

The Aesthetics of Fabrics in the Success of the Content of the Interior Space

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Abstract:

Design is the process of formation and innovation, i.e. collecting elements from the environment and putting them in a specific composition to give something that has a function or meaning, and some differentiate between composition and design. They are preliminary requirements to evoke feelings of enjoyment of beauty. Fabrics are one of those elements that are included in the composition of the design, as they contributed to the formation of the utilitarian and aesthetic features of art by building its growing texture and adapting to each interior design, which gives it the ability to constantly renew to formulate interior spaces with aesthetic expressions characterized by accuracy and fit with age, Which forms the aesthetics of composition in the interior design process by dealing with the interior spaces to create the appropriate atmosphere and achieve psychological comfort through the distribution and employment of the basic interior design elements: (ceilings - floors - walls - furniture and the aesthetics of its fabrics), architectural elements: (drawers - architectural openings) The elements are affected by: (light - color - ventilation - sound), complementary elements: (accessories of all kinds: vases clocks - fountains - green elements). Hence the problem, which is summarized in the following question: Does the aesthetics of fabrics play a role in the success of the content of the interior space? While the importance of the research lies in the study of the aesthetics of the fabrics, as it reflects the aesthetic and functional values in the interior space, and this process serves the interior designers in making the design successful. In addition to studying the requirements for building interior space based mainly on the use of basic interior design elements and architectural and complementary elements. While the research aims to reveal the aesthetics of the fabrics and their role in the success of the content of the interior space. The research study also included the axes of the theoretical framework in which the basic and architectural elements of interior design were reviewed. As well as the research procedures represented by the research methodology based on the descriptive analytical approach.

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Finally, the research study ensures that the most important results and conclusions are drawn.

Results :

1. The study of the interior designer emphasized the focus on the basic and architectural elements within the design of interior spaces by relying on various design patterns, including furniture and the uses of fabrics, to build interior spaces with aesthetic expressions characterized by accuracy and fit with the times to create various design innovations through creating the appropriate atmosphere and achieving comfort Psychology that expresses the principles of maintaining life on an ongoing basis.

2. The ability of the interior designer to determine the uses of fabrics within the interior space was achieved through the designer in order to create things that were achieved for aesthetic and utilitarian purposes at the level of interior design, which helped the designer in the success of his design work.

Conclusions:

1. The researcher provided readings through the history of interior design and architecture, and studied the various cases that practiced interior design, and shed light on the true meaning of architecture and the relationship between the exterior and interior and the elements and principles of design. With the study of space, theory and interior elements, which led to the formation of a clear vision of the state of interior design with a special focus on the methods and tools necessary to improve and develop practice.

2. The study of the interior designer is formed to rely on the design elements within the interior design through plastic innovation or the formation of beautiful and interesting things in order to make the content of the interior spaces successful based on the aesthetics of the various design elements.

Keyword: Design aesthetics, interior design, interior spaces.

Note: The research is based on a master's thesis or a doctoral thesis.

Introduction

Since God created man, He is in constant search of what makes him live in comfort and moderation, as he tried to exploit all the elements that surround him, so he took clothing and housing from them..., and we find that he searched for comfort and beauty in everything that surrounded him to use his pleasure and comfort for him. The ancient man practiced painting and sculpture in his first cave, where the art of interior decoration began from the beginnings of human civilization until he built its walls of stone or mud. In the thought of Arab society and Palestinian culture, housing is considered the

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main pillar that helps in the formation of the family and the safety of its growth because it positively affects the safety and stability of the community, as the house has a cultural and psychological impact on the family, and it was not just a need for shelter, but the dwelling in their view combines the elements of beauty and comfort. The simplicity and the need, to achieve the visual pleasure, psychological comfort and functional fulfillment provided by the residential building. [1]

