

# Curtain

Specification Guide





## INTRODUCTION

Use this brochure as a guide to help you select the right treatments for a new project or pre-existing space. Inside, you will find a summary of starting points to address when working with a client, an overview of key terminology, tips to aid you in the selection process, and inspiration for your space.

This brochure will give you the essentials you need to take your project from beginning to end. Please visit [www.eurosystems.co.uk](http://www.eurosystems.co.uk) to view our extensive line of drapery.

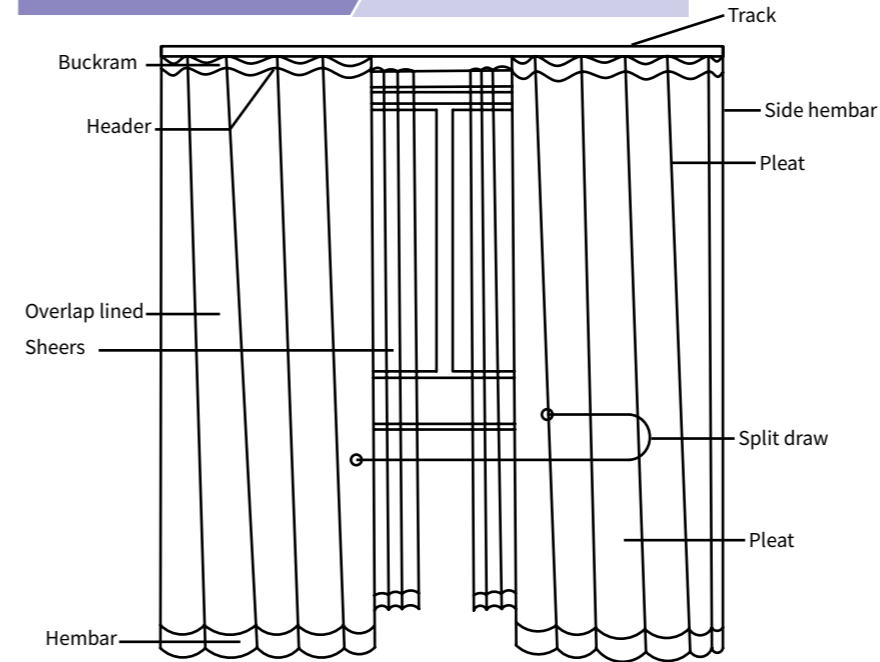


## WHAT IS THE USE?

- Light Control/Room Darkening
- Privacy
- Thermal Control/Energy Conservancy
- Contract/Residential
- Functional/Decorative
- Single/multiple layers of fabric



## DRAPERY ANATOMY



**Hardware:** Any of the necessary components that are used to hang, open, or close a draped panel.

**Header:** The way drapery is fabricated at the top of the window treatment. Header can be pleated, Shirred, tabbed etc. into different header styles.

**Hem Weight:** Weight that are inserted into drapery seams to ensure that they hang straight.

**Lining Fabrics:** A fabric that is used behind a draped fabric to make drapery more opaque or heat insulating. It is also used to prevent fabric fading.

**Room Darkening:** Drapery that prevents most light from entering a space.

## DRAPERY TERMONOLOGY

**Buckram:** a stiff 100% polyester backing used as a stiffener for the inside of drapery headers. The standard amount of buckram needed to form pleating is 10 cm (4 inches).

**Flame Retardant:** A treatment that can be applied to drapery to make it less susceptible to catching fire. This treatment can be applied to fabrics that are not flame retardant inherently through the yarns. Frequently used international standards are M1 (F), B1 (D) and NFPA 701 (US).

**Fullness:** The quantity of fabric needed to make the window treatment. 100% fullness is the amount of fabric needed to cover the window opening, 200% is double that amount and 300% is triple that amount.

**Sheers:** Drapery that lets in an ample amount of light and is translucent.

**Side Hem:** The folded back and sewn down fabric, which creates a finished border alongside the edge a drape.

**Soffit:** The underside of a window frame where the drapery header is mounted

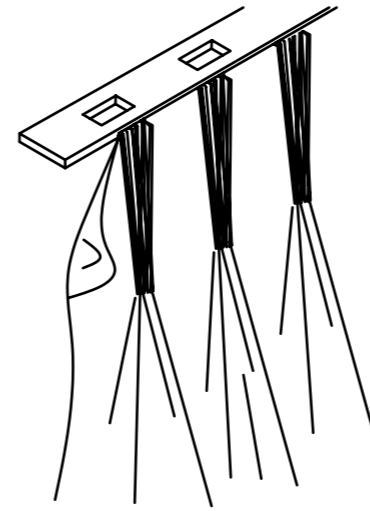
**Split Draw:** When fabric is stacked on both sides of a window

