

REFLECTION – PRODUCT PERFORMANCE

PROPERTY	STANDARD	SPECIFICATION ACHIEVED
Composition	N/A	100% Polyester + 3 pass acrylic blackout coating
Weight (g/m2)	(+/- 5%)	265g/m2
Width (cm)	Flat measure	280cm
Fabric Type	N/A	Energy Reflective FR 3 pass Blackout Lining
Tensile Strength (N)	BS EN ISO 13934-1	300N
Seam Slippage (mm)	BS EN ISO 13936-2	<6mm
Martindale Pilling (cycles)	BS EN ISO 12945-2	Grade 5
Dimensional Stability to Washing	BS EN ISO 6330:2012	<3%
Flammability	BS 5867 Part 2 Type B IMO FTPC Part 7	
End Uses	Curtain Lining	
Thermal Properties	Reflection is a double-sided energy saving blackout. Position the silver side facing in to retain heat in the room (thermal). Position the silver side facing out to reflect sunlight and heat and help keep the room cool.	
Cleaning instructions	Wash @30° short/gentle cycle, No spin Do Not Tumble Dry Do Not Bleach Line Dry only Cool iron (1 dot) Before laundering curtains, always remove all curtain hooks and un-draw the heading tapes. Washing inside out will assist to reduce wear, maintain the original colour and ultimately increase the serviceable life of the product. Avoid any contact with bleach-based cleaning agents as this can cause significant damage to the fabric.	
Installation Instructions	<u>Sunlight Degradation to fabrics</u> The process of sunlight fading fabrics is called photodegradation. This photodegradation breaks down the chemical bonds of dyes in fabrics fading them over time and, in turn, degrades the fabric itself. Prolonged exposure to sunlight will, in the long-term, make fabric brittle and accelerate disintegration. Bold colours are more prone to fading than lighter colours and fading will appear faster. It is widely recommended that for windows orientated such that they have a high exposure to sunlight (for example South facing windows, in the UK), UV reflective glazing is installed, or UV reflecting window film is installed where this is not practical.	

	For window coverings, lining curtains is also an effective way to reduce the sunlight exposure onto face-fabrics, although it should be noted that the linings themselves will then absorb all light and are therefore likely to need replacing over time. Similarly, installing sheers will reflect an element of sunlight and allow occupants privacy in the room. Allowing extra width on tracks or poles allows the fabric to be pulled clear of the windows when curtains are open, preventing excessive sunlight exposure. <u>Degradation of blackout fabrics</u> Blackout fabrics and linings are created by running a fine layer of foam across the back of a fabric. A three pass lining means that a layer of white foam is applied to the back of the curtain fabric, then a black one, followed by another layer of white. The white layers mean that the black colour doesn't disrupt the decorative finish of the fabric while the black layer blocks light and retains heat. Blackout fabrics make for a cost-effective choice of fabric, as blackout lining is not necessary. The foam addition changes the handle of the face fabric. As such it is likely that creases in the fabric have a memory, as the foam holds the shape distortion. Whilst these creases will generally fall out with fabric movement and room temperature and humidity changes, this affect is more pronounced on the face of blackout fabrics than on fabrics without such a foam backing. Care should also be taken when choosing blackout fabrics as to the intended location of the finished curtains. High or prolonged friction against the front or rear of the fabric will accelerate degradation, for example against windowsills, tie back hooks, adjacent furniture items or sharp corners of fixtures and fittings. It should also be noted that sunlight degradation (explained elsewhere in this document) can further accelerate the friction caused degradation effect of blackout fabrics. It is the contractor's responsibility to ensure all cleaning and installation instructions are passed onto the end user.
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