International Journal of Research Publication and Reviews

Modernization of Furniture in Interior Designing – A Review

Bhuwan Patidar [1]*

[1*] **Student, Department of Interior Design and Space Planning, Institute of Design, SAGE University, Indore, Madhya Pradesh**
Email Id – bhuwanpatidar1606@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Several factors need to be taken into account while modernizing furniture in interior design in order to make the room into a more useful and modern setting. The first step is to evaluate the space by performing a walkthrough of each area to determine what should stay and what has to go. By doing so, it will be easier to decide whether furniture needs to be updated or replaced. In interior design, furniture serves a variety of functions, including making a house feel like a home, adding functionality, and enhancing the appearance. Therefore, it is crucial to think about how updating furniture will improve the room's utility and style.

Vintage and used furniture are becoming increasingly popular as sustainability becomes a higher priority. Therefore, it is crucial to think about including eco-friendly and sustainable furniture solutions when updating the room. Furniture should be designed sustainably with usefulness in mind, opting for styles that are robust, adaptable, and long-lasting. Avoid using fashionable designs that can suddenly go out of style.

In conclusion, updating furniture for interior design is a creative process that necessitates striking a balance between aesthetic and utility. It is crucial to evaluate the available space, take the furniture's intended use into account, follow fashion trends, embrace current design, give sustainability first priority, and strike a balance between style and utility. One can make their room more modern and useful by paying attention to these suggestions.

KEYWORDS: Adaptable, Aesthetic, Embrace, Sustainability, Style and Utility.

INTRODUCTION

Modernization of furniture in interior designing is a topic that has gained significant attention in recent years. Modern interior design is characterized by a monochromatic color palette, clean lines, minimalism, natural materials, and industrial materials[1]. The furniture in modern interior design is sleek and uncluttered, with a focus on block colors and abstract forms[2]. The goal of modern designers is to strike a balance between pure function and aesthetics, with furniture that is practical but still appealing[3].

In modern interior design, furniture is often celebrated and left exposed, with the framework of furniture being a key feature[2]. Low and long furniture is also a common feature of modern interior design, with a focus on simplicity and streamlined design[3]. The use of new materials, such as steel, molded plywood, and plastic, has also become more prevalent in modern furniture design[3].

The importance of furniture in interior design cannot be overstated. Furniture is an industrial or craft-based design used to support human activities, and it plays a crucial role in creating a functional and aesthetically pleasing space[5]. In recent years, the evolution of modern American interior design and its acceptance by American consumers has been a topic of interest[4]. The 1980s were also a formative decade in interior and furniture design in the People's Republic of China[6].

LITERATURE REVIEW

1. **Mo Xue-jin et al. (2006).** Through the analysis of design of modern furniture which is effected by practicability, physical character, and aesthetics to structure, it demonstrates a tendency that modern furniture be made more and more accurate and elaborate and be presented as more deep-level and more multiplex with the new technology due to fast development of science.[7]

2. **Zhong Da et al. (2009).** The development of technology in modern furniture has a direct influence on the functions and aesthetic sense of furniture, allowing for more material choices and design options.[8]

3. **Sanjak Ibrahim Mustafa MUHAMMAD et al. (2018).** The multi-use furniture is the result of effective and innovative solutions in the field of interior design to the problem of small living space in light of the population growth and the financial crisis facing the world and the orientation of countries towards horizontal expansion.[9]

4.   **Y. N. Kepa et al. (2021).** The results of the study fill in underdeveloped areas in the design of modern interior space and the use of Russian wicker furniture in the interior design, made in the eco-style.[10]

5.   **W. Pe et al. (2014).** In contemporary household design, therefore, it should inherit and carry forward the structure of traditional furniture, better use of space relationship of point line distribution decoration pattern, attach great importance to the pursuit of the details, derive the essence of traditional furniture, and carry forward and innovate, to achieve the effects of the best.[11]

6.   **Liang Zhang et al. (2019).** In this study, it provides a design fulcrum for the development of indoor furniture display under the new economic conditions, which is of great practical significance for the healthy and sustainable development of interior design industry.[12]

7.   **E. Salca et al. (2021).** This study could have practical applications in the furniture industry to produce value-added furniture units according to their specific conditions of indoor use.[13]

8.   **Valery Strilets et al. (2017).** Understanding of the concept of furniture, created on the basis of their functionality, provides knowledge about the objective laws and ways of designers' influencing on the formation of modern furniture.[14]