**Stacking Reference:** The direction that drapery is pulled opened and closed relate to the amount of fabric used.

**Treatments:** Sometimes several treatments are wishful e.g. FR along with Anti-Microbial. Some treatments exclude other treatments like an-splash and washable. Furthermore if FR, Anti-Microbial and Anti-splash is required, the FR has to be inherent in the yarns, as the combination of treatments will exclude either FR or the Anti-microbial in the end.



**PINCH PLEAT**

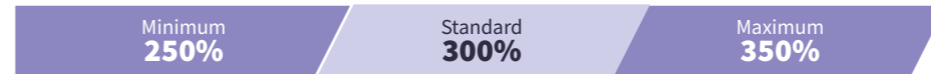


Pinch pleat draperies has been the most popular header style for decades due to their high insulation value as a result of the additional fabric within the treatment.

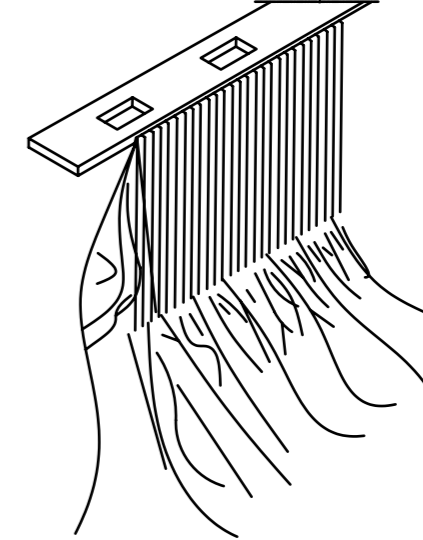
A pinch pleat drapery has an elegant look yet the formal style for a variety of fullness and can be used with most track systems. The drapery fullness is “pleated” into the drapery by creating a three layered fold that is stitched together approx. 10 mm below the “fingers”.

| Advantages                     | Disadvantages               |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Crisp pleats and appearance    | Takes longer to install     |
| Suitable for blackout curtains | Cleaning takes longer       |
|                                | Takes longer to manufacture |

**Fullness**



**PENCIL PLEAT**



Pencil pleat curtains are a classic. Folds of fabric are tightly gathered to create a semi-cylindrical heading that resembles a line of pencils.

Pencil pleat curtains have a very traditional feel, so tend to fit in perfectly with more classic interior styles and in cottages or older properties. Pencil pleat curtains are very popular in living rooms, dining rooms and bedrooms.

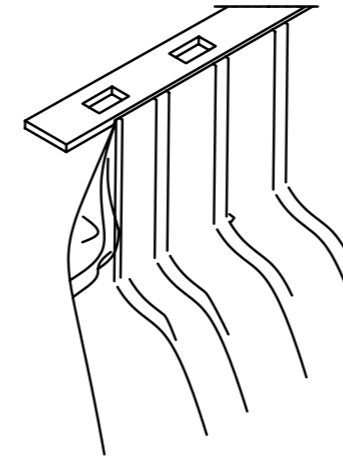
| Advantages                     | Disadvantages           |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| So overall look                | Less defined drape      |
| Suitable for blackout curtains | Takes longer to install |
| Easy to manufacture            |                         |

**Fullness**





### INVERTED BOX PLEAT

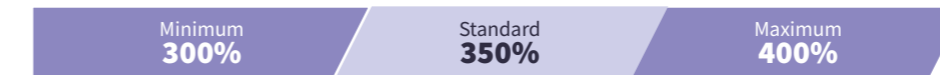


Inverted pleat curtains have a single pleat at the back, sometimes called a box pleat, placed at even intervals along the top. The overall look is beautiful and quite formal.