Here, the role of the architect is essential, in agreement with the interior designer, in securing those elements or principles that will provide the inhabitant with all his utilitarian and symbolic needs, which include the requirements of the identity of the individual and society, and include beliefs, habits, and legal and aesthetic relations, so that they provide perceptual and visual pleasure, knowing that the interior design and the external appearance For the building they share in achieving the benefit and the required aesthetic considerations, and for the architectural composition that contains in it diverse and complex values that provide people with protection, pleasure and psychological relaxation. Interior design is the one who is interested in studying space and space and developing solutions and perceptions that can make the best use of this space in order to perform its function fully and objectively. The house and its desires, inclinations and culture, and these elements are considered among the most important main controls in interior design and decoration, taking into account that the interior designer is aware and understanding of all the architectural components in all their details, especially the interior ones, especially the different materials and materials used in them. [2]

Architectural Space

It is the structural space prepared for a specific human activity, it forms life and existence, and is organized from the relationship of some architectural elements such as walls, ceiling and floor, and by coordinating these elements with the study of colors and proportions, light and shade, and some beautiful additions and elegant decorations sometimes, a composition that is related to its functional form And the aesthetic with the requirements of the human being used to it, and in the end this space will express the identity of its user. Architectural space is in fact a space with three important dimensions. The content constitutes the other dimension (or the fourth dimension), and these dimensions are: [3]

1. areal dimension: which means the standard dimensions of space.

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2. Architectural dimension: which means the aesthetic perception of space and its assortment.
 3. Social dimension: It is the social and psychological fit for the user's space to practice an event or activities The user may be an individual, a group, or a group.

The architect must evaluate this space in accordance with the general contents of the building, taking the behavioral dimension of the user to be complementary to the three geometric dimensions that embody the building's shape and appearance. [4]

Fabrics

Fabrics are known as threads that are processed to form what is called fibers, and there are many sources of these fibers, they may be synthetic or they may be from a natural source. Therefore, the different types, shapes and colors of fabrics that play an essential role in our lives. Fabrics are involved in many of our daily uses. Manufacture of clothing in its various forms such as shirts, skirts, dresses, towels, etc., in addition to the manufacture of decoration and furniture such as sofas, bedspreads, carpets, etc., and in this article we will learn about the types of fabrics and their names. Fabrics are classified according to the nature of the materials used in the manufacture of their fibers. Natural fabrics are made from animal or plant sources, including the fibers found in animal skin and silkworm cocoons, as well as the seeds, leaves, and stems of plants. [18] There are many types of natural fabrics that we use in our lives, including the following: [19]

1) Cotton:

It is one of the softest and most gentle fabrics on body skin. Cotton is also characterized by its adaptation to all seasons, as it is suitable for any weather. In summer, cotton is characterized by its high efficiency in absorbing sweat and keeping the body cool. In winter, cotton feels warm.

2) Silk:

This fabric is one of the most luxurious and luxurious types of fabrics. It has a very smooth texture as well as luster. It is characterized by giving a sense of comfort when wearing it and is suitable for all seasons of the year as it keeps the body cool in the summer and warm in the winter.

3) Linen:

Linen is the king of natural fabrics, and it is widely used in making clothes, furniture, curtains, bedspreads, etc. It is one of the best choices for people with sensitive skin; Because it has anti-allergic properties, in addition, it does not cause any problems such as irritation and others.

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4) Wool:

It is a lightweight, soft, strong and long-lasting fabric that is wrinkle-resistant, absorbs moisture and perspiration, as well as warms in cold weather, and is widely used in rugs, blankets, and blankets. knitwear.

5) Skin:

Ultra-luxurious fabric, soft and flexible, pleasant to the touch, comfortable, and suitable for all cold and warm rituals.

6) Hemp:

It is a soft and durable fabric with a beautiful sheen, long lasting, heat insulating, moisture wicking, warm feel, withstands harsh conditions, suitable for all temperatures in all seasons, in addition to its resistance to UV rays, the uses of hemp vary in many products such as Shoes, furniture, clothing, accessories, curtains, towels, etc.

7) Jute:

It is a strong and long-lasting fabric, widely spread in India and Bangladesh, and its many uses are in packaging, clothing, furniture, accessories, rugs, ropes, threads and linoleum.

