



Carpet/Flooring/Counters

1. **Bamboo** – This type of flooring is manufactured from the bamboo plant. The strands of grass are sliced and shredded, then pressed back together with heat and glue to form flooring boards. Moso is the species most commonly used for flooring.
2. **Butcher Block** – Wooden countertops that come in a variety of colors and styles and made of maple, cherry, walnut or oak.
3. **Concrete** – A heavy rough building material made from a mixture of broken stone or gravel, sand, cement and water. It can be finished in various ways – with colors, stains, and aggregates – and given a textured surface or buffed until glassy. These floors are extremely durable and easy to clean, and they resist water when properly sealed.
4. **Cork** – Buoyant, light brown material obtained from the outer layer of the bark of the cork oak. It has excellent thermal and acoustic qualities. It is lightweight, warm to the touch, hypoallergenic, and fire and insect resistant.
5. **Cut/Loop** – This carpet defines definition with cut and loop pile. The fibers are bent into little loops then some yarn tips are cut so there aren't any loops in specific sections. Multicolor effect hides soil and stains making it look great between vacuuming.
6. **Granite** – This is a common type of felsic intrusive igneous rock that is formed when exposed to a high heat. Its structure is crystalline, and tiles are very dense and strong. It can be predominantly white, pink or gray in color, depending on the mineralogy.
7. **Hardwood** – This flooring is any product manufactured from timber that is designed for use as flooring, either structural or aesthetic. It is a common choice as a flooring material and can come in various styles, colors and cuts.
8. **Laminate** – This is a multi-layer synthetic flooring product that is fused together using a bonding agent. It simulates wood or stone with a photographic applique layer under a clear protective layer. It is also called floating wood tile in the United States.
9. **Loop Pile (Berber)** – This carpet has a wool like look and rugged loop surface. It 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.
10. **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.
11. **Porcelain** – A ceramic material made by heating materials, generally including kaolin, in a kiln to temperatures between 1200° and 1400°C (2200° and 2600°F). The toughness, strength and translucence arise mainly from vitrification and the formation of the mineral mullite within the body at these high temperatures. It can be divided into three main categories: hard-paste, soft-paste and bone china. A ceramic tile can be made from a dense feldspar enriched clay and fired at a higher kiln temperature to create a denser more durable tile. It is exceptionally impermeable to water.

12. **Quartz Countertops** – These countertops are man-made by combining 90 percent ground quartz with 8-10 percent resins, polymers and pigments. They are non-porous.
13. **Reclaimed Wood** – Lumber that has been previously used for other building projects. For instance, it is often taken from the sides of century-old barns or the floors from 150-year-old homes.
14. **Textured Cut Pile** – Fibers with uneven lengths that create a fuller uneven surface. It is exposed to a steam treatment that curls the individual strands, so they stay kinked and curled. Its surface helps hide footprints and vacuum marks.

Curtain & Window Treatments

1. **Bamboo Shades** – Environmentally-friendly, semi-private textured shades made from natural fibers. They filter light, protect furniture from fading and naturally repel a small amount of water.
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 hold 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 Grommet** – Metal open rings punched into the fabric at the top of the curtain panel to allow them to slide along the rod easily.
7. **Drapery Hooks** – The basic style of this easy-to-use curtain hardware is a single wire folded against itself – one end has a sharp prong, and the other end is bent into a curve.
8. **Farmhouse Shutters** – Hinged panels found outside of the window that can be closed for privacy or to keep out light. They can be used on both interior and exterior windows. They have a rustic look and can be made from a variety of materials.
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. **Pinch Pleats** – A style of pleat, usually triple folded, used at the header of curtain window treatments.
12. **Piping** – A decorative edge made from bias-cut fabric strips that cover a cord.
13. **Plantation Shutters** – Window coverings made of slats or louvers that can be tilted to control light and privacy. They are installed inside a window frame and can be opened and closed like doors.
14. **Pleater Hooks** – Curtain hardware that includes four prongs to form a triple pleat plus a back hook to hang the curtain panel.
15. **Roman Shade** – A window shade made from fabric that hangs flat when down but folds like an accordion when raised.
16. **Spring Tension Rod** – Adjustable hardware that fits inside the window frame. The internal spring makes it possible to change the length.
17. **Valance** – A top window treatment that can stand alone or be mounted over curtains.
18. **Wood Blinds** – A window treatment made up of several long horizontal or vertical slats of wood. They can be raised or lowered using a cord or they can be motorized.