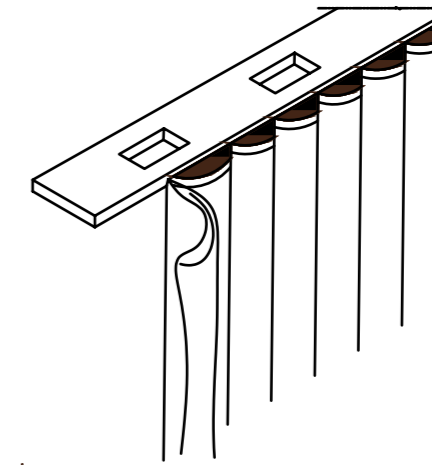
The header style brings a unique sense of style to the window. The width of the pleat is custom made and often uses more fabric than other header styles. For a more professional finish these headings can be made by hand. As the finished width is critical, but not easily adjusted we recommend that the width of the pleats and spaces are worked out before the curtains are made.

| Advantages                     | Disadvantages                |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Unique appearance              | Takes longer to manufacture  |
| Suitable for blackout curtains | Demands more fabric fullness |

#### Fullness



### WAVE



Wave headings need a special track and are ideal for a contemporary home. It is a stylish header which gives a so rippling effect. The header is widely used in hospitality and healthcare applications, where a residential look is wanted.

Panels snap to carriers and folds are identically spaced without flat drapery areas. This also creates a unified look from both inside and outside the room.

| Advantages                      | Disadvantages                      |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Very easy and fast to install   | Not suitable for blackout curtains |
| Cleaning and pressing is easier |                                    |
| Easy to manufacture             |                                    |

#### Fullness



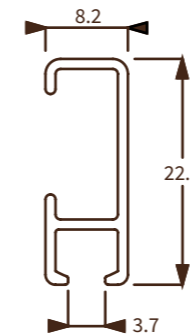


**HAND OPERATED CURTAIN TRACK SILENT GLISS® 1080**



Elegant, particularly suited for deep curtain headings  
 Profile also used as picture hanging system and for pelmet/valance rails

**PROFILE, BENDING AND SPECIFICATION INFORMATION**



Standard radius is recommended for optimal operation.  
 Minimum possible radius is 60 mm.

Silent Gliss 1080 curtain track, hand drawn, anodised aluminium complete with gliders at 16/m, 2 end cover/stops per length. Face fixed with nylon bracket each screwed to timber/plugged and screwed to blockwork/concrete at 600 mm. Bronze, gold and silver profile anodised aluminium.



Standard radius 100 mm  
 Arch radius 300 mm.

All other coloured track, powder coated finish.

**USAGE**



Commercial



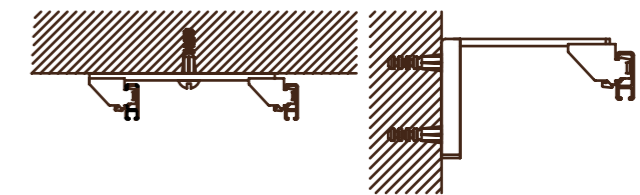
Residential

**FABRIC WEIGHT**

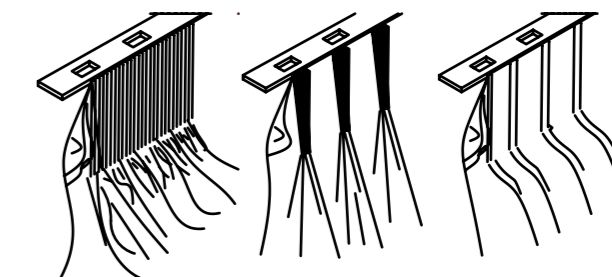


Medium weight

**INSTALLATION**



**SUITABLE HEADERS**



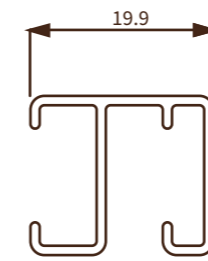


**HAND OPERATED CURTAIN TRACK SILENT GLISS® 1280**



Patented roller gliders glide on rim of front channel with very little friction for smooth and easy operation

**PROFILE, BENDING AND SPECIFICATION INFORMATION**



The standard radius is recommended for optimal operation. The minimum possible radius is 150 mm.

Silent Gliss 1280 hand drawn curtain track in white powder-coated aluminium. Use roller gliders at 10/m, fix to wall with brackets, ceiling with brackets every 300 mm. Fit endcovers



Standard radius 200 mm

**USAGE**



Commercial



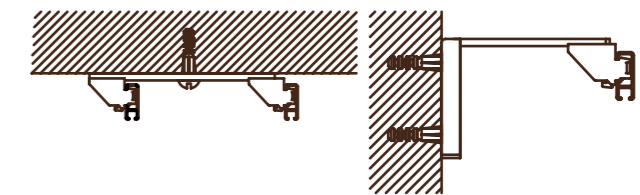
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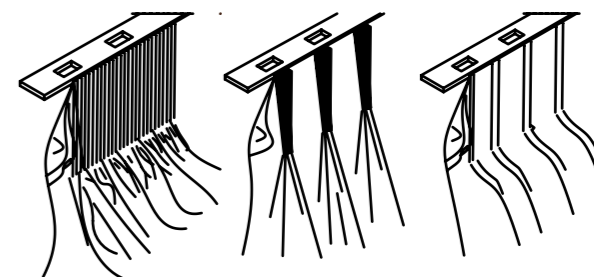


