

Shadowin®



Quality Standards

VENETIAN BLINDS

WOOD / BAMBOO

Information for Customers

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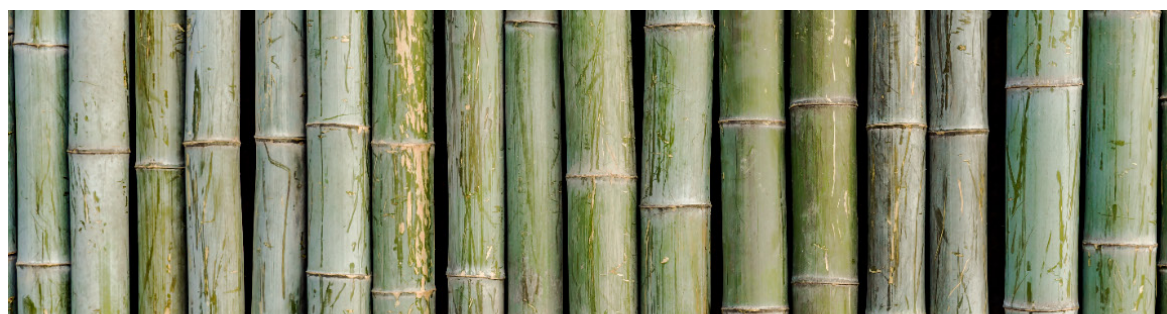
Wood and bamboo are popular materials used in the production of blinds, valued for their natural aesthetic qualities and functionality.

Wood and bamboo are popular materials for blinds, valued for their natural beauty and functional properties.

Wood stands out for its durability, thermal and acoustic insulation and precise light control. However, it is a hygroscopic material - meaning it can swell when exposed to moisture and shrink in dry conditions, sometimes leading to warping. Proper impregnation and protective coatings minimize these effects, ensuring dimensional stability and longevity.

Bamboo, as an alternative, is more resistant to moisture and temperature fluctuations due to its fibrous structure. It is lighter than wood but equally durable, making it an ideal choice for rooms with higher humidity. Moreover, bamboo is a fast-growing and renewable resource, enhancing its ecological value.

Both wood and bamboo blinds combine natural beauty with durability, offering functional and aesthetic solutions suitable for any interior.



