



Furnishing Galerie's Guidebook For Window Dressings

ALL KNOW-HOW'S TO LIVEN UP YOUR SPACE

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inspiration for your
next interior
project?

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Atharva Lath

FURNISHING GALERIE

WITH A BACKGROUND OF HOSPITALITY AND BUSINESS, I HAVE STEPPED INTO MY FAMILY BUSINESS OF CURATING WINDOW DRESSINGS FOR HOTELS, FARMHOUSES, HOMES AND EVERY OTHER SPACE THAT CAN BENEFIT FROM TASTEFUL FABRICS AND DESIGN.

WITH THIS GUIDEBOOK, I AIM TO WORK WITH ARCHITECTS AND INTERIOR DESIGNERS, BEING THEIR CONSULTANT AND ADDING VALUE TO THEIR DESIGNS.

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1

Types Of Fabrics

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Fabrics: Curtains

1. COTTON

- GSM Range: 120-250 GSM
- Characteristics: Natural fiber that is breathable, soft, and easy to clean.
- Light Control: Moderate; filters light gently while offering some privacy.
- Thermal/Acoustic Properties: Limited; best combined with lining for insulation.
- Best Use: Casual spaces like bedrooms, kitchens, or playrooms. Works well in country, transitional, or minimalist interiors.
- Maintenance: Machine washable but prone to shrinking if untreated.

2. LINEN

- GSM Range: 150-300 GSM
- Characteristics: A natural, eco-friendly fabric with a distinct textured look and breathable qualities. Highly absorbent and quick-drying.
- Light Control: Diffuses light beautifully, offering a soft glow without total blackout.
- Thermal/Acoustic Properties: Moderate; lightweight but can block drafts when layered.
- Best Use: Coastal, bohemian, or rustic-themed interiors. Great for living rooms or summer homes.
- Maintenance: Dry-clean recommended; may wrinkle, adding a casual charm.



3. POLYESTER

- GSM Range: 140-250 GSM
- Characteristics: Synthetic, durable, wrinkle-resistant, and fade-resistant. Available in many styles, including blackout or textured finishes.
- Light Control: Varies; unlined for moderate light filtering, lined for complete blackout.
- Thermal/Acoustic Properties: Good insulation when lined, though not as breathable.
- Best Use: High-traffic areas like living rooms or rental properties. Matches modern and transitional decor styles.
- Maintenance: Easy to machine wash and iron.

5. SILK

- GSM Range: 100-200 GSM
- Characteristics: A natural, lightweight fibre with a lustrous finish. Drapes elegantly, often lined to enhance longevity and opacity.
- Light Control: Low; works best with lining for privacy and durability.
- Thermal/Acoustic Properties: Low without lining.
- Best Use: Perfect for luxurious, formal settings such as drawing rooms, dining areas, and bedrooms. Ideal for traditional and oriental decor styles.
- Maintenance: Dry clean only; sensitive to moisture and sunlight.

4. VELVET

- GSM Range: 300-600 GSM
- Characteristics: Luxuriously soft and heavy with a thick pile. Provides exceptional drape, rich color saturation.
- Light Control: Excellent for blocking light and providing privacy; can function as blackout curtains when lined.
- Thermal/Acoustic Properties: High; traps heat and absorbs sound effectively.
- Best Use: Adds opulence to formal dining rooms, bedrooms, and theaters. Complements classic, Art Deco, or vintage decor.
- Maintenance: Dry clean only; avoid prolonged sun exposure to prevent fading.

6. BROCADE

- GSM Range: 250-400 GSM
- Characteristics: Ornate and heavy, featuring raised patterns or metallic threads. Exudes an old-world charm.
- Light Control: High, due to its dense weave.
- Thermal/Acoustic Properties: Excellent; effectively blocks drafts and dampens sound.
- Best Use: Elegant interiors such as traditional parlors, grand dining rooms, or ceremonial spaces.
- Maintenance: Dry clean or spot clean.

7. CHENILLE

- GSM Range: 300-500 GSM
- Characteristics: Soft and plush with a velvety texture. Often heavier, adding warmth and luxury.
- Light Control: High; excellent for creating a cozy, dim ambiance.
- Thermal/Acoustic Properties: High; good insulation and sound absorption.
- Best Use: Suitable for bedrooms or cozy living rooms. Pairs beautifully with warm tones and transitional decor.
- Maintenance: Dry clean recommended; vacuum gently to maintain texture.

9. JACQUARD

- GSM Range: 200-350 GSM
- Characteristics: Features woven patterns (e.g., florals, damasks) for a rich, textured appearance. Often made from blends of natural and synthetic fibers.
- Light Control: Moderate to high, depending on weave.
- Thermal/Acoustic Properties: Good; adds some insulation and sound dampening.
- Best Use: Ideal for traditional interiors or rooms requiring a sophisticated focal point.
- Maintenance: Dry clean or spot clean only.