Medium weight

**INSTALLATION**



**SUITABLE HEADERS**



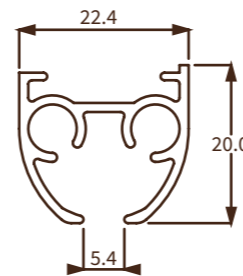


**HAND OPERATED CURTAIN TRACK SILENT GLISS® 3840W**



For use with Wave Standard and Wave XL curtain heading systems  
 Purpose designed for ceiling fixing - neat attractive track

**PROFILE, BENDING AND SPECIFICATION INFORMATION**



Note: It is important to observe the minimum bending radius for Wave XL. The system will not function with a smaller radius.

Silent Gliss 3840W curtain track, hand drawn, anodised aluminium, assembled complete with wave glider-cord. Top fix with special fixing clamp/special fixing bracket at max 600 mm. centres each screwed to timber/plugged and screwed to block/concrete.

**USAGE**



Commercial



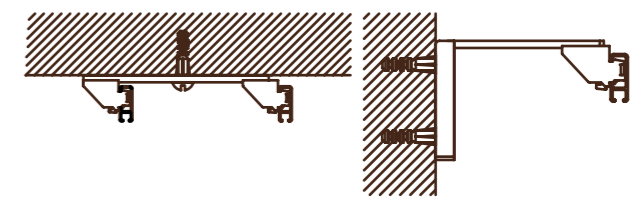
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**FABRIC WEIGHT**

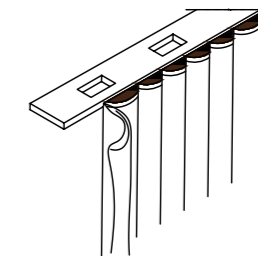


Medium weight

**INSTALLATION**



**SUITABLE HEADERS**





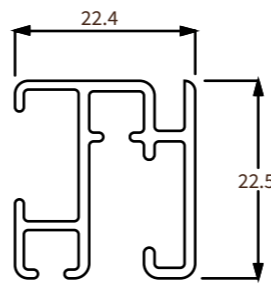


**CORD OPERATED CURTAIN TRACK SYSTEM SILENT GLISS® 3900**



Roller glider glides on rim of front channel - no dust and minimum friction  
 Eye of glider is thrown forward to avoid friction with curtain heading yet remains in perfect balance.  
 Because of enclosed cord channels it can be front or reverse bent, perfect for bay windows.  
 Can be corded from both ends for extra heavy curtains or where one curtain is wider than the other.

**PROFILE, BENDING AND SPECIFICATION INFORMATION**



Silent Gliss 3900 cord operated aluminium curtain track, assembled complete with roller gliders at 10/metre gliding on front channel rim and eye section protruding forward to prevent friction. Cord-guide/return set, overlap arm and cord, (cord drop 150 cm R.H.S.). Face fixed with nylon bracket/top fixed with nylon bracket.



Standard radius 200 mm  
 (Reverse bends 150 mm)

**USAGE**



Commercial



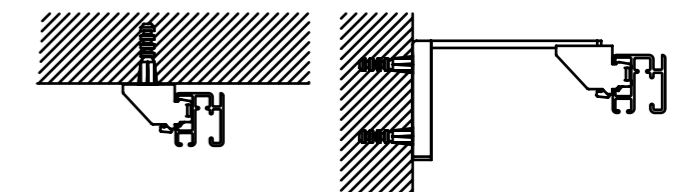
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**FABRIC WEIGHT**