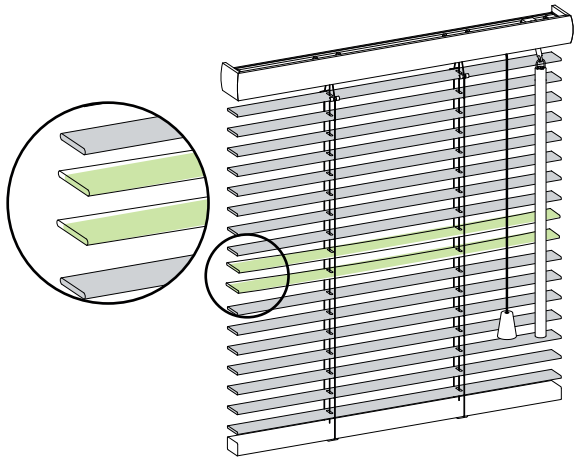
SLATS

FABRICS

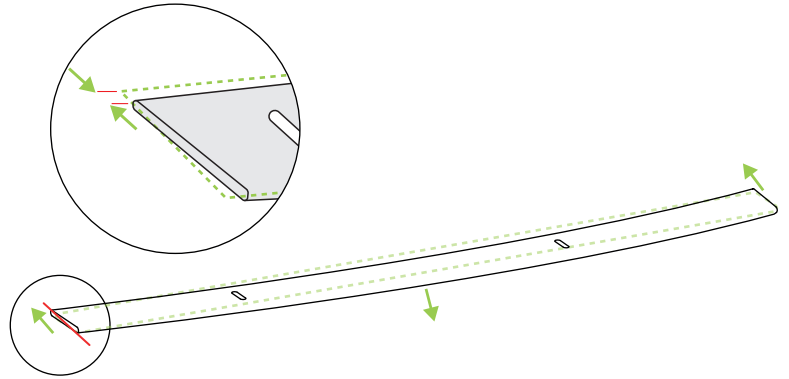
SYSTEM COMPONENTS

SLATS

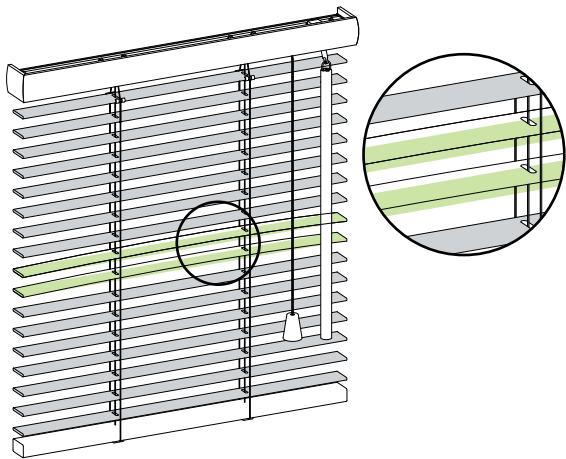
Horizontal bending



Maximum deflection – up to 2 mm per 1 meter of slat

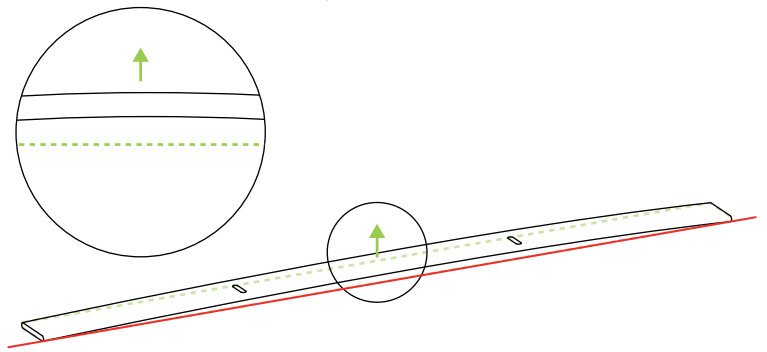


Curve

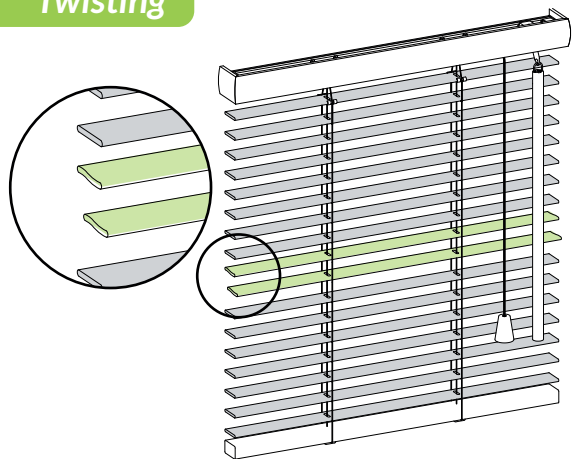


Slat length:
< 150 cm
150 - 250 cm
250 - 350 cm

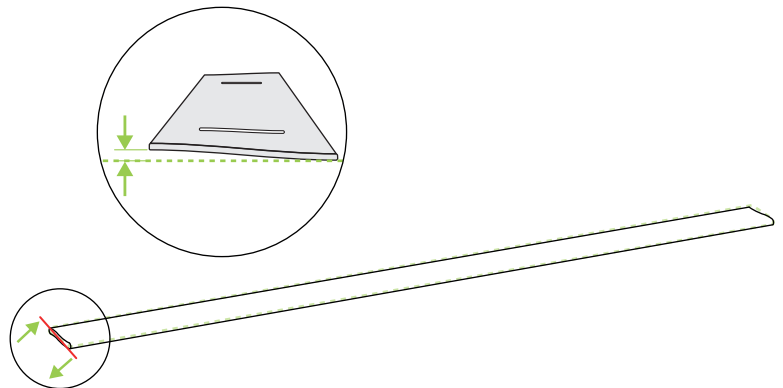
Max. permissible curve
5 mm
10 mm
15 mm



Twisting



Maximum twisting – up to 2 mm per 1 meter of slat

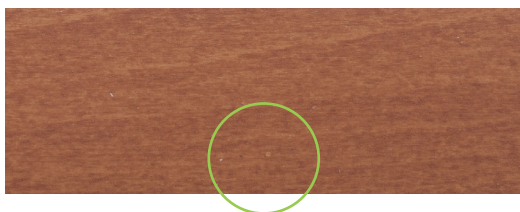


Permissible deformations of wooden slats, both in terms of flatness and dimensions are a result of the natural hygroscopic properties of wood. **These tolerances have been established in accordance with the European Standard PN-EN 13120+A1 "Internal Blinds – Functional Requirements and Safety Standards."**