8. BLACKOUT FABRICS

- GSM Range: 250-400 GSM
- Characteristics: These fabrics are tightly woven or coated with a special layer to block 80-100% of light. Available in a variety of textures and finishes, from smooth satin to textured weaves.
- Light Control: Provides full blackout, making it ideal for spaces that require complete darkness.
- Thermal/Acoustic Properties: High; This helps maintain room temperature and reduces noise from outside.
- Best Use: Essential for bedrooms, nurseries, and home theatres where light control and privacy are crucial.
- Maintenance: Easy to clean; often machine washable or wipeable, depending on the finish.

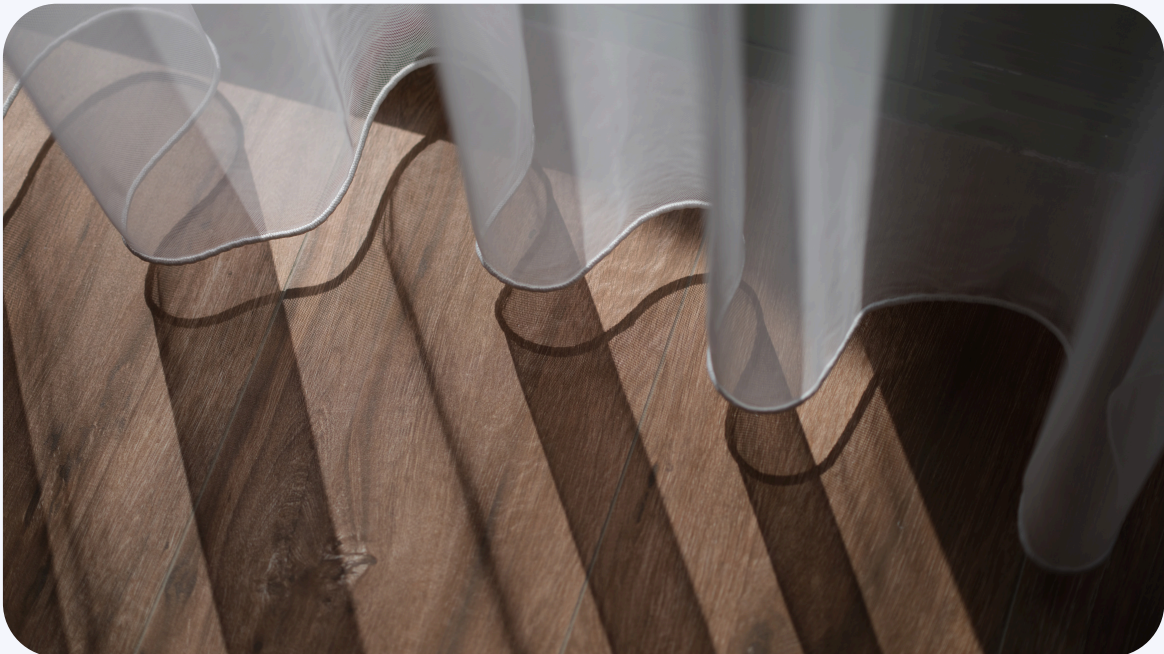
Fabrics: Sheers

1. VOILE

- GSM Range: 50–100 GSM
- Characteristics: Soft, smooth, and translucent. Made from polyester or cotton.
- Light Control: Filters light softly, creating an airy ambiance.
- Best Use: Perfect for layering or standalone use in minimalist interiors.
- Maintenance: Machine washable on a gentle cycle with mild detergent. Air-dry or tumble dry on low heat. Steam or iron on low for wrinkles.

2. ORGANZA

- GSM Range: 50–70 GSM
- Characteristics: Crisp and sheer with a shiny surface. Slightly stiffer than voile.
- Light Control: Minimal privacy; filters light elegantly.
- Best Use: Adds a touch of luxury to formal settings or event decor.
- Maintenance: Hand wash or machine wash on delicate with cold water. Air-dry flat to maintain stiffness. Use a pressing cloth when ironing on low.



3. CHIFFON

- GSM Range: 40-60 GSM
- Characteristics: Lightweight and flowy, offering a soft finish.
- Light Control: Gentle light diffusion, ideal for softening direct sunlight.
- Best Use: Romantic settings like bedrooms or airy dining areas.
- Maintenance: Hand wash or machine wash on delicate in cold water. Lay flat to dry and avoid stretching. Use a steamer for wrinkles.

4. LACE

- GSM Range: 80-120 GSM
- Characteristics: Open-weave fabric with intricate designs.
- Light Control: Adds vintage charm while allowing ample light.
- Best Use: Perfect for rustic or farmhouse-style homes.
- Maintenance: Hand wash or machine wash on a gentle cycle. Avoid bleach and harsh detergents. Air-dry or lay flat to preserve patterns.

5. NET

- GSM Range: 30-50 GSM
- Characteristics: Open mesh, lightweight and versatile.
- Light Control: Allows maximum light, ideal for sunny areas.
- Best Use: Layering in modern or transitional spaces.
- Maintenance: Hand wash or machine wash in a laundry bag on delicate. Air-dry or tumble dry on low. Handle gently to avoid snags.