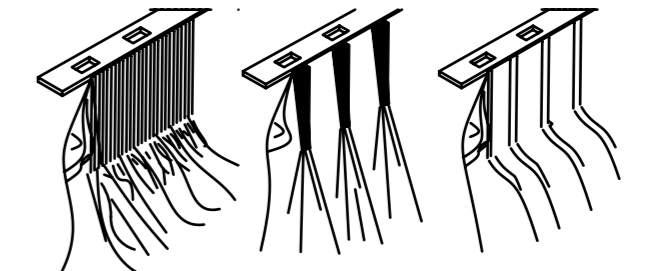


Medium weight

**INSTALLATION**



**SUITABLE HEADERS**



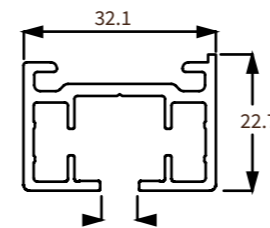


**ELECTRIC CURTAIN TRACK SILENT GLISS® 5600**



Equipped with “Touch and Go” and an integrated manual override operation.  
 Automatic or easy manual limit setting  
 Permanent positioning sensor to keep end positions even during power failure  
 Bendable recess profile available  
 The motor can be rotated in four different directions and can also be mounted above the profile  
 2 motor speeds  
 App operation available

**PROFILE, BENDING AND SPECIFICATION INFORMATION**



Min. radius 25 cm

Silent Gliss 5600 electrically operated curtain track, interference free with a built in low voltage interface allowing direct access to all automated control systems with memory for easy limit setting, silver/white powder coated, complete and assembled with motor, internal drive belt, belt guide/ returns and standard roller glider / Wave glider cord / Wave roller cord, profile top fixed with fixing clamps at 300 -600 mm centres. With/without integrated radio receiver, wiring (by others measure elsewhere) to be strictly in accordance with Silent Gliss wiring diagrams.

**USAGE**



Commercial



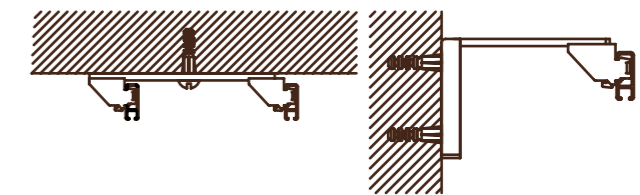
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**FABRIC WEIGHT**

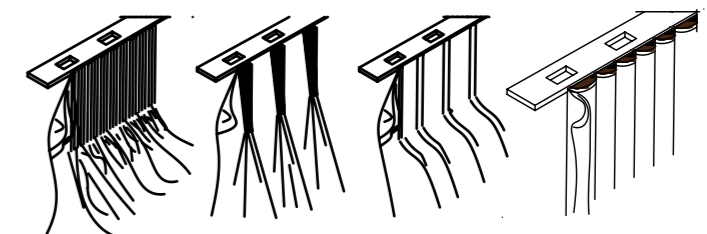


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**INSTALLATION**

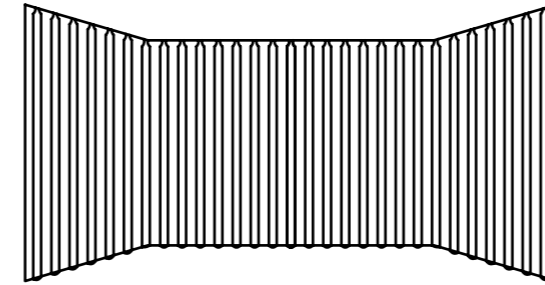


**SUITABLE HEADERS**



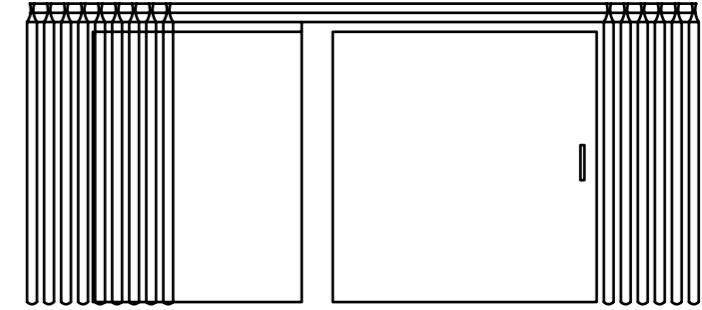


### TWO-WAY OPENING



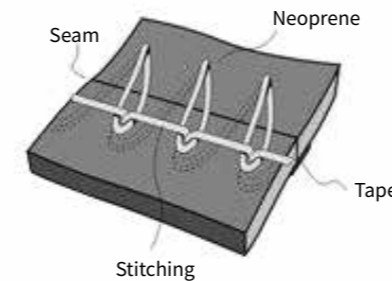
A two way opening or center draw on curtains splits the stacking of the fabric into equal sizes on both sides of the window, providing a uniform appearance. The overlap in the center is provided by an overlap bracket, standard 70 mm long. The track for a two way opening is slightly more expensive due to the usages of two master carriers for the fabric.