Interior design concept

Interior design or interior architecture is the sum of the planning and design of interior spaces, which aims to harness the physical, spiritual and social needs of people, which in turn ensure the safety of the building. The interior design consists of technical and planning aspects. It is also concerned with the aesthetic and technical aspects as well. It also plans the interior design of buildings by specialized engineers and interior designers, as well as the possibility for amateurs to design the aesthetic and technical aspects of the place because they are elements that do not pose a danger to the life of the user.[5]

Interior design history

In the Middle Ages the intricate interiors of the medieval church and aristocracy were created who preserved wealth. There were no famous designers during this period, and there were no distinctive pieces, instead; Work is classified according to the type of trade practiced by members of a group associated with a similar task, called a guild. In the Renaissance, the goal was to move forward on the basis of past achievements and knowledge that came from the study of ancient classics, but by moving towards an advanced and advanced future in interior design, where Renaissance designs, whether for residential or religious buildings, tend to move from Relative

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simplicity was further elaborated as wealth increased and knowledge of classical antiquity became more widespread.[5]

Era of modern movement

The modern movement stripped the unnecessary decoration from the inside, and mass production was established as a result of the development of manufacturing means. The designers of the modern movement were inspired by the concepts of rationalization and standardization, which made them prefer to use new building materials and modern building techniques to create a more spacious and functional environment to a higher degree, which led to the change of society for the better by creating A kind of design that's healthier and more fashionable for everyone.[6]

Modernism or modernity is the name given to the new forms that appeared in all arts, whether painting, sculpture, architecture, music and literature, and the “modern movement” was originated by four prominent architects Walter Gropius (1881 - 1969) and Ludwig Mies van der Rohe (1886 - 1969) Le Corbusier (1887-1965) and Frank Lloyd Arrett (1867-1959).

Design of exterior and interior spaces between theory and practice

Vitruvius was very insistent that architectural knowledge is "a mixture of practice and theory", and defines practice as the manual work of processing materials according to plan; And this theory is “the ability to explain, explain and master the principles of proportionality, that is, practice refers to the production of the work of drawing and work, and theory refers to the logical and detailed intellectual content of the design. Architectural theory is derived from practical or functional needs, it is a metaphor that presents an abstract view of somewhere there is A model, thus, a theory expresses a relationship between a model and the thing or context it may represent, in itself; a model is neither true nor false, it may only be a theory.A particular, satisfactory, intended result can be defined as a good construct in the eyes of the designer, user, and viewer, then we can Get more accurate debugging and deep architecture expertise.[12]

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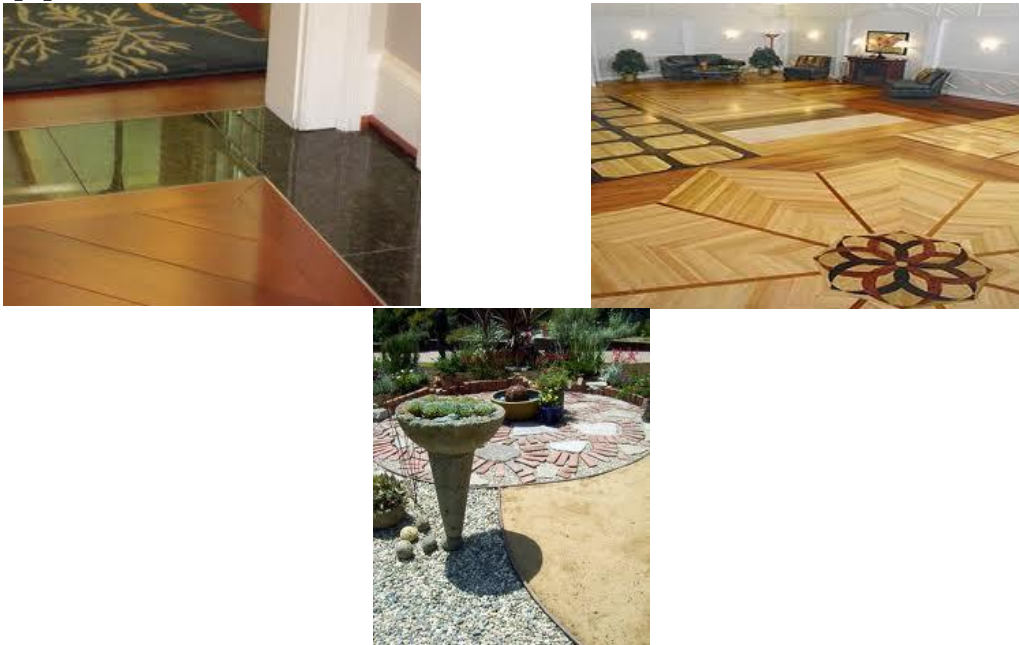
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Interior Design Elements