Below are the imperfections that may appear on the surface of wooden or bamboo slats. These are due to the natural properties of the wood and the manufacturing processes, and they do not provide a basis for a complaint.

Surface discoloration

Slight color variations or spots resulting from uneven moisture absorption or the natural characteristics of the wood



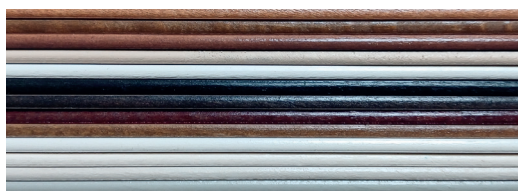
Texture variation

Visible changes in the structure of the wood/bamboo, such as knots, grain patterns, surface roughness or microcracks



Dimensional differences

Slight deviations in the width, thickness, or length of the slats, resulting from the wood's response to moisture and temperature changes.



Slat joints

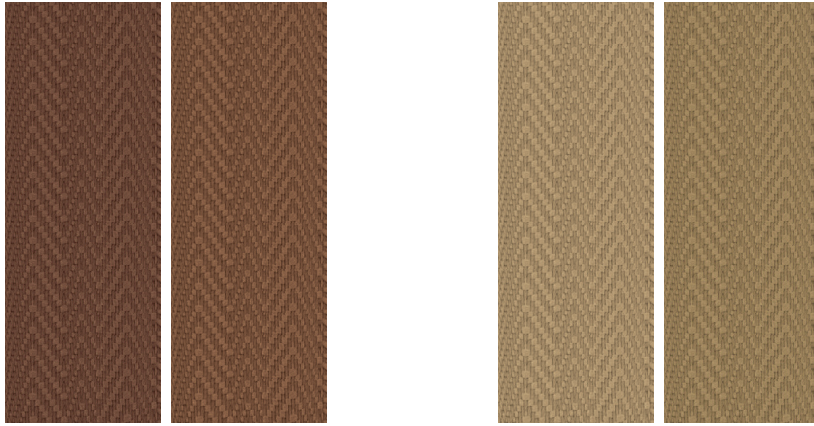
On the surface of some slats, joints (so-called finger joints) may be visible



FABRICS

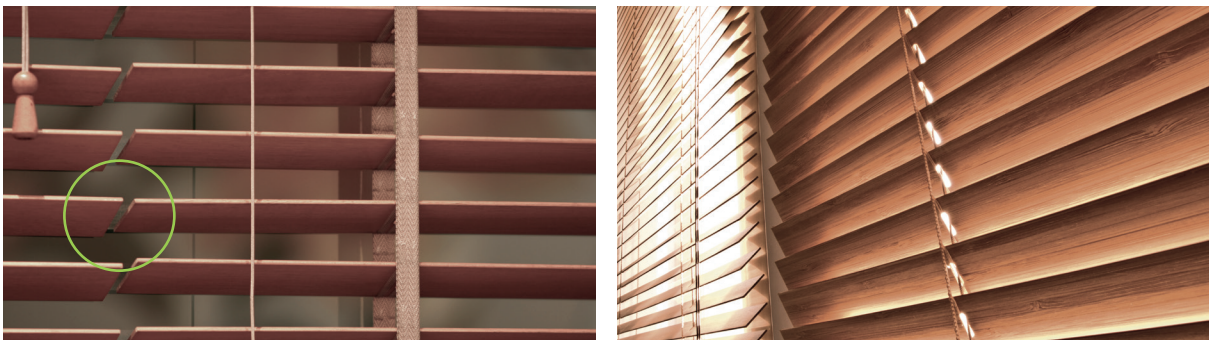
Differences in shade

Minor differences in the shades of cord ladders, tape ladders and control cords are permissible, as these are a natural result of the production process and the used materials