6. TULLE

- GSM Range: 40-80 GSM
- Characteristics: Dreamy, soft fabric often layered for a fuller look.
- Light Control: Minimal, great for decorative touches.
- Best Use: Great for creating whimsical or romantic vibes in children's rooms or decorative spaces.
- Maintenance: Hand wash in cold water with mild detergent. Air-dry flat to maintain shape. Avoid ironing or stretching the fabric.

7. POLYESTER SHEERS

- GSM Range: 70-100 GSM
- Characteristics: Durable, easy-care fabric available in a wide range of designs.
- Light Control: Allows light to filter softly.
- Best Use: A practical choice for any room, blending with both modern and classic decor.
- Maintenance: Machine washable on gentle cycle with mild detergent. Tumble dry on low or air-dry. Steam or iron on low to remove creases.

8. SILK SHEERS

- GSM Range: 40-70 GSM
- Characteristics: Lightweight, luxurious, and slightly lustrous.
- Light Control: Gentle light diffusion with minimal privacy.
- Best Use: High-end interiors like formal living rooms or boudoirs.
- Maintenance: Dry-clean only to protect delicate fibers. Minimize direct sunlight exposure to prevent fading. Use a steamer on low for wrinkles.

9. GEORGETTE

- GSM Range: 50-90 GSM
- Characteristics: Semi-sheer with a slightly crinkled texture.
- Light Control: Moderate diffusion.
- Best Use: Suitable for lounges or contemporary interiors with a subtle, sophisticated vibe.
- Maintenance: Hand wash or machine wash on delicate with cold water. Lay flat to dry and avoid excessive wringing. Iron on low with a pressing cloth if needed.



WHY CHOOSE THE RIGHT FABRIC?

Even though everyone has their fabric preference, there are a certain fabrics that work best in certain spaces. Even though furnishings come in at the last stage of a project, it plays a pivotal role in bringing life to a space and tying all the elements together. If you have any questions about which fabric is right for your space, ask your designer or contact us for a free consultation.



2

Choosing A Curtain Style

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1. GROMMET CURTAINS

- **Description:** These curtains have circular metal rings (grommets) embedded at the top, through which a curtain rod is threaded. The fabric forms evenly spaced, vertical folds for a clean and structured look. They are easy to open and close, making them a practical choice.

- **Use Case:** Best suited for contemporary or minimalist interiors with sleek furniture. Works well in living rooms, bedrooms, or home offices where simplicity and functionality are key. Their modern vibe complements metallic accents and neutral colour palettes.



2. RIPPLE FOLD CURTAINS



- **Description:** Designed with a continuous, wave-like pattern, these curtains hang from a track system and remain evenly spaced regardless of whether they're open or closed.

- **Use Case:** Ideal for spaces with floor-to-ceiling windows or sliding doors. These curtains are commonly used in high-end hotels or urban apartments, blending well with modern or minimalist interiors. They pair beautifully with monochromatic or subtle colour schemes.

3. DOUBLE PINCH PLEAT CURTAINS

- **Description:** Feature pairs of pleats sewn into the header, creating a balanced and structured look while maintaining softness. They use less fabric than triple pleats, making them less formal but equally elegant.
- **Use Case:** Perfect for semi-formal rooms like dining areas, guest bedrooms, or transitional living spaces. They complement interiors that blend traditional and modern elements, such as contemporary furniture with classic details.



4. FRENCH PLEAT CURTAINS



- **Description:** Also known as triple pinch pleats, these curtains are highly decorative with pleats gathered in groups of three. The fabric at the top flares gracefully into full drapes.
- **Use Case:** Best for formal settings like dining rooms, luxurious living areas, or master bedrooms. They pair well with ornate furniture, chandeliers, and classic decor, emphasizing elegance and tradition.

5. PARISIAN PLEAT CURTAINS

- Description: These pleats start partway down the curtain, leaving the upper section smooth and unstructured. This creates a mix of casual elegance and clean lines.
- Use Case: Ideal for chic, modern interiors or Parisian-inspired decor. Perfect for bedrooms or lounges, paired with light fabrics like linen or voile to achieve a soft, airy look.



6. CUFF CURTAINS

- Description: Feature an additional fabric cuff at the top, often in a contrasting colour or pattern, providing a decorative accent.
- Use Case: These work well in playful or eclectic interiors. Use them in children's rooms, casual dining spaces, or bohemian-styled living rooms to introduce personality and charm.

7. TAB CURTAINS

- Description: Designed with fabric loops or tabs at the top, which slide onto a curtain rod. The tabs create a relaxed, informal look with gentle folds.
- Use Case: Perfect for rustic, country, or cottage-style interiors. Commonly used in kitchens, breakfast nooks, or vacation homes, adding a cozy and approachable feel.



8. GOBLET PLEAT CURTAINS

- Description: Pleats shaped like goblets or wine glasses are evenly spaced along the top, creating a voluminous and dramatic effect. They require stiff fabric or lining to maintain their shape.

- Use Case: Suited for grand interiors with high ceilings, such as formal dining rooms, living rooms, or hotel lobbies. They add a touch of luxury and sophistication to classical or opulent decor.



9. ROD POCKET CURTAINS

- Description: Have a sewn-in pocket at the top for threading onto a rod. The fabric gathers tightly for a soft, traditional appearance.

