

Why should you buy Filigree Linings?

We have a comprehensive range of quality linings.

- 120, 140, 150, 280 in one pass- white and ivory.
- 120, 140, 150, 280 in blackout- white, ivory and our new colour, chalk.
- Blockout acrylic flock coated.
- Interliner (bumph) in two qualities.
- Triple weave fire retardant in white and ivory.
- A Poly/Cotton sateen in 140cm and 150cm in white and ivory.

Our Sunshield linings are UV protected.

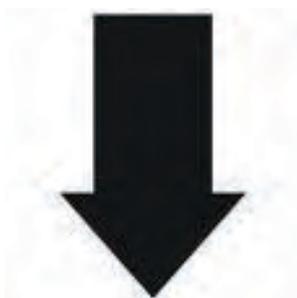
- Ultraviolet light is the main destroyer of furnishing fabrics and furniture within your home.
- All our coated and uncoated linings rate 50+. This is the highest rating possible as tested by the Australian and New Zealand UPF regulatory authority, ARPANSA.
- Filigree Linings have been designed to protect you and your furniture, carpets and fittings from damage and degradation.

See Appendix A.

Our Sunshield blackout is 4 pass!!!

- As you know, blackout fabrics are usually 2 or 3 pass. A layer of black (titanium) and a layer of white, or in the case of 3 pass, white-black-white. We have developed 4 pass, that's white, two layers of black and a white layer, still providing a soft handle and beautiful drape.

Consequently, **decrease**:



- Greenhouse gas emissions
- Cost of heating in winter
- Cost of cooling in summer
- Pinholes (reduction over 3 pass)
- Noise

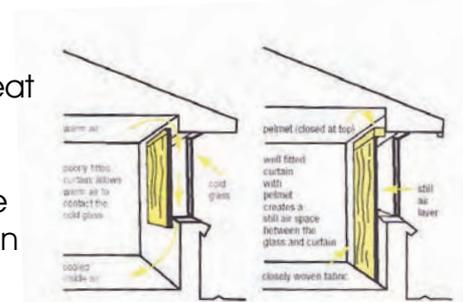


Save up to 40% on your heating



Reducing winter heat loss

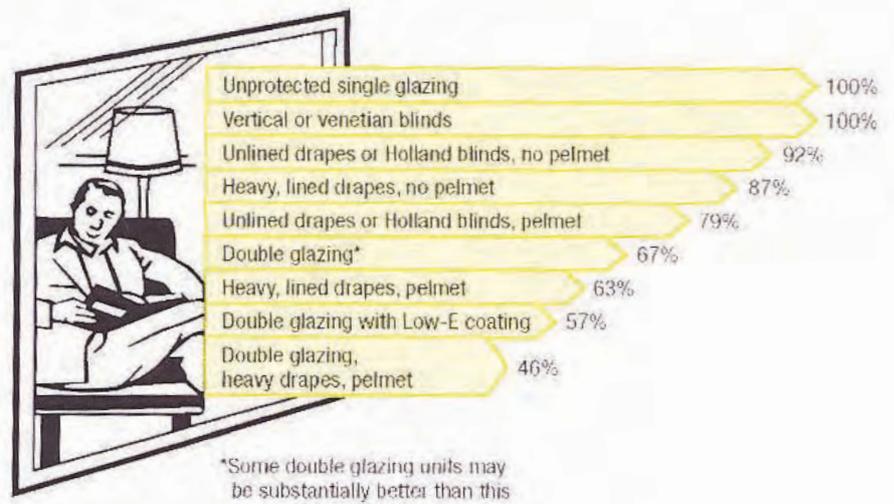
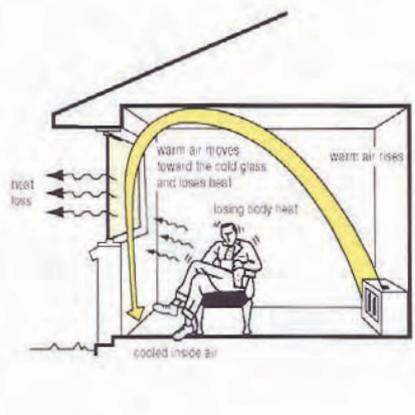
Glazing is often the weakest link in a dwelling when it comes to winter heat loss. In fact, a single-glazed, three-millimetre-deep pane of glass can lose from ten to 15 times more heat than an insulated wall of the same area. In winter, all windows require protection from heat loss. To reduce winter heat loss, it is necessary to trap a layer of insulating still air between the window and the room. Savings of up to 40% can be achieved with heavy, Filigree Linings lined curtains and pelmets.



