

Australian Standard™

**Textiles—Fabrics for window  
furnishings**

**Part 3: Vertical and holland blinds**

This Australian Standard was prepared by Committee TX/18, Specifications for Textile Furnishings. It was approved on behalf of the Council of Standards Australia on 14 May 1999 and published on 5 July 1999.

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The following interests are represented on Committee TX/18:

AWTA Textile Testing  
Australasian Furnishing Research and Development Institute  
Australian Chamber of Commerce and Industry  
Australian Wool Processors Council  
Drycleaning Institute of Australia Limited  
National Council of Women of Australia  
Office of Fair Trading and Business Affairs, Vic.  
Society of Dyers & Colourists of Australia & New Zealand  
Soft Furnishings Industry Association of Australia  
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**Part 3: Vertical and holland blinds**

Originated as part of AS 2663—1983.

Revised and redesignated in part as AS 2663.3—1999.

## PREFACE

This Standard was prepared by the Standards Australia Committee TX/18, Specifications for Textile Furnishings, to supersede, in part, AS 2663—1983, *Textiles—Curtain fabrics for domestic use*.

Abrasion resistance requirements have not been included because abrasion is considered to be an unlikely cause of customer problems if properly used.

A method of observing faults in regular grade fabric is recommended in this Standard. While it is desirable that there be no defects in a manufactured roll of fabric, it is recognized that they will occur. Textile fabric manufacturers have identified a need for there to be a national code of practice for the identification and quantification of defects, which could be called up in all areas of textile production and marketing.

The terms 'normative' and 'informative' have been used in this Standard to define the application of the appendix to which they apply. A 'normative' appendix is an integral part of a Standard, whereas an 'informative' appendix is only for information and guidance.

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## STANDARDS AUSTRALIA

## Australian Standard

## Textiles—Fabrics for window furnishings

## Part 3: Vertical and holland blinds

**1 SCOPE** This Standard specifies requirements for fabrics for vertical and holland blinds.

**2 APPLICATION** This Standard applies to coated piece good fabrics for use as vertical and holland blinds.

**3 OBJECTIVE** The objective of this Standard is to provide manufacturers, specifiers and consumers with minimum performance and labelling specifications for vertical and holland blinds.

**4 REFERENCED DOCUMENTS** The following documents are referred to in this Standard:

## AS

2001	Methods of test for textiles
2001.1	Method 1: Conditioning procedures
2001.4	Method 4: Colourfastness tests
2001.4.21	Method 4.21: Determination of colourfastness to light using an artificial light source (mercury vapour, tungsten filament, internally phosphor-coated lamp)
2755	Textile fabrics—Burning behaviour
2755.2	Part 2: Measurement of flame spread properties of vertically oriented specimens

## AS/NZS

1957	Textiles—Care labelling
2450	Textiles—Natural and man-made fibres—Generic names
2622	Textile products—Fibre content labelling

## SAA

HB37	Handbook of Australian fire Standards
HB37.5	Textiles—Materials and products

## ISO

2286	Rubber- or plastics-coated fabrics—Determination of roll characteristics
2286-1	Part 1: Methods for determination of length, width and net mass

**5 PERFORMANCE**

Fabrics for blinds shall be tested in accordance with the test methods set down in Table 1 and shall meet the requirements specified in Table 1, as appropriate.

## NOTES:

- 1 Made-up blinds should not be susceptible to excessive fraying at the edges.
- 2 Made-up blinds should not have rippling at the edges.