- TERMINOLOGY -

TERM	DEFINITION
Bus line	A set of two or more electrical conductors that serve as common connections between load circuits and each of the sources (AC or DC) of electrical power.
CAT5e/6/6a/7	An insulated cable, often referred to as “structured cable,” traditionally used for transmitting digital data communication in applications such as telephone, video, Ethernet and networking, which can eliminate interferences from surrounding power lines.
Coupled shades	Are two or more individual shades connected by a coupler and operated by a single clutch or motor.
Clutch	The mechanism that manually controls the raising and lowering of the solar shade with a bead chain.
Daisy chain wiring	A wiring scheme in which the power or data lines for multiple devices are wired together in sequence or in a ring.
Dry contact	A three-wire contact or switch using normally open (NO), normally closed (NC), and a common (C) that closes or opens a connection by an external source, not having a voltage source itself.
Dual shades	Are two individually operated shades built onto one bracket that utilize both blackout to the rear and mesh fabric to the front. This is optional for manual and motorized shades.
Edge gap	The distance between the vertical edge of the fabric panel and the vertical line of the outside edge of the bracket.
Fabric-wrapped hem bar	An elliptical-shaped aluminum extrusion wrapped with solar fabric around it.
Fascia	An extruded aluminum snap-on cover designed to hide the roller tube and mounting hardware from view.
Finished shade width	The measurement from the outside of the left bracket to the outside of the right bracket and will be equal to the width ordered.
Group controller	A device for operating three or more shades controlled by one switch.
Group Control System–II	GCS–II provides low voltage control for up to four motors with one or more switches, from one or more locations. The GCS–II offers group control and does not have the capability of operating each motor individually. For applications requiring more than four motors operated by the same switch, the GCS–II can be daisychained by way of the low voltage switch terminals.
Heat-welding	Utilizes ultrasonic technology that permanently fuses the fabric together.
Hem bar	A flat aluminum extrusion completely enclosed in a hem pocket with heat-welded seams.
Idler end	The mechanism located on the opposite end of the tube from the clutch or motor.
ndividual Group Control 4n1	Provides control of one or more motors in groups, and/or individually from one or more locations. The IGC 4n1 is used for those systems that require controlling at least four motors individually or in groups.
Intelligent motor systems	Addressable systems which can be operated individually, as a group, or in combination, and can be integrated with a building management system. Each motor has a separate plug-in cable, allowing easy expansion of the system without rewiring.
Interface device	Refers to a secondary translator between two units of separate protocols, whether dry contact, RS232/485, or Ethernet.
Lift assist spring	A heavy-duty torsion spring located inside the roller tube and designed to reduce the pull force, allowing easy lifting of larger clutch-operated shades.
Manual shade	Operated by a chain-controlled clutch mechanism.
Motorized shade	Operated by a single electric motor.
Node	A term for devices that may be connected together in a network, and that communicate with each other via serial language (only in an RS485 protocol).

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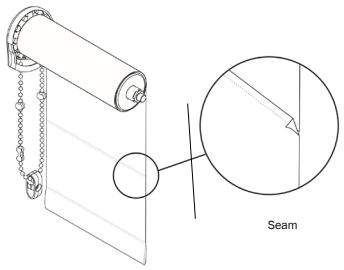
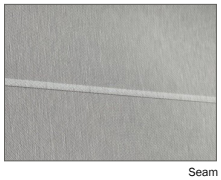
Openness factor	The percentage of light transmitted to the interior through the shade fabric. As an example, a 5% open fabric allows 5% of the UV rays to pass through the fabric while blocking 95%.
Pocket	An extruded aluminum or formed steel system designed to house the shade when installed above the ceiling.
Pocket closure plate	An extruded aluminum, removable bottom plate that integrates into the pocket system hiding the roller tube and mounting hardware from view.
Railroading	Required when the width of the window opening exceeds the maximum fabric width. The fabric is turned 90° and, if needed, heat-welded together to fit the height of the window.
Regular roll	The standard orientation, allowing the shade fabric to drop from the backside of the tube closest to the window.
Reverse roll	The optional orientation, allowing the shade fabric to drop from the front side of the tube closest to the room.
RJ9 3-way Splitter	Used to split one modular plug (phone type) into three or six. This splitter is usually used for tapping multiple devices (shades, for example) off one connector and also used for adding them to a communication bus line.
RTS motor	Operated by a radio-controlled remote or radio-controlled wall switch.
Seams	Used when window width and height exceed the maximum fabric width. A visible seam is created where the panels are heat-welded together to fulfill the size requirement of the shade.
Serial communication	RS485 is an updated U.S. standard serial communication, designed to allow multiple devices to speak to one another (a method often referred to as multiport or multipoint) over a distance not greater than 4,000 feet. You can extend the distance of an RS485 signal by an additional 4,000 feet by using a “segment bridge” or “RS485 repeater”.
Serial to Ethernet Gateways	A piece of hardware similar to a computer router that allows serial communication (RS485) over a computer network/Ethernet. This allows control of devices over a much longer distance without converting to RS485.
Shading coefficient	Represents the percentage of solar heat gain that is transmitted to the interior through the glass and window covering.
Shielded cable	A type of communication wire that is wrapped with aluminum to prevent outside interferences and that requires grounding.
Side channels	Extruded aluminum channels mounted to the window jamb and designed to eliminate light leakage.
Sill channel	Extruded aluminum channel mounted to the window sill and designed to eliminate light leakage.
Spline system	A PVC spline heat-welded to the shade fabric and inserted in a channel on the roller tube allowing for ease in changing fabric.
Telescoping	Refers to the fabric moving left or right of center as the shade is raised and lowered. This can occur if the shade was not properly leveled during installation or if the length of the shade is significantly greater than the width.
Transformers	Convert 120V AC to operate 12V/24V DC motors.
Twisted pair	A method of configuring two conductor wires wound together used in “category type cable” (CAT5e/6/6a/7), to prevent electromagnetic interference or “noise on the line,” an issue which can reduce signal strength from neighboring pairs.

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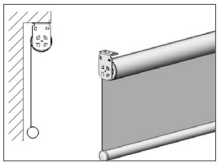
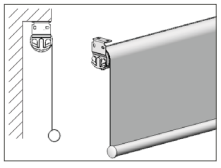

Regular Roll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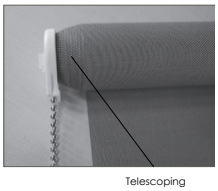
Telescoping