

COLOUR AND MATERIALS FOR HOTEL INTERIORS



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## INTRODUCTION

My dissertation is based on colour study and colour effect. It also includes the application of built in materials. My motive is to study the importance of the use of colours and materials in future design. How will they enhance the interior spaces to become lively and pleasing for the users.

The scope of this study is strictly around hotel interiors. Such space defined are the lobby/foyer, dining hall, lounge, ballroom, bedrooms and etc.

The case studies that I have done is in the capital city itself, Kuala Lumpur and few other great hotels in Asia. This is to ensure the effectiveness of my dissertation. Where the design approach is generally better than the suburban based hotels.

The studies are also to discover the human perception towards aesthetical value in hotel interiors. Thus, to achieve comfort. Ableness in hotel, designers (architects, interior designers) must take into consideration, the inner space of the building. Without a well arranged / decorated spaces, a block of concrete would mean nothing.

This methodology of research is carried out in four stages:

i) Stage one involve the identification of appropriate hotels for case studies. Information on the hotels identified were also gathered at this stage.

ii) Stage two include the compilation of data and literature review of the study.

iii) Stage three, concentrate on the case study and observation of

selected building.

iv) Stage four, involve in analysing the data and proper conclusion conceived.

I hope this dissertation will help my fellowmates in their learning process. I have made this as simple as possible so that it will be easier to understand.

Lastly but not least, hopefully this study will be useful for references and I would gratefully welcome anybody who wants to continue from where I left.

### Colour Senses

The first thing most people notice upon entering a space is the colour scheme, because the colour creates impact and atmosphere. There are the warm colours like red, orange, tan, gold, pink and yellow which can be used to make even the coldest space seems warm and cosy, and at the other end of the scale there are the cool or positively cold colours such as blues, greens, lilacs, purples, some greys and turquoise. These can help to create a spacious, elegant look (if they are not too dark) in a relatively small area. A third group of colours are often called "neutral" and include greys (those with same colour content), beiges, creams and off whites, although strictly speaking the only real neutrals are pure black and white, or a mixture of them in varying quantities to create a true grey. This range can be used most successfully to create a balance between several strong or contrasting colours, or alone for a sophisticated tone-on-tone or monochromatic scheme.

The colours we see when we look about us fall into two categories: nature's colour and man-made colours. Natural colours are practically infinite, embracing the numerous greens of grass, trees and foliage, the wide variety of earth colours, ranging from light challey soil to heavy brown loam; the myriad of colours the sky alone presents or the brilliance of a sunset; and the wide variety found in the flower garden from the subtlest spring blossoms to the brilliance of poppies and geraniums.

The colours made by man - those that are used for dyeing fibres