Decorative Woods

1. **Base Board** – A narrow border that runs along the base of a wall where it meets the floor.
2. **Chair Rail** – A board applied to a wall anywhere from 24 to 48 inches from the floor. It runs horizontally and protects the wall from scuffs and dents.
3. **Cove Molding** – A decorative strip where walls and ceilings meet. It bends inward and is often used as inside corner guards or to hide joints.
4. **Crown Molding** – A decorative strip where walls and ceilings meet. It bends outward and is used to cover transitions between surfaces or for decoration.
5. **Door Casing** – The decorative trim around the edge of doors. It 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 board mounted at the point where the roof meets the outer wall of a house (horizontal boards attached to rafter/truss ends at the eaves and along gables). Roof drain gutters are attached to it.
8. **Quarter Round** – Typically used as a joint between the flooring and the baseboard. It is not a requirement for flooring but adds aesthetic appeal. It covers the uneven edge where 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.

Paint Finishes/Wall Finishes/Lighting

1. **Artistic Lighting Design** – A way to use light to create a desired atmosphere, mood or effect in a space. It is usually unique and functions as an art installation. It can be used in art studios, museums, airports, malls and other spaces.
2. **Chandelier** – An ornamental lighting device, typically with spreading branched supports for multiple lights, designed to be hung from the ceiling.
3. **Gloss Paint** – This finish has a highly reflective, glossy appearance. It is easier to clean than lower gloss paints.
4. **Matte Paint** – This non-reflective, low sheen finish is easy to apply and hides surface imperfections. It can be difficult to clean so it is best for low traffic areas.
5. **Recessed Lighting** – A type of light fixture that is installed directly into a ceiling or wall, sitting flush with the surface, so only the visible trim and light source are apparent, creating a sleek and unobtrusive look; it's often referred to as "can lights" or "downlights" due to its design where the housing and wiring are hidden within the ceiling cavity.
6. **Satin Paint** – This finish has medium reflectivity and a medium sheen. It holds up well to scrubbing and regular cleaning and is often used for cabinetry and trim.
7. **Sconce Lighting** – A type of wall-mounted light fixture that can be used for both decoration and illumination. Sconces can be used in many spaces, including hallways, bathrooms, bedrooms and living rooms.
8. **Track Lighting** – A type of ceiling light system where individual light fixtures are attached to a track or rail, allowing you to position them anywhere along the track and point them in different directions to customize the lighting in a space; allowing for the flexibility to highlight specific areas or features within a room with focused light.

Material

1. **Brocade** – A rich fabric woven with a raised pattern with gold or silver thread.
2. **Burlap** – 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. **Canvas** – A strong coarse unbleached fabric made from hemp, flax, cotton or a similar yarn, used to make items such as sails and tents and as a surface for oil painting.
4. **Chenille** – A very soft fabric made with fluffy cotton yarns.
5. **Chintz** – A printed multicolored cotton fabric with a glazed finish used for curtains and upholstery.
6. **Damask** – A woven fabric made from wool, silk or cotton. The special weave gives the fabric a raised appearance that is typically used for table linens and upholstery.
7. **Denim** – A sturdy cotton twill 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.
8. **Gingham** – Lightweight plain-woven fabric typically checked in white and a bold color.
9. **Interlining** – A soft fabric placed between the fabric and the lining that provides insulation.
10. **Lining** – A fabric layer placed on the back of curtains to protect them from light and dust.
11. **Silk** – A very strong, yet soft fabric made from threads produced by silkworms.
12. **Tapestry** – A thick textile fabric with pictures or designs formed by weaving colored threads. Machine woven fabric that looks like it is hand woven.
13. **Vinyl** – Fabric made of ethylene derived from natural gas and chlorine that is a versatile material. Types include clear used for raincoats and flannel-backed used for outdoor tablecloths. It is available in many colors and thicknesses.

Tools

1. **Flathead Screwdriver** – A hand tool that has a handle and a shaft with a flat tip that corresponds to slotted screws.
2. **Glue Gun** – A handheld device that melts glue sticks and applies them to objects. It is a common tool for DIY projects, crafts and repairs.
3. **Hammer** – A hand tool that has a handle with a perpendicularly attached head of metal or other heavy rigid material that is used for striking or pounding.
4. **Level** – An instrument for determining whether a surface is horizontal, vertical or at a 45° angle, consisting of an air bubble that moves to a center window when the instrument is set on an even plane.
5. **Needle-Nose Pliers** – A hand tool used to hold objects firmly when bending and compressing a wide range of materials that has a long, tapering forged head used in tight spaces. It may come with a wire-cutting blade near the hinge.
6. **Phillips Screwdriver** – A hand tool that has a handle and a shaft with four intersecting perpendicular points that corresponds to a screw that has slots that resemble a cross.
7. **Safety Glasses** – Used to protect eyes from particles, water or chemicals.
8. **Slip Joint Pliers** – A hand tool used to grasp, bend and turn wire or fasteners that has an adjustable design with pivot points which can be moved into two different positions.