- Use Case: Suitable for cozy spaces like bedrooms, libraries, or guest rooms. Best paired with sheer fabrics for a romantic look or heavier fabrics for a classic and timeless vibe.

10. STRETCHED CURTAINS

- Description: These curtains are stretched taut across the window, using rods or clips at both the top and bottom. They provide a snug, structured fit.
- Use Case: Perfect for small windows in kitchens, bathrooms, or utility rooms. They offer a neat, tailored appearance and are ideal for spaces requiring privacy without heavy drapes.



11. TIEBACK CURTAINS

- Description: These use decorative tiebacks to pull curtains away from the window, framing it elegantly while allowing in natural light.
- Use Case: Suitable for both traditional and modern interiors, offering flexibility in light control. Great for living rooms or spaces with scenic views, where the focus is on framing the outdoors.

12. TENT FLAP CURTAINS

- Description: Resemble tent flaps, with overlapping panels tied back to create an inviting and whimsical appearance.
- Use Case: Ideal for children's rooms, play areas, or themed interiors. They add a playful or casual touch to spaces requiring creativity and light-heartedness.



13. HOURGLASS CURTAINS

- Description: Gathered at the centre with a sash or tie, creating an elegant hourglass silhouette. Often used with stationary rods at the top and bottom.
- Use Case: Best for French doors, glass panels, or decorative windows. Adds a vintage or romantic flair to interiors like dressing rooms or Victorian-style spaces.



DOES THE STYLE ACTUALLY MATTER?

You may feel that a style of the curtain doesn't make much difference, however, it's the small nuances of these fabrics that tie the space together and adds more weight to the theme. If you have any questions about which style is right for your space, ask your designer or contact us for a free consultation.



3

Choosing A Blind Style

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1. VENETIAN BLINDS

Description: Classic horizontal slats made of wood, aluminum, or PVC, connected by strings or tapes. The slats can be tilted to control light and privacy.

Best Use: Ideal for modern and minimalist interiors like offices, living rooms, or kitchens.

Materials: Wood for a warm, natural look; aluminum or PVC for durability and moisture resistance.

Light Control: Adjustable slats offer excellent control over light and privacy.



2. VERTICAL BLINDS

Description: Long vertical slats attached to a top rail, often made from fabric, PVC, or aluminum. Slats can be rotated or drawn to the side.

Best Use: Great for large windows, sliding doors, or commercial spaces. Adds height and elegance to a room.

Materials: Fabric for softness, PVC or aluminum for durability.

Light Control: Provides precise control, from full privacy to complete openness.



3. ROLLER BLINDS

Description: A single piece of fabric that rolls up onto a tube when raised. Available in various colors, patterns, and textures.

Best Use: Perfect for minimalist or contemporary spaces. Works well in bedrooms, kitchens, and offices.

Materials: Polyester, cotton blends, or blackout fabric for added functionality.

Light Control: Available in light-filtering, blackout, or sheer fabrics for tailored control.



4. ROMAN BLINDS

Description: Fabric blinds that fold neatly into pleats when raised, offering a soft and elegant look.

Best Use: Suitable for living rooms, bedrooms, or formal dining spaces. Adds a touch of sophistication.

Materials: Cotton, linen, or velvet for a luxurious feel.

Light Control: Varies based on fabric choice; can be light-filtering or blackout.



5. PLEATED BLINDS

Description: Single-layered fabric with accordion-like pleats that stack neatly when raised.

Best Use: Fits well in small spaces, conservatories, or modern interiors.

Materials: Polyester or specialty-treated fabric for UV resistance.

Light Control: Soft light diffusion with moderate privacy.



6. HONEYCOMB (CELLULAR) BLINDS

Description: Fabric blinds with a unique honeycomb structure that traps air for insulation. Available in single, double, or triple cells.

Best Use: Ideal for energy-efficient homes, especially in bedrooms or living rooms.

Materials: Polyester or other lightweight fabrics.

Light Control: Provides excellent insulation and light diffusion.



7. ZEBRA (DAY AND NIGHT) BLINDS

Description: Alternating horizontal stripes of sheer and opaque fabric, allowing customizable light and privacy control.

Best Use: Works well in living rooms, offices, or contemporary bedrooms.

Materials: Polyester or other synthetic blends.

Light Control: Flexible control by aligning the stripes for light or darkness.



8. FAUX WOOD BLINDS

Description: Blinds that mimic the look of real wood but are made from composite or PVC materials.

Best Use: Great for humid areas like bathrooms or kitchens while maintaining a natural aesthetic.

Materials: PVC, composite materials.

Light Control: Similar to Venetian blinds, offering adjustable light and privacy.



10. BLACKOUT BLINDS

Description: Blinds with fabrics specifically designed to block out light completely.

Best Use: Perfect for bedrooms, nurseries, or media rooms where darkness is required.

Materials: Polyester or lined fabrics with blackout coatings.

Light Control: Maximum light blocking and privacy.

SHOULD I CHOOSE BLINDS OR CURTAINS?