Flexibility of ladders

Cord and tape ladders may stretch under weight, causing blinds of different dimensions hung next to each other to have slats at slightly different levels



Slat coloring

A subtle discoloration of the slats may occur when there is a significant color contrast between the slat and the fabric ladder

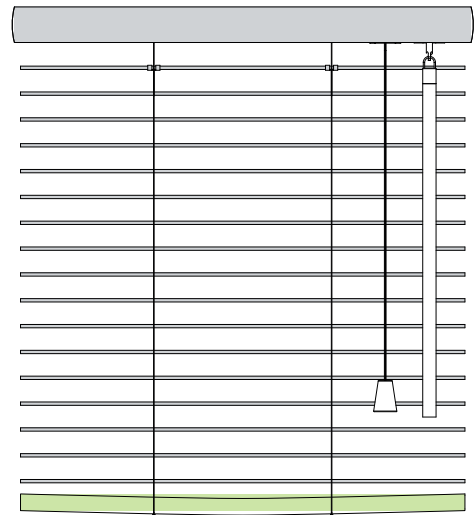


SYSTEM COMPONENTS

Deflection of the bottom rail

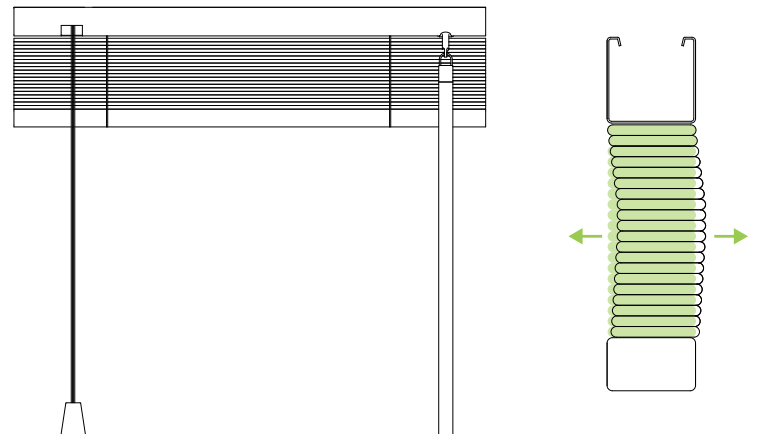
Depending on the width of the blinds, the bottom rail may slightly bend

Slat width:	Max. deflection
< 150 cm	0,5 cm
150 cm	1 cm
> 150 cm	1,5 cm



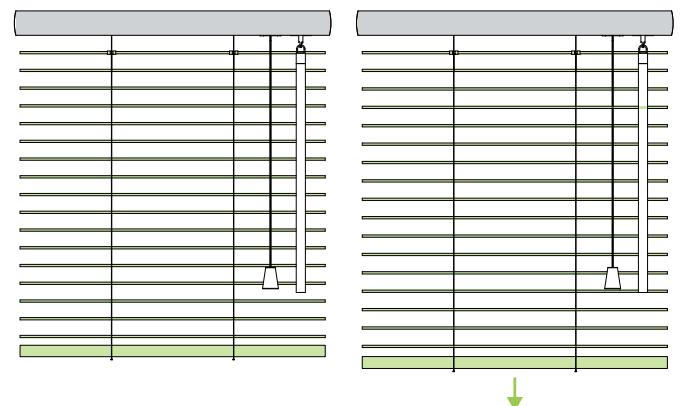
Bulging of the stacks

The stack of raised slats may bend forward or backward by up to +/- 1 cm



Dimensional stability

During the operation of the blinds, its dimensions may undergo slight changes - the height may vary by +/- 3% due to the flexibility of the fabric ladders



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