It's used for creating an aged appearance and can be distressed easily. It began as a trademarked brand of paint by Annie Sloan.
3. Marbleizing – Also called faux marbling, is the preparation and finishing of a surface to imitate the appearance of polished marble. It is typically used in buildings where the cost or weight of genuine marble would be prohibitive. Faux marbling is a special case of faux painting used to create the distinctive and varied patterns of marble.
4. Sponging – This technique adds a subtle texture and rich depth to your walls using a basic technique. By adding multiple layers of color in a random pattern, you build intricate dimension that lends visual interest to your home.
5. Strié – A negative glaze technique. The glaze is generally rolled over the entire surface, and then removed with a tool such as a brush. The word strié can be used to describe this process of painting, or to describe the actual finish created.
6. Wallpaper – A kind of material used to cover and decorate the interior walls of homes, offices, cafes, government buildings, museums, post offices, and other buildings. It is one aspect of interior decoration. It is usually sold in rolls and is put onto a wall using wallpaper paste.

Material

1. Brocade – A rich fabric with an embossed design, usually gold or silver.
2. Burlap – It is a loosely constructed, heavy, plain weave fabric made from jute fiber. It is used as a backing for carpet and may even appear as a drapery fabric.
3. Chenille – A very soft fabric made with fluffy cotton yarns.
4. Chintz – A floral printed cotton fabric
5. Damask – A woven fabric made from wool, silk, or cotton. The special weave gives the fabric a raised appearance.
6. Denim – A fabric in which the warp threads are usually dyed blue or black and the weft is white, so the top surface of the fabric is mainly blue or black, and the underside remains whitish.
7. Gingham – Plain weave cotton cloth with a checked pattern.
8. Interlining – A soft fabric placed between the fabric and the lining that provides insulation.
9. Lining – A fabric layer placed on the back of curtains to protect them from light and dust.

10. Silk – A very strong, yet soft fabric, made from threads produced by silkworms.
11. Tapestry – Machine woven fabric that looks hand woven.

Tools

1. Hammer – A hand tool that has a handle with a perpendicularly attached head of metal or other heavy rigid material and is used for striking or pounding.
2. Flathead Screwdriver – A screwdriver that has a flat blade and corresponds to slotted screws.
3. Level – An instrument for ascertaining whether a surface is horizontal, vertical, or at a 45° angle, consisting essentially of an encased, liquid-filled tube containing an air bubble that moves to a center window when the instrument is set on an even plane.
4. Needle-Nose Pliers – The long, tapering forged head that gives needle-nose pliers their name is particularly useful in electrical work where spaces can get tight. May come with a wire-cutting blade near the hinge.
5. Phillips Screwdriver – A screwdriver with four intersecting perpendicular points that corresponds to Phillips screws.
6. Putty Knife – A tool having a flat flexible blade, used for scraping dry glues and paints and for spreading putty, paste, and spackle.
7. Safety Glasses – Used to protect eyes when using an electric sander, etc.
8. Slip Joint Pliers – Slip joint pliers can grasp, bend, and turn wire or fasteners. Slip joint pliers are distinctive in their adjustable design. These pliers have pivot points which can be moved into two different positions. This lets the pliers handle different sizes of fasteners without losing leverage.
9. Tongue and Groove Pliers – They are commonly used for turning and holding nuts and bolts, gripping irregularly shaped objects, and clamping materials. They have serrated jaws generally set 45 to 60 degrees from the handles. The lower jaw can be moved to a number of positions by sliding along a tracking section under the upper jaw.
10. Tape Measure – A tape of cloth, paper, or steel marked off in a linear scale, of inches or centimeters, for taking measurements.
11. Wire Cutter – A tool used for cutting wire.
12. Wrench – Open-end wrench or open-ended spanner: a one-piece wrench with a U-shaped opening that grips two opposite faces of the bolt or nut. This wrench is often double-ended, with a different-sized opening at each end.
13. Utility Knife – A knife with a small sharp blade, often retractable, designed to cut wood, cardboard, and other materials.

Painting

1. Drop Cloth – Used to protect furniture, fixtures, and floors when painting.
2. Pad Applicator – Small pad with a handle on the back that is used to apply paint.
3. Paint Brush, Natural Bristle – Natural bristle brushes are made from animal hair. Natural bristle brushes may only be used with oil-based paints.
4. Paint Brush, Synthetic Bristle – They are nylon or nylon/polyester. Used for latex paint, but they can work with oil products as well. It is advisable to dedicate a synthetic bristle brush to either oil or water based paint use or not switch between paint types with the same brush.
5. Paint Pail Hook – Hook that holds the paint can on the ladder.
6. Roller – A device used for applying paint consisting of a cylinder attached to a handle and a pad which fits over the cylinder.

7. Roller Tray – A container that holds paint when using a paint roller.
8. Paint Shield/Guide – Also known as a trim guard. Used primarily in corners where wall meets ceiling or where two walls meet that are not painted the same color.
9. Sandpaper – Paper with sand or another abrasive stuck to it, used for smoothing or polishing woodwork or other surfaces.

Windows

1. Awning Window – This versatile style is hinged at the top to open out from the bottom in an upward swing.
2. Casement Window – A hinged window operated by a crank mechanism that can open in or out.
3. Double Hung Window – The most common type of window, consisting of an upper and lower sash.
4. Palladian Window – A series of windows with an arch on top.
5. Picture Window – A large window with fixed panes.
6. Slider Window – Horizontal slider windows open with the sash sliding left or right. Some people find sliding windows easier and faster to open than crank-style windows. Since they open and close without protruding. Horizontal sliders are an excellent choice for rooms facing walkways, porches, or patios.
7. Transom Window – In architecture, a transom is a transverse horizontal structural beam or bar, or a crosspiece separating a door from a window above it. This contrasts with a mullion, a vertical structural member. Transom or transom window is also the customary U.S. word used for a transom light, the window over this crosspiece.