Depending on the space that you are designing, you can choose between blinds and curtains. Common misconception is that blinds cannot be decorative, however, a bit of embroidery or a textured cloth in a roman blind can also enhance the look. Blinds are ideal for smaller windows, offices or a formal setting. You want to make sure that the mechanism that the blind operates on is robust and gives uninterrupted feel while drawing it.

If you have any questions about which style is right for your space, ask your designer or contact us for a free consultation.



4

Lining Fabrics

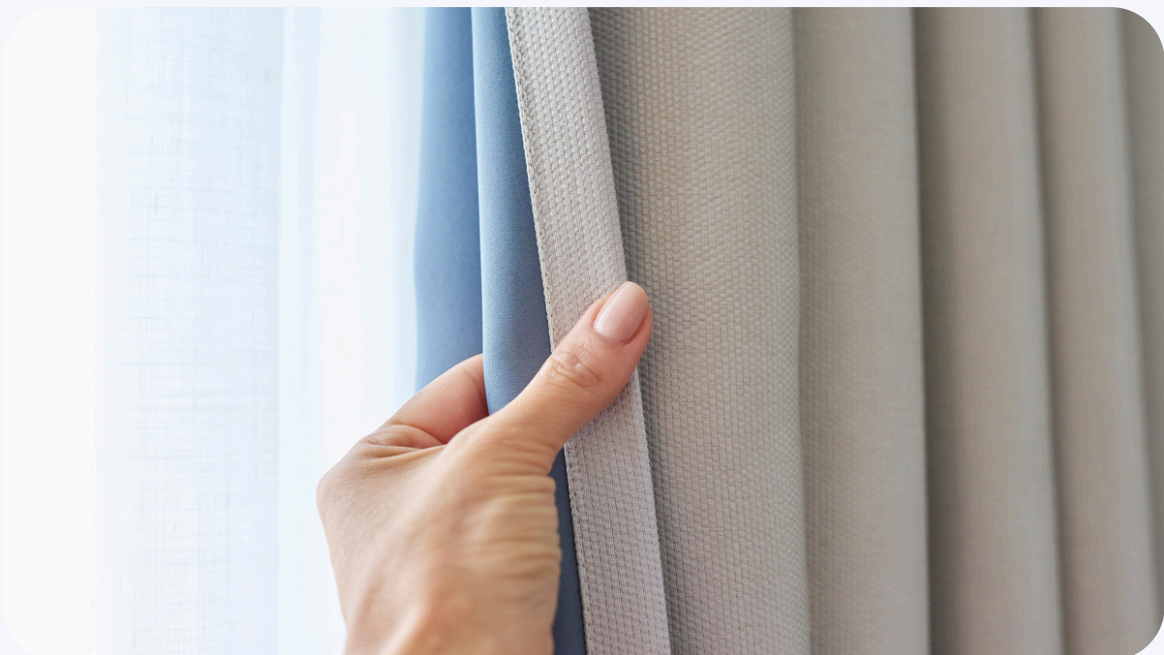
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1. Blackout Lining

- GSM Range: 250-350 GSM
- Light Blocking: Maximum (100%)
- Characteristics: Triple-layered or foam-backed fabric designed to completely block light. Available in a variety of colors and finishes to match decor.
- Best Use: Perfect for spaces requiring total darkness, such as bedrooms, home theaters, or hotel rooms.
- Additional Benefit: Provides excellent insulation, soundproofing, and energy efficiency.
- Maintenance: Hand wash or machine wash on a gentle cycle. Avoid high heat when tumble drying. Air-dry flat or hang. Iron with low heat if necessary.

2. Dim-Out Lining

- GSM Range: 200-300 GSM
- Light Blocking: High (60-80%)
- Characteristics: Heavier fabric, often woven with a combination of cotton and polyester. Blocks most light but not entirely blackout.
- Best Use: Ideal for bedrooms, nurseries, or media rooms where moderate light reduction is needed.
- Additional Benefit: Offers moderate insulation and acoustic properties
- Maintenance: Hand wash or machine wash on a gentle cycle. Air-dry or tumble dry on low. Iron on low if needed, using a pressing cloth.



3. POLYESTER LINING

- GSM Range: 150-200 GSM
- Light Blocking: Moderate (20-40%)
- Characteristics: Durable, wrinkle-resistant, and budget-friendly. Available in a range of weights and finishes.
- Best Use: Suitable for casual spaces or as a layering lining with sheer or lightweight curtains.
- Additional Benefit: Helps reduce UV exposure to extend the lifespan of curtain fabrics.
- Maintenance: Machine washable on a gentle cycle with mild detergent. Tumble dry on low or air-dry. Steam or iron on low for wrinkles.

5. THERMAL LINING

- GSM Range: 250-400 GSM
- Light Blocking: High (70-90%)
- Characteristics: Often backed with acrylic or foam, designed to enhance energy efficiency. Blocks most light while preventing heat transfer.
- Best Use: Suitable for cold climates or areas with high energy usage, such as living rooms or drafty windows.
- Additional Benefit: Reduces heating and cooling costs by maintaining temperature.
- Maintenance: Machine washable on a gentle cycle. Air-dry or tumble dry on low. Do not bleach or dry clean. Iron with low heat if necessary.