9.   **Paul C. Merrell et al. (2011).** Our results demonstrate that the suggestion generation functionality measurably increases the quality of furniture arrangements produced by participants with no prior training in interior design.[15]

10.   **Lu Sha-jun et al. (2005).** Therefore, this article concludes that the humanization of outdoor furniture design becomes important and essential.[16]

11.   **G. Fusaro et al. (2018).** These analyses proved that the designed prototype of urban furniture can not only positively influence the physical environment but also the psychoacoustic perception of it.[17]

12.   **M. Bumgardner et al. (2020).** However, design remains a critical product development function in modern markets, and designers are well-positioned to influence sustainable material utilization and improve furniture product use and lifespan.[18]

13.   **B. Colombo et al. (2015).** Data showed that the interior design style proposed by Ikea was overall able to elicit a more positive emotional response, a more active visual exploration and more willingness to buy the furniture.[19]

14.   **Saeed Khojasteh-Khosro et al. (2020).** Combining lightweight and conventional panels for furniture manufacturing could lead to an increased interest in assuring furniture quality.[20]

15.   **Xianbo Liu et al. (2008).** The article explores the reasons for the changes in the molding design of Ming furniture and suggests that taking advantage of cultural factors can help create new classics in contemporary furniture design.[21]

16.   **M. Yildirim et al. (2021).** The NC and BA reinforcement techniques could be used to develop novel furniture components and interior design materials.[22]

17.   **Tzu-Chien Young et al. (2016).** User test results show that users consider the augmented reality-based furniture customization system realistic and natural to use.[23]

18.   **Lei Ya-fang et al. (2006).** The study discusses environment-friendly furniture and suggests a way to choose proper materials in integral furnishing design, providing a theoretical solution to environmental problems in the furniture manufacturing industry.[24]

19.   **Xian-qing Xiong et al. (2017).** The results of this article should have practical significance for sustainable development of the Chinese furniture industry as well as the world furniture industry.[25]

20.   **Mark H. Drayse et al. (2008).** In the U. S., furniture-producing regions are experiencing tumultuous change.[26]

21.   **A. B. Alfuraty et al. (2020).** Interior designers should develop solutions to raise the aesthetic and performance level of sustainable materials, as well as encouraging the concerned parties (users) to provide materials and furniture that comply with the concepts of reuse and recycling, to finally raise the level of environmental sustainability of interior spaces, and achieve the health and wellbeing of occupants, building a better and more sustainable future.[27]

22.   **S. Vickery et al. (1997).** The paper identifies four dimensions of manufacturing strength in the furniture industry, including innovation, delivery, flexibility, and value, and examines their relationship with overall business performance.[28]

23.   **R. Zhuang et al. (2014).** The simulation results of twelve cases show that furniture layout is an important factor in indoor airflow and temperature fields, and the quality of air in breathing zone can be significantly improved by adjusting furniture layout without making any change in ventilation system.[29]

24.   **Zhuang Jin-hu et al. (2014).** The furniture design in micro-architecture can unite spatial forms and art aesthetics in micro-architecture by saving space resources, changing space quality, and improving space efficiency.[30]

25.   **Ge Lin-yi et al. (2012).** It advocated the innovating design approaches of classical furniture based on CAI technology and the forms of production organization based on intermediate technology.[31]

26.   **Yiwei Zhu et al. (2023).** The findings of this study provide a reference for the use of wooden furniture to optimize workplaces.[32]

27. **A. Schuler et al. (2003).** A paradigm shift in the business of designing, manufacturing, marketing, and distributing wooden furniture is proposed to avoid cost-based competition with low-cost producers such as those located in Asia and South America, in order to help the U.S. furniture industry survive and thrive in a global business environment.[33]

28. **Xia Cao et al. (2004).** Results suggest that Chinese furniture firms are pursuing innovation with three equal focuses on product, process, and business systems.[34]

29. **Diane Viegut Al Shihabi et al. (2013).** Through furniture types—a single design system within the architect's holistic interior plan—one understands the unification and yet discernment of rooms.[35]

30. **S. Gustafsson et al. (1997).** This paper shows how a chair could be analysed, and designed, by use of methods common in other disciplines than furniture manufacturing.[36]

31. **Ai Yong-sheng et al. (2010).** Furniture design is not just about material breakthroughs, but also about embodying a perfect lifestyle and manner of living.[37]

32. **Wenying Dong et al. (2020).** It provides new methods for the innovative design of furniture, and also enables the inheritance and development of excellent traditional culture and craftsmanship.[38]

