

IMPORTANT REMINDERS about your SHUTTERS & BLINDS

Page 1: **Blinds**

Page 2: **Shutters**

BLINDS: SAFETY

CHILD SAFETY tensioning devices are mandatory safety standards for any looped cords or chain that end more than 1600mm from the base of a blind when lowered. Or a cleat or tension device to secure the chain to the wall or floor must be supplied and installed.

BLINDS: LIGHT AND PRIVACY

GAPS will occur in the following situations: corner windows, bay windows and where multiple blinds are used in the one opening. In a recess installed blind you will see the window frame or glazing between the fabric and the wall.

DIM OUT SYSTEMS are one of the best ways of eliminating light from entering a room however it will not guarantee complete black out conditions. You should be aware temperature difference from one side of the fabric to the other can cause fabric to bow.

FILTERED LIGHT occurs between the blades of all louvred products (Venetian Blinds, Shutters) and around the sides of all blinds regardless of the fabric used.

PIN HOLES that occur as a result of stitching this will allow light to show through the fabric which is more pronounced in block out fabrics.

BLINDS: MANUFACTURING TOLERANCES to SIZE and COLOURS

ACTUAL SIZE of blinds may vary up to 5mm for all widths and drops.

STACK HEIGHT of roman blinds will usually occupy 250mm to 350mm and will differ between blinds depending on the drop. You can specify the stack height if you requested.

PANELS on roman blinds can line up if you request it in writing on your order.

COLOUR VARIATION can occur from samples used and from batch to batch (*paint may not look the same when painted on timber or powder coated on metal*).

TIMBER GRAIN is a natural feature of timber products and can vary from one blade to another within the one blind or shutter.

BLINDS: MANUFACTURING TOLERANCES

LINKED BLINDS: The thickness of fabric, weight of different blinds, different motor types and/or sizes all are factors that may cause base rails in linked blinds not to line up exactly.

SETTLING OUT occurs in all roman blinds after installation. The aspect of the window, the fabric type and size of the blind all affect the degree to which the blind will settle out. This will mean the final drop may vary by up +/- 10mm.

PATTERN FABRICS may not always appear perfectly horizontal or vertical.

PUCKERING & RIPPLES are created by the tension the fabric is under when the battens are attached to the blind. This is a normal occurrence with all roman blinds.

WAVERING FABRIC can occur because it is not possible to hang a large piece of fabric perfectly flat. This can be expected on roller blinds wider than 2m and/or longer than 3m.

RAILROADING FABRICS is where the fabric is turned sideways as the blind is wider than the roll of fabric. This can lead to “*cupping*” in the fabric down the sides of the blind. The cupping effect may diminish over time, but might never disappear. Railroading can affect the appearance of the blind as the fabric is orientated in a different direction.

FABRIC JOINS are used in blinds beyond a critical drop. The joins are normally located towards the top of the roller so mainly visible when the blind is lowered. When using a block out fabric pin holes of light can sometimes be visible.

BLINDS NARROWER than 500mm & longer than 2000mm may not always track correctly

AIR FLOW will cause blinds to move back and forth by breezes, air conditioners and fans.

SHUTTERS: HARDWARE

BI-FOLD TRACKING mechanisms are visible under the fascia for Bi-Folding track.

CATCHERS are used in some applications to secure the panels, these include: snigger clips, top supports and magnetic catches attached to the window sill or shutter frames.

SHUTTERS: INSTALLATION

INSTALLATION TIME will depend on the complexity of the time of the installation some installations will take longer particular if modification work is required.

UNEVEN FLOORS are a normal situation in most homes. These can cause panels to touch the floor when fully opened which we are unable to check for. To allow for uneven floors we will make some full length panels shorter than their frames and possibly other shutters.

SKIRTING BOARDS that return into the window recesses will require the shutter frames to be installed prior to the installation of skirting boards. It's important you advise us if you are having skirting boards installed, as additional charges may apply if we carry additional customisation to your shutters or skirting boards (*see condition 6 in our Terms and Conditions*).

SHUTTERS: MANUFACTURING TOLERANCES

MID-RAILS POSITIONS are required for panels over a specific height. The position of the mid-rail may vary up to one blade size above or below the specified height.

SHUTTERS: OPERATION

ALL SHUTTER PANELS require support when closed. Sill plates are used for them to rest on. Ensure you always apply some upward lift to the panels as you open and close them to avoid scuffing the window sill or Sill Bead surface

CUSTOM CRAFT SHUTTERS not guaranteed in windows exposed to prolonged sunlight.

TENSIONING DEVICES are a feature of every shutter panel. These adjusting screws will appear as holes on each side of every stile in every panel (side rail)

PANELS MAY NOT ALWAYS SIT FLAT back against walls when fully open

ADDITIONAL HARDWARE such as the addition of handles & hooks will void your warranty

[These are important reminders, if you require further clarification ask your consultant](#)