4. COTTON SATIN LINING

- GSM Range: 120-180 GSM
- Light Blocking: Minimal (approximately 10-20%)
- Characteristics: Lightweight and smooth with a subtle sheen. Adds a soft layer to curtains without significant weight.
- Best Use: Ideal for decorative curtains where light blocking isn't a priority. Perfect for bedrooms and living rooms requiring a light, airy ambiance.
- Additional Benefit: Protects the curtain fabric from fading while maintaining breathability.
- Maintenance: Machine washable on a gentle cycle with mild detergent. Air-dry or tumble dry on low heat. Iron on a low setting if needed.

7. REFLECTIVE/UV-BLOCKING LINING

- GSM Range: 180-250 GSM
- Light Blocking: Moderate to High (50-90%)
- Characteristics: Specialized lining with a reflective backing to block UV rays and reduce glare. Often used in sunny regions.
- Best Use: Works well in spaces with excessive sunlight, such as south-facing rooms or conservatories.
- Additional Benefit: Prolongs the life of curtain fabrics by minimizing sun damage and fading.
- Maintenance: Machine washable on a gentle cycle with cold water. Air-dry or tumble dry on low. Avoid ironing, as this may damage the reflective layer.

8. ACOUSTIC LINING

- GSM Range: 300-500 GSM
- Light Blocking: Moderate to High (50-90%)
- Characteristics: Dense and heavy fabric designed to absorb sound and block light. Usually paired with blackout lining for dual functionality.
- Best Use: Ideal for spaces requiring noise reduction and light blocking, such as music rooms or urban apartments.
- Additional Benefit: Enhances soundproofing while providing thermal insulation.
- Maintenance: Machine washable on a gentle cycle. Air-dry or tumble dry on low. Avoid harsh detergents to maintain fabric integrity.

WHY OPT IN FOR LINING FABRIC?

Lining fabrics are a great way to enhance the look of your curtains. They add weight to the curtains which makes the fall of the curtain look elegant. Choice of lining depends on several factors like which room you're putting the curtain in, privacy, light blocking, etc. If you have any questions about which lining is right for your space, ask your designer or contact us for a free consultation.



5

Future: Motorised Products

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1. MOTORIZED CURTAIN TRACKS

1. Straight Tracks

- Designed for traditional curtain setups with straight windows.
- Common in living rooms, bedrooms, and offices

2. Curved Tracks

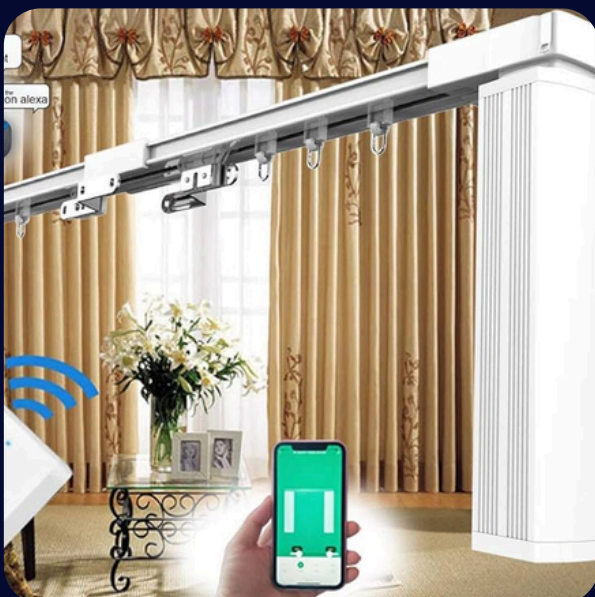
- Suitable for bay windows or curved architectural features.
- Offers seamless motorized operation for customized window shapes.

3. Dual Tracks

- Accommodates both sheer and blackout curtains on separate tracks.
- Ideal for bedrooms and media rooms needing versatile light control.

4. Telescopic Tracks

- Extendable tracks that adapt to various window sizes.
- Great for modular or temporary setups.



2. MOTORIZED BLINDS SYSTEMS

1. Roller Blind Motors

- Works well in modern spaces like offices and kitchens.

2. Roman Blind Motors

- Popular for bedrooms and formal spaces.

3. Venetian Blind Motors

- Suitable for offices and contemporary interiors.

4. Vertical Blind Motors

- Perfect for large windows or sliding doors in commercial or residential spaces.

5. Honeycomb (Cellular) Blind Motors

- Ideal for eco-friendly homes.

6. Zebra (Day and Night) Blind Motors

- Suitable for stylish, modern interiors.



3. MOTORIZED ACCESSORIES

1. Smart Home Integration

- Compatible with systems like Alexa, Google Assistant, and Apple HomeKit.
- Allows voice commands or app-based control.

2. Remote Controls

- Handheld or wall-mounted remotes for individual or group operation.
- Often included with basic motorized setups.

3. Timers and Scheduling

- Automation features for setting up regular opening/closing schedules.
- Useful for energy efficiency and privacy.