Features of effective window coverings

Unprotected glass and winter discomfort

Internal window coverings are used to trap a layer of still air between the glass surface and the covering, reducing heat flow through the glass. To maintain the still air layer, coverings must be opaque and closely woven, be fitted completely over the window and have a barrier at the top, such as a boxed pelmet. Alternatively, they should be recessed into the window reveal. Appropriate coverings include drapes, Holland blinds, Roman blinds and Austrian blinds. Avoid vertical blinds, conventional or timber venetians which do not give a good air seal. Lace or sheer curtains should be used in conjunction with heavy drapes to further reduce the transmission of harmful UV rays.



The effect of window treatments on winter heat loss

Around 35% of the energy used by an average New Zealand or Australian household goes on heating the home. If you don't have adequate insulation and drapes, then a lot of this heat is just being wasted.

Reduce your carbon footprint and achieve a 5 star energy rating

The Australian Government in the recent green paper released in July 2008, have already announced that they will provide additional support through the introduction of energy efficient measures.

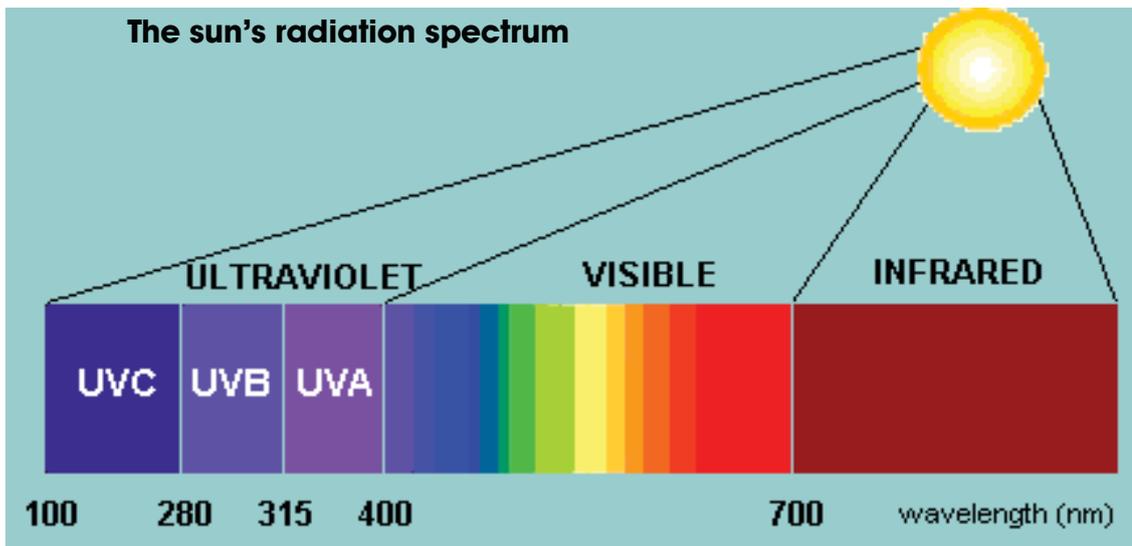
The Government has committed every cent raised for the Australian Government from the Carbon Pollution Reduction Scheme will be used to help Australians – households and business – adjust to the scheme and to invest in clean energy options.

Filigree Linings UPF Ratings

PRODUCT	PROTECTION CATEGORY	UPF RATING
Sunliner Blockout	Excellent	50+
Sunliner Thermal	Excellent	50+
Luxury Line – Sunshield	Excellent	50+
Polaris	Excellent	50+
Interliner Delux – Sunshield	Excellent	45
Interliner – Sunshield	Very Good	30

Direct and scattered solar UVR

Part of the solar radiation spectrum is shown in the figure below. In general, there is almost as much UVR scattered from the sky as there is direct from the sun. Hence staying out of the direct sun does not eliminate the hazard and still means your curtains, your furniture and you can suffer long term damage from scattered UVR.



Factors that contribute to the UPF rating of a fabric are:

- Composition of yarns (cotton, polyester, etc.)
- Tightness of the weave or knit (tighter improves the rating)
- Colour (darker colours are generally better)
- Stretch (more stretch lowers the rating)
- Moisture (many fabrics have lower ratings when wet)
- Finishing (fabrics are treated with UV absorbing chemicals)





APPENDIX A

The Australian/New Zealand Standard for Sun Protection Textiles

Published in July 1996, **AS/NZS4399** describes standard laboratory procedures for measuring the UPF of fabrics and for labeling UPF rated textiles. Fabrics are assigned a UPF rating number and also a protection category depending on how much UV radiation they block out. This table shows the rating system.