33. **Shiqi Wang et al. (2022).** At the same time, the application of a multifunctional furniture design process for furniture design can effectively improve the sustainability of furniture.[39]

34. **C. Eckelman et al. (2001).** Thus, attractive, sturdy, easily maintained furniture can be produced from local woody materials at a modest cost in any developing country.[40]

35. **Diane Williams-Bohle et al. (1996).** A model was developed to investigate the cultural meaning of furniture, which can be used by historical researchers to analyze artifacts without documentation.[41]

36. **Sylvain Fleury et al. (2022).** This research validates a design process of furniture based on immersive technology and provide some recommendations for the implementation and improvement of this process.[42]

CONCLUSION

In recent years, the updating of furniture in interior design has attracted a lot of attention. A monochromatic color scheme, clean lines, simplicity, natural materials, and modern materials are characteristics of modern interior design. Modern home design emphasizes block colors and abstract shapes with clean, minimalist furnishings. Low and long furniture is common, and the framework of the pieces is frequently highlighted and left exposed. Modern designers work to create furniture that is both functional and aesthetically pleasing by balancing the two. In order to design a place that is both useful and visually beautiful, furniture is essential. In recent years, there has been curiosity in the development of contemporary American interior design and the adoption of it by American consumers. In the People's Republic of China, the 1980s were a crucial decade for interior and furniture design. Overall, the modernization of furniture in interior design includes a range of components that help create a room that is both aesthetically pleasing and practical.

REFERENCES

1. https://study.com/academy/lesson/importance-of-furniture-in-interior-design.html

2. https://www.housebeautiful.com/design-inspiration/a23513276/modern-design-style/

3. https://www.decorilla.com/online-decorating/modern-vs-contemporary-interior-design-style/

4. https://www.livingetc.com/spaces/interior-inspiration/modern-interior-design-242293

5. https://www.girltalkhq.com/the-role-of-furniture-in-interior-design/

6. https://www.archdaily.com/948803/expressing-interior-design-trends-through-furniture

7. Mo Xue-jin et al. "Esthetics of Technology in Design of Modern Furniture." Journal of University of Science and Technology of Suzhou (2006).

8. Zhong Da et al. "The Impact on Modern Furniture Form of the Technical Development." Art and design (2009).

9. Sanjak Ibrahim Mustafa MUHAMMAD et al. "CREATING MODERN DESIGNS FOR NARROW INTERIOR SPACES INSPIRED BY THE ART OF ORIGAMI." International Journal of Design and Fashion Studies (2018). https://doi.org/10.21608/ijdfs.2018.180002.

10. Y. N. Kepa et al. "Designer Concepts of Eco Interior and Russian Wicker Furniture." Revista Gestão Inovação e Tecnologias (2021). https://doi.org/10.47059/REVISTAGEINTEC.V11I4.2220.

11. W. Pe et al. "Application of Traditional Furniture Element in the Modern Furniture Design." Packaging Engineering (2014).

12. Liang Zhang et al. "Virtual Design Method of Interior Landscape Based on 3D Vision." Open House International (2019). https://doi.org/10.1108/ohi-03-2019-b0010.

13. E. Salca et al. "Glossiness Evaluation of Coated Wood Surfaces as Function of Varnish Type and Exposure to Different Conditions." THE Coatings, 11 (2021): 558. https://doi.org/10.3390/COATINGS11050558.

14. Valery Strilets et al. "Conceptual-Categorical Apparatus of Modern Furniture Design." (2017). https://doi.org/10.32461/2226-3209.1.2017.138611.

15. Paul C. Merrell et al. "Interactive furniture layout using interior design guidelines." ACM SIGGRAPH 2011 papers (2011). https://doi.org/10.1145/1964921.1964982.

16. Lu Sha-jun et al. "A Survey of Humanized Design of Urban Outdoor Furniture." Journal of Southern Yangtze University (2005).

17. G. Fusaro et al. "Design of urban furniture to enhance the soundscape: A case study." Building Acoustics, 25 (2018): 61 - 75. https://doi.org/10.1177/1351010X18757413.

18. M. Bumgardner et al. "Sustainable Practices in Furniture Design: A Literature Study on Customization, Biomimicry, Competitiveness, and Product Communication." Forests (2020). https://doi.org/10.3390/f11121277.

19. B. Colombo et al. "Psychology and Design. The Influence of the Environment's Representation Over Emotion and Cognition. An ET Study on Ikea Design☆." Procedia Manufacturing, 3 (2015): 2259-2266. https://doi.org/10.1016/J.PROMFG.2015.07.370.