### ONE-WAY OPENING



One way opening curtains are often used, when wall space is not available for the stacking of fabrics on both sides. In comparison with a two way opening curtain, the track is a little cheaper as only one master carrier is used, however the full amount of fabric is stacked on one side, which often leads to less window space usable.

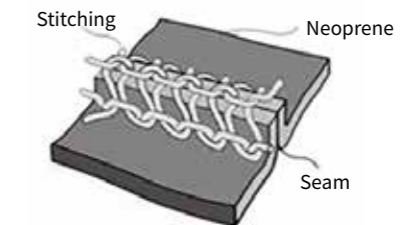
### BLIND STITCH



The blind stitch or “blind hem” is as per the name almost invisible on the face fabric. However the stitching method should only be used for domestic curtains as it is not suitable for commercial curtains.

The reason being that the blind stitch is not “locked” at the end and during cleaning the thread can loosen itself and the thread can be pulled out, opening the hem.

### OVER LOCK



The overlock stitch should be used for all curtains in commercial use, when stitching hems and face fabric together with a lining. Normally a 3 thread stitch is used as this is a strong and long lasting stitch, that can endure the repeated cleaning commercial curtains are exposed to.



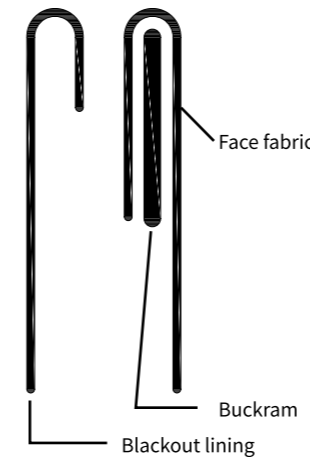
## BLACKOUT

When designing and specifying blackout curtains, several things have to be addressed. The header style as this determines the selection of track and how to install this correctly to ensure complete blackout.

Most light penetration around a blackout curtain comes from the sides, especially with one way opening and top of the header, most with the wave header as this always is located below the track compared to other headers.

To avoid the light on top, the curtain should preferably be installed in a pocket or with a pelmet. To reduce the light penetration on the sides a two way opening is the best with the fabric retracting along the wall. If one way opening is chosen a fixed panel on the opening side can achieve the same.

The blackout effect can be obtained in two ways, either the fabric has a blackout coating or a lining is stitched to the back. There are several benefits by choosing a coated fabric, as there will be less stitching and the shrinkage will be unified as it is only one fabric. Another benefit is that coated fabrics are often lighter hence requires smaller curtain tracks even for larger heights.

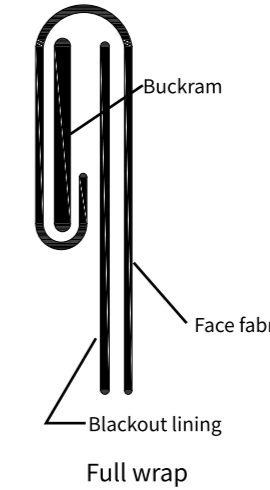


Self - edged

When a plain backside appearance is required, a self-edged buckram lining technique is used.

This method allows for complete blackout, but allows the lining to run the full length of the treatment and eliminates any overlapping of the face fabric onto the backside.

Because of the additional layers of fabric and stitching, the pleats do not fold as well or as crisp resulting in a softer and looser pleat on the front side of the drapery.



The standard full wrap buckram lining technique achieves full blackout throughout the heading and the sharpest pinch pleats.

However, it is possible to see a band of the face fabric along the top of the backside of the drapery.

In most cases this is of no consequence and is the preferred method primarily for the crisper pleat appearance achieved on the front side.

## LINING

A lining is normally stitched to the back of the face fabric either to ensure more privacy or even blackout in bedrooms. The primary benefit of a lining is mostly unknown, but it protects the face fabric from fading hence last longer. Lining also helps thin fabrics to have a nicer drape at the window, and makes them look more substantial

If opting for blackout lining this comes in two variants:

### 2 - Pass Blackout:

Flame retardant 2-Pass blackout lining with foam on the side and 70% polyester / 30% coon on the other side. White or Ecrú on the foam side and gray on the poly / coon side.

**3 - Pass blackout:** Flame retardant 3-pass blackout lining with both foam and 70/30 poly coon sides. White or Ecrú on the foam side and white on the poly/coon side. colors on the face are available. Contact our sales department for more information.



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