9. **Socket Set** – A kit of various sized, interchangeable sockets, typically accompanied by a ratchet handle and other accessories, designed to tighten and loosen nuts and bolts of different sizes, making it a versatile tool for a wide range of repair tasks, particularly in tight spaces.
10. **Staple Gun** – A handheld device to drive heavy metal staples into wood, plastic or masonry.
11. **Tape Measure** – A tape of cloth, paper or steel marked off in a linear scale, of inches or centimeters, for taking measurements.
12. **Tongue & Groove Pliers** – A hand tool used for turning and holding nuts and bolts, gripping irregularly shaped objects, and clamping materials that has serrated jaws. The lower jaw can be moved to several positions.
13. **Upholstery Tacks** – These items attach padding or material to furniture and add decorative accents.
14. **Wire Cutter** – A hand tool used for cutting wire.
15. **Wrench** – A hand tool used for gripping and turning nuts, bolts, pipes, etc. that can be open or closed ended. It is often double ended with a different sized opening at each end.

Painting

1. **Natural Bristle Paint Brush** – A brush for applying paint made from animal hair that is used for oil paint.
2. **Pad Applicator** – A flat rectangular piece of foam that has an easy to hold handle used to apply paint.
3. **Paint Shield/Guide** – A plastic or metal device used in corners or where walls meet the ceiling to keep paint where it should be and gives you a sharper and cleaner edge.
4. **Roller** – A device used for applying paint consisting of a cylinder attached to a handle and a pad which fits over the cylinder.
5. **Roller Tray** – A container that holds paint when using a paint roller.
6. **Synthetic Bristle Paint Brush** – A brush for applying paint made from nylon or nylon/polyester that is used for latex paint.

Doors/Windows/Building Materials

1. **Awning Window** – This versatile window is hinged at the top to open out from the bottom in an upward swing.
2. **Bifold Doors** – A door made up of multiple panels that are hinged together, allowing them to fold back on themselves and stack neatly against a wall when opened. They are often used to create large openings by sliding the panels to one side. These doors are commonly seen in closets or to connect indoor and outdoor spaces.
3. **Brick** – Rectangular building blocks used to construct walls, pavements and other structures. They are typically made of clay, concrete, sand or lime, and are held together with mortar.
4. **Double Hung Window** – Window that has two sashes that move up and down.
5. **Dutch Door** – A door that's split in half horizontally, allowing the top half to open while the bottom half remains closed. They're also known as half doors, double-hung doors or stable doors.
6. **French Doors** – A door which has glass panes extending for most of its length. They are usually fitted as a pair instead of a single door and are sometimes referred to as French windows.
7. **Garden Window** – This window acts like a mini-greenhouse as well as a window with a three-dimensional glass structure and extended shelf for plants to sit on.

8. **Gliding Door** – A door that moves horizontally without swinging open, helping to enlarge your room and save space. It is also known as a sliding door.
9. **Palladian Window** – A three-part window composed of a large arched central section flanked by two narrow, shorter sections having square tops.
10. **Pass Through Window** – A type of window that slides or folds open and closed, or cranks open and closed, to allow for easy access from the inside to the outside of the space.
11. **Rock** – A building material which is exceptionally durable, resistant to weather and fire, has low maintenance needs, has an aesthetic appeal with a variety of colors and textures, and the ability to withstand heavy loads. These attributes make it a long-lasting and reliable choice for construction projects, especially when considering its lifespan compared to other materials.
12. **Screen Door** – A door with a wire mesh covering that allows air and light to pass through while keeping out insects and other small objects. Screen doors are often installed on the outside of a regular door.
13. **Siding** – A material that covers the exterior of a house to protect it from the elements and enhance its appearance. It's usually made of boards or sheets but can also be made from other materials like stone, fiber, cement or metal.
14. **Slider Window** – A double hung window placed on its side. They can open from either the left or right side.
15. **Solar Panels** – These collect renewable energy in the form of sunlight and converts it into electricity.
16. **Storm Door** – A type of door that is installed in front of an exterior access door to protect it from bad weather and allow ventilation. Storm doors generally have interchangeable glass panels and window screen panels to provide visibility and prevent flying insects from entering the home.
17. **Stucco** – A cement-based building material that's applied to walls and ceilings as a decorative coating or finish. It's made from a mixture of sand, cement, lime and water, and it's known for being durable and versatile.
18. **Transom Window** – A window set above the transom of a door or larger window. It can be utilized for additional light or airflow. If it opens, it is often an awning or slider style window.

Defintions sourced from: <https://texas4-h.tamu.edu/events/fcs/>

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