20. Saeed Khojasteh-Khosro et al. "Preferences of furniture manufacturers for using lightweight wood-based panels as eco-friendly products." European Journal of Wood and Wood Products, 78 (2020): 593-603. https://doi.org/10.1007/s00107-020-01519-8.

21. Xianbo Liu et al. "Cultural symbols in furniture design: A research on the evolution path of Ming furniture's molding design." 2008 9th International Conference on Computer-Aided Industrial Design and Conceptual Design (2008): 738-742. https://doi.org/10.1109/CAIDCD.2008.4730670.

22. M. Yildirim et al. "Performance properties of particleboard panels modified with nanocellulose/boric acid." Bioresources, 16 (2021): 1875-1890. https://doi.org/10.15376/BIORES.16.1.1875-1890.

23. Tzu-Chien Young et al. "An Interactive Augmented Reality Furniture Customization System." (2016): 662-668. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-39907-2_63.

24. Lei Ya-fang et al. "A Study of Modern Environment-friendly Furniture." Journal of Northwest Forestry University (2006).

25. Xian-qing Xiong et al. "Current state and development trend of Chinese furniture industry." Journal of Wood Science, 63 (2017): 433-444. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10086-017-1643-2.

26. Mark H. Drayse et al. "Globalization and Regional Change in the U.S. Furniture Industry." Growth and Change, 39 (2008): 252-282. https://doi.org/10.1111/J.1468-2257.2008.00419.X.

27. A. B. Alfuraty et al. "Sustainable Environment in Interior Design: Design by Choosing Sustainable Materials." IOP Conference Series: Materials Science and Engineering, 881 (2020). https://doi.org/10.1088/1757-899X/881/1/012035.

28. S. Vickery et al. "Dimensions of manufacturing strength in the furniture industry." Journal of Operations Management, 15 (1997): 317-330. https://doi.org/10.1016/S0272-6963(97)00012-0.

29. R. Zhuang et al. "CFD study of the effects of furniture layout on indoor air quality under typical office ventilation schemes." Building Simulation, 7 (2014): 263-275. https://doi.org/10.1007/S12273-013-0144-5.

30. Zhuang Jin-hu et al. "Furniture Design in Contemporary Micro-architecture." Packaging Engineering (2014).

31. Ge Lin-yi et al. "Study on the Innovation Design of Modern Chinese Style Furniture." Packaging Engineering (2012).

32. Yiwei Zhu et al. "Wood in office spaces: The impact of different wooden furniture on aesthetic evaluation." Frontiers in Psychology, 13 (2023). https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2022.986627.

33. A. Schuler et al. "Identifying future competitive business strategies for the U.S. furniture industry: Benchmarking and paradigm shifts." (2003). https://doi.org/10.2737/NE-GTR-304.

34. Xia Cao et al. "Innovation in China's furniture industry." Forest Products Journal, 56 (2004): 33-42.

35. Diane Viegut Al Shihabi et al. "Capitol Furniture Types of Beaux-Arts Architect: Design Hierarchy Reveals Meaning." Journal of Interior Design, 38 (2013): 33-48. https://doi.org/10.1111/JOID.12001.

36. S. Gustafsson et al. "Optimising ash wood chairs." Wood Science and Technology, 31 (1997): 291-301. https://doi.org/10.1007/BF00702616.

37. Ai Yong-sheng et al. "On the poetic beauty of back to the ancients in furniture design." Journal of Anhui Institute of Architecture & Industry (2010).

38. Wenying Dong et al. "The Enlightenment of Chengdu Lacquerware Carved Silver Silk Halo Design to Modern Furniture Design." (2020). https://doi.org/10.2991/assehr.k.201215.512.

39. Shiqi Wang et al. "Application of Product Life Cycle Management Method in Furniture Modular Design." Mathematical Problems in Engineering (2022). https://doi.org/10.1155/2022/7192152.

40. C. Eckelman et al. "Considerations in the design and development of school furniture for developing regions based on local resources." Forest Products Journal, 51 (2001): 56-63.

41. Diane Williams-Bohle et al. "Furniture as Artifact: An Investigative Model." Journal of Interior Design, 22 (1996): 42 - 49. https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1939-1668.1996.tb00234.x.

42. Sylvain Fleury et al. "Innovative Process for Furniture Design: Contributions of 3D Scan and Virtual Reality." Computer-Aided Design and Applications (2022). https://doi.org/10.14733/cadaps.2022.868-878.