

Window covering manual

kvadrat

The power of curtains

Curtains play a central role in defining the experience of a space. On an aesthetic level, they introduce colour and form. On a functional level, they help to control light, views, temperature and acoustics. Consequently, they are perfect for creating individual environments, which promote well-being and productivity.

Kvadrat curtains

Our curtains are characterised by colour, simplicity and innovation. Typically superior quality, they are made by skilled suppliers, using the most suitable materials.

All our curtains are the products of dynamic collaborations between globally acclaimed designers and our product development team. As a result, they offer a combination of sustainable design, functional and aesthetic excellence, and exceptional longevity.

We offer curtains for a wide variety of contexts, including offices, public buildings, auditoriums, healthcare institutions, hospitality venues and private homes. We also provide a custom-made service for those seeking bespoke colours, cuts and weaves.

All our curtains come with a comprehensive 10 year quality warranty, and are produced with the least possible impact on the environment.

Choosing the right curtains

It is important to take into account the following functional and aesthetic considerations before choosing a particular design.

1. Light

Curtains allow you to control exactly how much light enters a room. We offer a comprehensive selection of qualities, which allows you to achieve the ideal balance. This includes:

Open weave – for clear light

Sheer – for smooth light

Dim out – for little light

Blackout – for maximum darkness

Regular – for varying light levels (depends on the fabric's colour and thickness)

2. Translucence

Curtains enable you to control what can be seen and what remains hidden. This is particularly important in spaces where privacy is paramount, such as healthcare institutions. We offer:

Open weave – provides a clear view through the curtain (especially from dark side to light side)

Sheer – coloured silhouettes are visible through the curtain

Dim out – minimal visibility through the curtain

Blackout – nothing visible through the curtain

Regular – silhouettes may be visible through the curtain, depending on the fabric

3. Acoustics

The steel, concrete and glass used in today's architecture create significant acoustic challenges for designers and architects. Thankfully, curtains provide a solution by reducing reverberation time and amplified noise. This increases productivity, satisfaction levels as well as the well-being of the people in the room.

Virtually all fabrics have an effect on sound. Most curtains that absorb sound will have an acoustic class, which ranges from A to E.

4. Interior climate

Curtains often help to keep a room's temperature comfortable. In summer they help to keep rooms cooler, while in winter they keep the cold out. Our collection provides:

Heavyweight curtains – help prevent draught and maintain temperature

Regular weight curtains – help prevent draughts

Lightweight curtains – negligible thermal properties

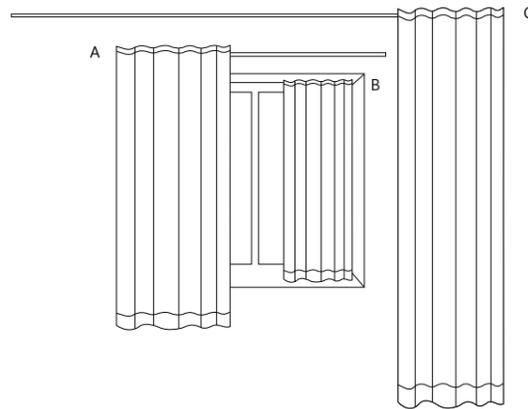
5. Aesthetics

The look, colour and size of a curtain have a great impact on the aesthetic feel of a room. Before choosing a curtain, you should consider:

5.1. Physical properties

Height, width, colour and length

5.2. Placement



A. Outside the window

B. Inside the window

C. Ceiling installation

5.3. Stacking

'Stacking' refers to how the curtain is hung in relation to the window. This is usually down to personal preference.

The options to consider are: To the left, to the right, in the middle or a combination of the above.

NB: The size of the stack in the window is approximately 15% of the curtain's total width divided over number of stacks.

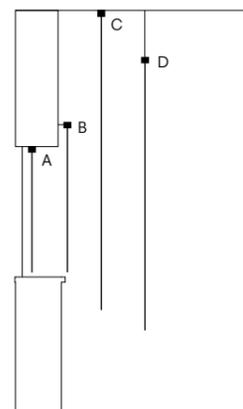
5.4. Mounting

A. Inside the window

B. Outside the window

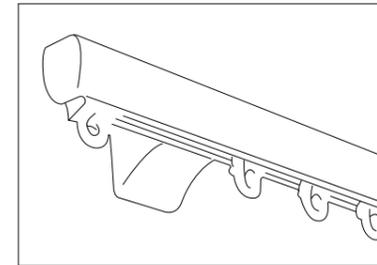
C. Ceiling mounted

D. Suspended



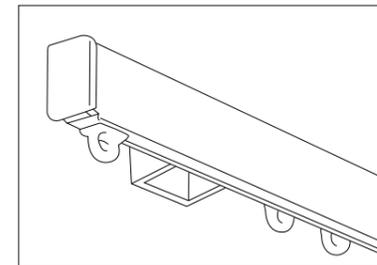
5.5. Curtain track

The curtain track, as well as the curtain, makes a big difference to the look of a room. There are mainly three types to choose from for contract use:



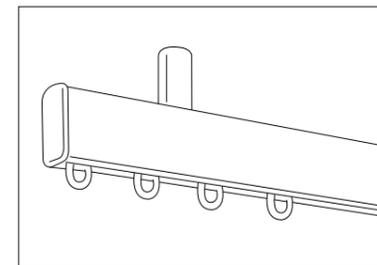
Low

When the smallest and most discreet rail is preferred



High

Suitable if length of curtain needs to be adjustable

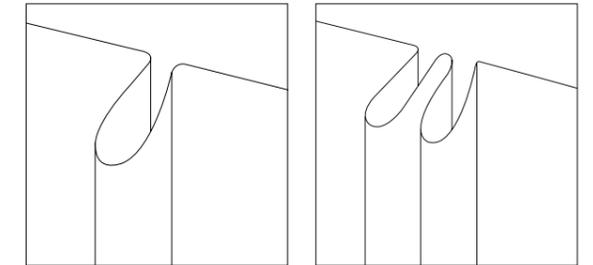


Cubical

Suitable for suspended installation
e.g. healthcare cubicles

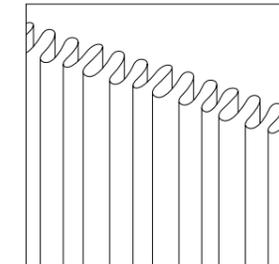
5.6. Fullness

Fullness is the amount of fabric needed to make the window treatment. For example, 0% fullness is the amount needed to cover the window opening. 100% is double the amount and 200% is triple the amount. Here is a fullness guide, covering different pleats:

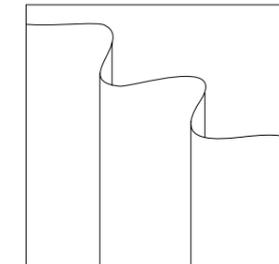


Pinch pleat

Single: 70 – 100%, double: 80 – 120%

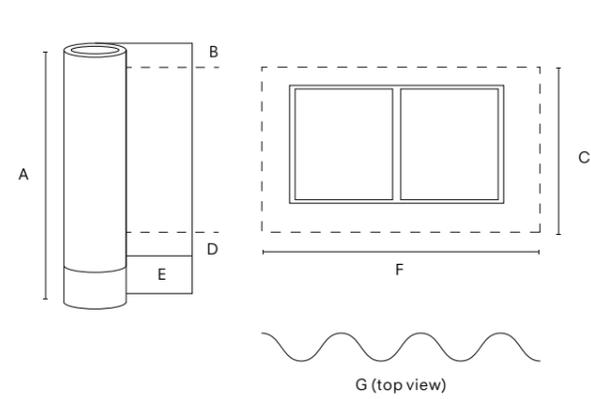


Pencil pleat: 50 – 100%



Wave pleat: 70 – 100%

A. Room high fabrics



A: Fabric width (height), 270 – 330 cm

B: Top hem, 10 cm

C: Curtain height

D: Leaded hem, 2 cm/bottom hem, 20 cm

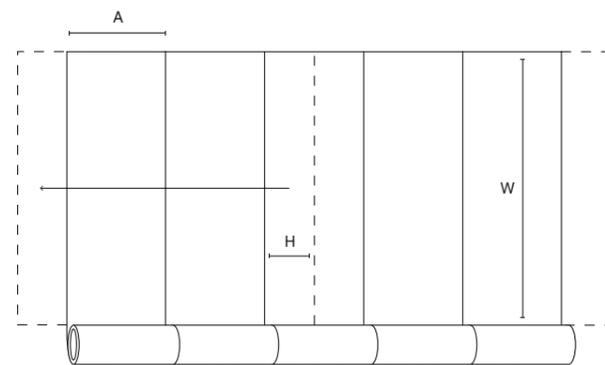
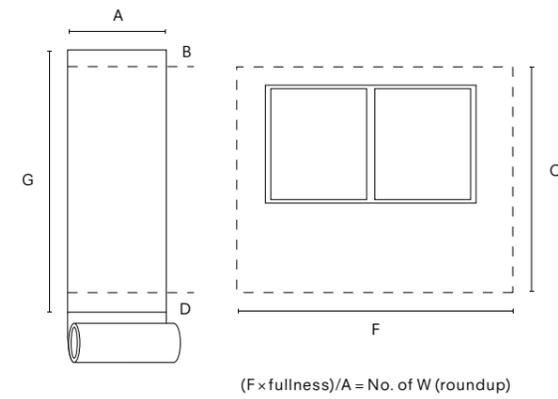
E: Waste

F: Curtain width

G: Cut length = $F \times \text{fullness}$

NB: If $C > A - (B + D) = \text{Turn fabric}$, apply standard calculation

B. Regular fabrics or turned room high fabrics



A: Fabric width (height), 140 – 330 cm

B: Top hem, 10 cm

C: Curtain height

D: Leaded hem, 2 cm/bottom hem, 20 cm

E: Waste (only with fabrics with repeats)

F: Curtain width

G: Cutlength = $B + C + D$

H: Half lengths (only in case of stacking = pair and no. of W = odd). Half lengths are always used on the outside of a curtain, but this has no effect on the calculation of course

W: Whole lengths