4. Sunlight Sensors

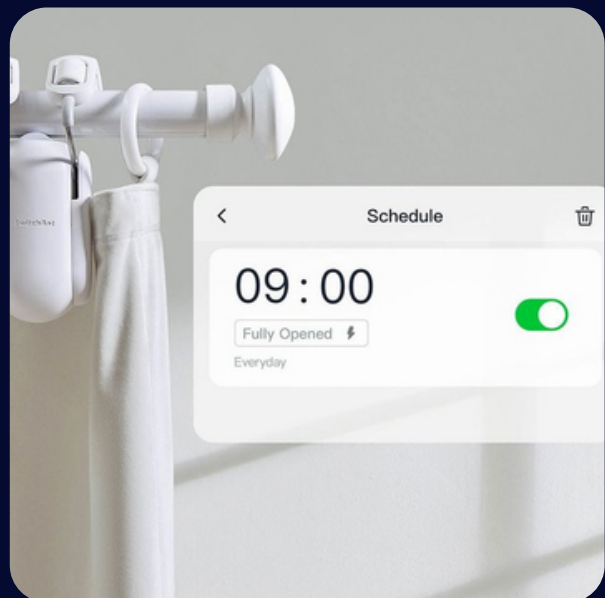
- Detect sunlight levels to adjust blinds or curtains automatically.
- Ideal for spaces requiring temperature and light control.

5. Battery-Powered Motors

- Cordless options for ease of installation and clean aesthetics.
- Best for small to medium blinds.

6. Solar-Powered Motors

- Eco-friendly option that charges via solar panels.
- Perfect for energy-conscious homes with plenty of sunlight.





6

Projects: Fabric Treatments

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For projects where specific functional requirements like fire retardancy, waterproofing, or UV protection are needed, curtain fabrics can undergo various treatments to enhance their performance. Certifications for such special treatments in curtain fabrics are essential to ensure that the treatments meet industry standards and regulatory requirements.

1. FIRE RETARDANT TREATMENT

- Purpose: Makes fabric resistant to ignition and slows down the spread of flames in case of a fire.
- Application: Fire retardant finishes are applied to fabrics through immersion or spraying with chemical solutions. The treatment either chemically alters the fabric to make it inherently flame resistant or applies a coating that inhibits combustion.
- Common Fabrics: Can be applied to cotton, polyester, linen, and blends.
- Best Use: Essential for commercial spaces, public buildings, hospitals, hotels, or any space where fire safety is a priority.
- Maintenance: Fire-retardant treatments need to be reapplied over time, as washing can reduce their effectiveness. Always follow manufacturer guidelines on care and re-treatment.

2. WATER REPELLENT / WATERPROOF TREATMENT

- Purpose: Makes fabric resistant to water, preventing it from absorbing moisture, while allowing air to pass through.
- Application: Fabrics are treated with water-repellent chemicals like fluoropolymers or silicone-based finishes or laminated with waterproof membranes.
- Common Fabrics: Typically applied to cotton, polyester, and blends. Waterproof coatings are often applied to outdoor fabrics like canvas or nylon.
- Best Use: Ideal for outdoor curtains, shower curtains, or areas with high humidity, such as kitchens and bathrooms.
- Maintenance: Water-resistant fabrics can lose their effectiveness after repeated washings. To maintain water resistance, some fabrics may require periodic re-treatment with water repellent sprays or solutions.

3. ANTI-MICROBIAL AND ANTI-BACTERIAL TREATMENT

- Purpose: Helps prevent the growth of bacteria, fungi, and other microbes that can cause fabric to smell or degrade.
- Application: Fabrics are treated with anti-microbial agents such as silver-based compounds or other bio-static finishes.
- Common Fabrics: Often used on synthetic fabrics like polyester and nylon but can also be applied to cotton.
- Best Use: Useful for curtains in high-moisture areas like bathrooms, kitchens, or healthcare facilities where hygiene is crucial.
- Maintenance: The treatment may lose effectiveness over time with washing, but anti-microbial fabric treatments can usually be reapplied.

4. UV PROTECTION TREATMENT

- Purpose: Protects fabrics from the harmful effects of UV rays, reducing fading and fabric degradation due to sun exposure.
- Application: A chemical coating is applied to fabric fibers to block UV rays or absorb them.
- Common Fabrics: Polyesters, acrylics, and other synthetic fabrics are most commonly treated with UV-protective finishes.
- Best Use: Excellent for curtains in areas with heavy sunlight, such as conservatories, living rooms with large windows, or outdoor spaces.
- Maintenance: UV protection finishes can degrade over time, especially after exposure to washing or heavy sunlight. Reapplication may be necessary for maximum effectiveness.

5. ANTI-STATIC TREATMENT

- Purpose: Reduces the build-up of static electricity in fabrics, preventing them from attracting dust and dirt.
- Application: Anti-static finishes are applied to fabrics by either chemical treatment or the addition of conductive materials to fibers.
- Common Fabrics: Polyester, acrylics, and other synthetics are commonly treated to reduce static.
- Best Use: Especially useful in office spaces, hospitals, or rooms with sensitive electronic equipment, where static could be problematic.
- Maintenance: Anti-static treatments tend to wear off with washing, but can be reapplied using sprays or treatments available in the market.

