

Fabrics

Material class 1 100 % polyester approx. 180 g/m², weather-proof, light fastness 3 – 4, UPF 50+, Teflon®-coated. Optimal protection against UV rays. Colours 010 – 099.

Material class 2 100 % polyester approx. 220 g/m², weather-proof, light fastness 4 – 5, UPF 50+, Teflon®-coated. Optimal protection against UV rays. Colours 100 – 199.

Material class 4 100 % polyester approx. 250 g/m², dope dyed, of pile fibre, light fastness 7, UPF 50+, dirt- and water-repellent and anti-mould treated. Optimal protection against UV rays. Colours 400 – 499.

Material class 5 100 % acrylic approx. 300 g/m², dope dyed, light fastness 7 – 8, UPF 50+, impregnated with Teflon®. Optimal protection against UV rays. Colours 500 – 699.

Notes on care and cleaning methods:

- Damp or wet covers shall never be left rolled up or folded for long periods of time.
- Fallen leaves or insect excrement should be removed immediately, whenever possible (starting point for microbial attack).
- Clean dry dirt off, preferably using a dry, soft brush.
- Stains can be treated with hand-hot water, a soft brush and some detergent. Afterwards, rinse thoroughly with plenty of clean water, then allow to dry and treat with a commercial reproofing agent.
- Do not use aggressive detergents (pH 7).
- When opening, closing or adjusting the sunshade, make sure that the material does not scrape against walls or other obstacles and that it is not caught up in the frame.
- Make sure that closed sunshades are duly tied up and the single cover panels folded outwards. Sunshades must not be allowed to flutter in the wind. Abrasion damages and holes may not give rise to complaints.

Peculiarities of the production process Regardless of the fact that high technological levels have been reached in the production process of awning materials, unavoidable situations still occur when handling textiles. In order to avoid annoyances we expressly draw your attention to the following product features. Basically, peculiar effects as listed here below appear in almost all awning materials, though to an unequal extent. They do, however, not reduce the quality of the materials in any way and can't give rise to complaints.

Fold marks Fold marks appear when producing and folding awning materials. In this case, particularly with light colours, on top of the folds there may be surface effects that appear darker (when held against the light). They don't reduce the fabric's functionality in any way and cannot give rise to complaints.

Chalking Chalking consists of light stripes that arise during processing and, despite the utmost of care, cannot always be avoided. As a consequence, claims regarding these marks may not be accepted.

Dampness Shades which were closed in a wet or damp state should be opened up again to dry as soon as possible.

Light fastness Light fastness is the term used for the resistance of colours against the effects of light and UV rays. The higher the quality of the fabric (e.g. acrylic) the higher the light fastness. Precaution: Put the protective cover on the sunshade in case of non-utilization.

Glatz material class	Scale	Light fastness	Open-air light in daily units*
-	Light fastness 1	very poor	5
-	Light fastness 2	poor	10
1	Light fastness 3	moderate	20
1, 2	Light fastness 4	rather good	40
2	Light fastness 5	good	80
-	Light fastness 6	very good	160
4, 5	Light fastness 7	excellent	350
5	Light fastness 8	outstanding	700

*This is the number of days after which the first distinct colour changes appear (values for Central Europe).

Protective cover. The regular use of a protective cover extends the fabric's lifetime and slows down the fading process.



UPF: Stamp of quality for excellent protection against direct UV rays.