First: Basic Interior Design Elements

1- Floors and Interior Design

Flooring is one of the basic elements of interior design, where floors differ from surfaces and walls of space, as the floor transmits its tactile properties directly to the user when walking on its surface. Often the designer tends to define the space By altering the surface finish material, the space is defined without any physical boundaries between them. (1), (2), (3), such as defining an area with wood or parquet, for example, within a larger area of rugs. [8]



Figures 1,2,3: Determination of the void by changing the finish material

In other treatments, the designer may use the level difference in the floors to define a specific space, Figures (4), (5), whether it is low or high, such as providing a seat by reducing the height of a section of an entry hall or a waiting hall to ensure that this area has a unique purpose and to allow the spaces behind it to enjoy In front of this low emptiness, with an exterior perspective, and on the same pattern, a certain void within a larger void can be confirmed by raising its floor to confirm the allocation of certain activities. This happens, for example, by raising some corner, side or central spaces from the general level of the total void.[9]

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Figures 4,5: Using the ratio difference to determine the space

The designer can emphasize the points of interest by focusing the overhead lighting suspended or fixed in the ceiling above it, as in the Figures (6), (7).[10]



Figures 6,7: Confirmation of the design by focusing the lighting on the floors

Second: Ceilings and interior design

Ceilings are one of the most fundamental aspects of interior design, serving as the upper limit of the surfaces in interior and enclosed spaces. Structurally, the ceiling can be viewed as a distinct element or as the lower face of the space's top structure. Although it is out of reach and is not used in the same way that floors and walls are, it plays an important visual role in the formation of the interior space and helps to determine its internal dimensions. It also serves as a shelter element in the interior design, affecting both the physical and psychological protection qualities of those who are present below it. The space's unique ceilings can take a variety of shapes, including flat, inclined, or curved in one or two directions, and they can also assume special shapes to reflect the function and benefit below, or to communicate the building's structural style. Figure (8) depicts the time period during which

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it was founded. Aside from changes in the user's desire for interior space and the degree of closure or connection with the external area, the building.[11]



Figure 8: The ceiling may be taken to express the style used in the building

Third: Walls and Interior Design

Because walls are one of the most basic parts of interior design because they are one of the construction elements, they must be built using a model that is consistent with the floor spaces, and with the ceiling structures that support them. The greater the area of the openings in the walls or if they are transparent, the result is a decrease in the sense of the closed space, and it also leads to the visual widening of the space Figure (9).[11]



Figure 9: The effect of transparent walls on the space

The materials used to treat the walls may be a continuation of those used to treat the floors and this may lead to a visible increase in the floor area, and at the same time may lead to a visible decrease in the ceiling height. Steady, sloping walls of neutral colors suggest a formal character, which can be greatly enhanced. Walls with irregular forms, rough textures, or bright colors, on the other hand, are more dynamic when smooth surface attributes are used. Light-colored walls reflect light well and serve as a backdrop for the elements that are put in front of them. The use of warm hues on the walls

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creates the feeling that the space is warm, while the use of cool light colors leads to an increase in the space of the place.[12]

Fourth: Furniture design

Furniture is the main and most important of the basic elements of interior design, and without it, the elements of design are not complete, as it is the mediator between architecture and its users. Where it transfers us in form and scale between the interior space and the human being, as well as being linked to the visual composition of the interior space, and it plays through its shape, lines, measurement, colours, and composition an important role in giving the expressive qualities and properties of the interior design. Furniture is important because it is an element of the interior environment's design, and it plays a significant role in establishing the interdependence between the space and its occupants, which is reflected in the performance, so the organization of the space in distinct and different forms allows for user interaction. Two key aspects are connected to the furniture utilized as a mediator or assistance for a certain performance that a person conducts in his varied matters: - The proportions of the human body in the most appropriate posture to execute the task or fulfil the purpose for which the furniture unit is a means, given that the ease and safety of performance, flexibility in work, and bodily comfort and safety are all taken into consideration. The nature of the work that the piece of furniture does and what it necessitates.[13]