UPF Ratings and Protection Categories		
UPF RATING	PROTECTION CATEGORY	% UVR BLOCKED
15 – 24	Good	93.3 – 95.9
25 – 39	Very good	96.0 – 97.4
40 and over	Excellent	97.5 or more

The standard states that the highest UPF rating textiles may be labeled with is 50. Textiles made from fabrics with ratings higher than 50 are labeled as UPF 50+.

All Filigree Sunshield external linings rate 50+

Over-exposure to ultraviolet radiation (UVR) from the sun can cause sunburn, skin damage and ultimately, skin cancer. Australians have the highest rate of skin cancer in the world because of factors such as high UVR levels, lightly pigmented skin and an outdoor lifestyle. Our eyes are also at risk from photokeratitis, photoconjunctivitis and cataract.

Solar UVR is conventionally divided into UVA, UVB and UVC. UVB and UVC are potentially the most dangerous of the three. However, UVC does not penetrate the earth’s atmosphere. In addition, the level of UVB reaching the earth’s surface is controlled largely by the amount of **OZONE** in the atmosphere. It is our exposure to UVB radiation, in particular, that is of concern.

APPENDIX B

Tips to minimise needle holes (hence light) when sewing 4 Pass Blockout Filigree Linings:

- 1) Use a straight stitch.
- 2) Use a maximum of 5 to 6 stitches per 2.5cm.
- 3) Use a mercerised cotton or a textured polyester thread when sewing blackout linings. These threads tend to plug up needle holes.
- 4) Use a Teflon needle- tends not to heat up as much as a steel needle. The needle hole does not expand as much.
- 5) Use loose tension – this eliminates making oval-shaped holes in blackout when sewing.
- 6) Use a French Seam or Over-Lap Stitch to eliminate needle holes on seam stitches. These types of stitches work wonders and provide a custom look to the finished drapery.



Filigree Linings are guaranteed for 2 years:



To be colourfast to ISO 105 B02



To meet ARPANSA UV protection standards



Against delaminating of coating



To withstand washing to care instructions



Dry Cleanable as per care instructions

- Linings must be cleaned using the specified care instructions
- Coated linings should be manufactured and hung with the coated side exposed to the glass



Care Instructions:

CARE LABEL No: 3

For use on printed or dyed cotton and linen fabrics not pigment dyed.

Remove hooks rings & trims before cleaning. Gently vacuum regularly with appropriate attachment. Washing:- Warm hand wash. Do not bleach. Do not tumble dry. Drip dry in the shade without delay. For best results hang curtains by their hooks to dry. Use warm iron lengthways. Dry cleanable P 50. Possible shrinkage 3%.

CARE LABEL No: 4

For use on polyester/cotton, polyester mixture & polyester fabrics, woven or knitted.

Remove hooks rings & trims before cleaning. Gently vacuum regularly with appropriate attachment. Warm hand wash. Do not bleach. Do not rub or wring. Drip dry in shade. For best results hang curtains by their hooks to damp dry immediately. Use warm iron. Dry cleanable P 50. Possible shrinkage 3%.

CARE LABEL No: 6

Coated fabrics dry clean or wash. For use on acrylic foam backed fabrics and flock coated fabrics of both man-made fibres and cotton.

Regular care will minimise the need for additional cleaning. Gently vacuum with appropriate attachment. Always exercise caution when spot cleaning. Test cleaning on non-exposed surface.

Avoid excessive rubbing and abrasion. Remove hooks, rings and trims before cleaning.

CLEANING POSSIBLE SHRINKAGE 3%. Dry cleaning: use specialist curtain dry cleaners as recognised by the Soft Furnishing Industry Association of Australia. For perchlorethylene: solvent temperature 18-20oC, no moisture, gentle cycle, moderate (approximately 50% capacity) loading, minimise mechanical action. One bath dry cleaning procedure: 3 minutes passing through the filter, reduced mechanical action, 2 minutes drain to tank or still, 2 minutes extract to tank or still.

Two stage drying procedure: 25 minutes drying at 55oC, then 6 minutes drying at 35oC.

Deodorise 6 minutes or until curtains are cool. For white spirit or hydrocarbon: standard dry cleaning practices are appropriate. Hang curtains upon removal from machine. Do not iron/press coated side. Warm iron/press on fabric side only. Washing: curtains are heavy when wet.

Professional wet cleaning recommended. DO NOT WASH IN DOMESTIC WASHING MACHINE.

Hand wash in cool to warm water (maximum 40oC). Mild detergents such as wool mixes are recommended. Do not bleach, soak, rub or wring. Drip dry in shade. Do not tumble dry. Hang curtains by their hooks to avoid coated sides touching. Do not use pegs. Do not fold curtains over clothes lines. Do not iron/press coated sides. Warm iron/press on fabric side only. For detailed code of practice for cleaning coated fabrics, dry cleaners are encouraged to contact the DIA.