Architectural Interior Design Elements

1- Windows and Interior Design:

Windows are an important source of light and are regarded one of the architectural aspects of interior design. The architectural space is defined by the architectural surfaces of floors, walls, and ceilings, but it is alive with light, and it cannot maintain its position in architecture without natural light and its surprising treatment. The building is a design with light, and it is an industrial that remains consistent, While entering the area, natural light creates a specific ambiance via subtle variations in light at different times of the day and seasons of the year. The visual integrity of the wall surface and the sensation of enclosed space provided by windows are affected by the spacing, forms, and positions of windows. It should be noted that a considerable part of daylighting is dependent on the proper placement of windows in relation to internal components, thus it is vital to understand the lighting properties of classic window forms and layouts. Figure 10.[14]

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Figure 10: Windows and daylighting

2- Doors and interior design:

The transition from the public outside to the private interior is defined by the door opening, which is one of the architectural aspects of interior design. The intended use of the door, such as being a front door and utilizing a new or old building, a restaurant, a hotel, a store, places of entertainment, banks, public or administrative buildings, schools, or churches, determines the design of the door and the materials used to manufacture it. The elements necessary for successful design include: A good sense of color and shape, as well as understanding of the materials used in the door's construction. Since a result, a drawing of the door should always be made in the general perspective of the architectural block with the proper colors and hues, as this is the only way to accurately appraise the final impression. When the doors are closed, they separate this room from nearby spaces, yet when they are opened, they establish visual and spatial linkages between surrounding spaces. [15]

By connecting the entrances to the interior spaces with buildings, their positions impact the movement models from one space to another, and these models must be adequate for the purposes and activities that occur in the interior spaces. Another factor that influences the placement of the doors is the view that can be seen from their opening, as well as the desire to achieve certain goals. the visual privacy of the void (even when the doors are open), the opportunity should not be given to look directly at the void area.[16]

3- Drawers and interior design

As a means of vertical communication, stairwells are one of the architectural aspects in interior design. Stairs are formed by a series of steps that run in a continuous or intermittent pattern across the stair flat, also known as the façade or shell between a set of stairs. Stairs should be built to

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provide for pleasant, quick, and safe passage from one floor to the next, and they can be made of any acceptable material, such as bricks, stone, construction wood, steel, or reinforced cement concrete. The drawers used to be made of heavy stones, but now they are lighter and more precise, with patterns and features that transcend the passage of time. The drawers were formerly constructed of metal or wood, such as beech, oak, teak, cypress, rosewood, walnut, and so on, and it is preferred to choose sturdy and robust wood capable of handling greater weights. Modern materials such as wood, glass, cement, and various types of metals, particularly iron, silver, and gold, can now be found in stairwells, and some of these materials can also be mixed to create a first-class ladder.[28]



Figure 11: Inclusions in the interior design

Conclusion

The researcher provided readings through the history of interior design and architecture, and a study of different cases that practiced interior design, shedding light on the true meaning of architecture and the relationship between the exterior and interior and the elements and principles of design; With the study of space, theory and interior elements; Which led to the formation of a clear vision of the state of interior design with a special focus on the methods and tools needed to improve and develop practice, so that specific results of the research were examined leading to a number of recommendations that aspire to make a difference

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جماليات الاقمشة في انجاح محتوى الفضاء الداخلي

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مستخلص البحث:

التصميم هو عملية التكوين والابتكار، أي جمع العناصر من البيئة ووضعها في تركيبة محددة لإعطاء شيء له وظيفة أو معنى، ويفرق البعض بين التكوين والتصميم، هذا التكوين هو جزء من عملية التصميم لأن التصميم يتضمن الفكر البشري والابتكار والتجارب الشخصية بالنسبة للإنسان، أما بالنسبة لأسسه الفنية فهي متطلبات أولية لإثارة مشاعر التمتع بالجمال فالأقمشة تعد أحد تلك العناصر الداخلة في تركيبه التصميم كونها أسهمت في تكوين سمات الفن النفعية والجمالية من خلال بناء نسيجه المتنامي والمتكيف مع كل تصميم داخلي مما يمنحه القابلية على التجدد باستمرار لصياغة فضاءات داخلية ذات تعابير جمالية متمسمة بالدقة والتلائم مع العصر، والتي تشكل جماليات التكوين في عملية التصميم الداخلي من خلال التعامل مع المساحات الداخلية لتكوين الجو المناسب وتحقيق الراحة النفسية من خلال توزيع وتوظيف عناصر التصميم الداخلي الأساسية: (الأسقف - الأرضيات - الجدران - الأثاث وجمالية اقمشتها)، العناصر المعمارية: (الأدراج - الفتحات المعمارية)، والعناصر تتأثر ب: (الضوء - اللون - التهوية - الصوت)، العناصر التكميلية: (الإكسسوارات بكافة أنواعها: ساعات المزهريات - النافورات - العناصر الخضراء). ومن هنا جاءت المشكلة التي تتلخص في التساؤل الآتي: هل أن لجماليات الأقمشة دور في إنجاح محتوى الفضاء الداخلي؟ بينما تكمن أهمية البحث من خلال دراسة جمالية الأقمشة لما تحدثه من إبراز للقيم جمالية والوظيفية في الفضاء الداخلي وهذه العملية تخدم مصممي التصميم الداخلي في إنجاح التصميم. بالإضافة الى دراسة متطلبات بناء الفضاء الداخلي المستندة بالأساس على استخدام عناصر التصميم الداخلي الأساسية والعناصر المعمارية والتكميلية. في حين يهدف البحث الى الكشف عن جماليات الأقمشة ودورها في إنجاح محتوى الفضاء الداخلي. كما تضمنت الدراسة البحثية محاور الاطار النظري الذي يستعرض فيه العناصر الأساسية والمعمارية للتصميم الداخلي. وكذلك اجراءات البحث والمتمثلة بمنهجية البحث

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المعتمدة على المنهج الوصفي التحليلي واخيراً تضمن الدراسة البحثية استخلاص اهم النتائج والاستنتاجات.

النتائج :

1. أكدت دراسة المصمم الداخلي الى الارتكاز على العناصر الأساسية والمعمارية ضمن تصميم الفضاءات الداخلية من خلال الاعتماد على انماط التصميم المتنوعة ومنها الاثاث واستخدامات الاقمشة، لبناء فضاءات داخلية ذات تعابير جمالية متممه بالدقة والتلائم مع العصر لتكوين ابداعات تصميمية متنوعة من خلال تكوين الجو المناسب وتحقيق الراحة النفسية التي تعبر عن مبادئ الحفاظ على الحياة بصورة مستمرة .

2. حققت قدرة المصمم الداخلي على تحديد استخدامات الاقمشة ضمن الفضاء الداخلي عبر من خلاله المصمم من اجل ابتكار اشياء محققة للاغراض الجمالية والنفعية على مستوى التصميم الداخلي ساعدت المصمم في انجاح عمله التصميمي.

الاستنتاجات :

1. قدم الباحث قراءات من خلال تاريخ التصميم الداخلي والعمارة ، ودراسة الحالات المختلفة التي مارست التصميم الداخلي، وسلطت الضوء على المعنى الحقيقي للعمارة والعلاقة بين الخارج والداخل وعناصر ومبادئ التصميم. مع دراسة الفضاء والنظرية والعناصر الداخلية، الأمر الذي أدى إلى تكوين رؤية واضحة لحالة التصميم الداخلي مع التركيز بشكل خاص على الأساليب والأدوات اللازمة لتحسين وتطوير الممارسة.

2. تشكل دراسة المصمم الداخلي الى الارتكاز على العناصر التصميمية ضمن التصميم الداخلي من خلال الإبتكار التشكيلي أو تكوين أشياء جميلة ممتعة وذلك لانجاح محتوى الفضاءات الداخلية مستندا على جماليات عناصر التصميم المتنوعة.

الكلمات المفتاحية : جماليات التصميم ، التصميم الداخلي ، المساحات الداخلية.