6. STAIN-RESISTANT TREATMENT

- Purpose: Prevents fabric from absorbing stains, allowing liquids and spills to bead up on the surface.
- Application: Fabrics are treated with stain-resistant finishes like Teflon or other fluorochemical-based coatings.
- Common Fabrics: Cotton, polyester, and blends, especially used for light-colored fabrics.
- Best Use: Particularly useful for high-traffic areas or homes with children and pets, such as living rooms, dining rooms, and kitchens.
- Maintenance: Periodic reapplication may be required, as washing and wear can reduce the effectiveness of the treatment.

7. WRINKLE-RESISTANT TREATMENT

- Purpose: Reduces fabric's tendency to wrinkle, making curtains easier to maintain.
- Application: Typically achieved through chemical treatments that alter the fabric's molecular structure to make it less prone to creasing.
- Common Fabrics: Works well on cotton, linen, and synthetic fibers like polyester and nylon.
- Best Use: Ideal for curtains that need frequent laundering or in areas where maintenance time is limited.
- Maintenance: The treatment can last through a few washes but may diminish over time. Some fabrics can be re-treated with special wrinkle-resistant sprays.

8. ODOR-RESISTANT TREATMENT

- Purpose: Keeps fabrics smelling fresh by preventing the build-up of odors from bacteria or moisture.
- Application: Fabrics are treated with odor-blocking compounds, often using antimicrobial or deodorizing agents.
- Common Fabrics: Primarily applied to synthetic fabrics like polyester and nylon.
- Best Use: Perfect for curtains in spaces that are prone to moisture, such as kitchens, bathrooms, or basements.
- Maintenance: Odor-resistant treatments can fade over time with repeated washing, and may require reapplication.

ARE YOU AN ARCHITECT DOING A COMMERCIAL PROJECT?

We are well-equipped to get our fabrics treated for the above mentioned treatments. The certificates can be arranged by relevant governing bodies like Indian Textile Committee, ISO certified, British Standard, European Standard, NFPA, etc.



7

Accessories

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1. TIEBACKS

- Purpose: Tiebacks are used to hold the curtain panels away from the window, creating a more open and airier look while allowing light to filter in.
- Types:
 - Fabric Tiebacks: Made from the same material as the curtains or coordinating fabrics.
 - Rope Tiebacks: Thick ropes with or without decorative tassels.
 - Magnetic Tiebacks: Convenient and easy to use, made with magnets to hold curtains in place.
 - Decorative Tiebacks: Embellished with beads, crystals, or fabric flowers for an elegant touch.
- Best Use: Great for adding sophistication and enhancing the design of the curtain. Perfect for living rooms, bedrooms, and formal spaces.



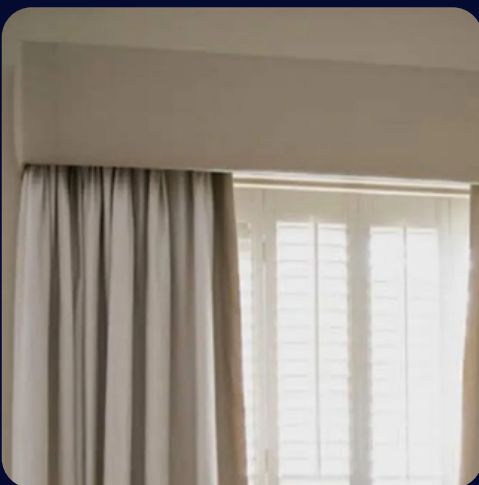
2. CURTAIN HOLDBACKS

- Purpose: Like tiebacks but often fixed to the wall, curtain holdbacks are hardware that holds curtains back in place.
- Types:
 - Metal Holdbacks: Brushed nickel, brass, or wrought iron designs for a modern or traditional look.
 - Decorative Holdbacks: Incorporate intricate designs, such as floral motifs, to complement the style of the room.
- Best Use: Perfect for more structured or formal curtains where the tieback might be too casual. Ideal for heavier drapes in spaces like living rooms or dining rooms.



3. PELMETS

- Purpose: A pelmet or cornice is a hard structure that covers the top of the curtain, usually made from wood or fabric-covered material, to add structure and conceal curtain rods.
- Types:
 - Fabric-covered Pelmet: A padded or upholstered structure that matches the curtains for a coordinated look.
 - Wooden Cornices: A more formal, hard structure for a more traditional or luxurious finish.
- Best Use: Perfect for formal or traditional spaces, or for adding a luxurious, finished look to a room.



4. CURTAIN RODS

- Purpose: The rod supports the curtains, and the right choice can complement or enhance the design.
- Types:
 - Single Rod: The most common rod for standard curtain hanging.
 - Double Rod: Allows for layering of curtains and sheers for a more elegant and versatile look.
 - Tension Rod: Ideal for lightweight curtains or for spaces where permanent fixtures aren't possible, such as in rental homes.
 - Decorative Rods: Rods with ornate ends (finials) or a designer look to add elegance.
 - Motorized Rods: For high-tech homes, allowing curtains to be opened or closed remotely or with a smart device.
- Best Use: Curtain rods are crucial for the functionality and visual impact of the curtains. The right style can complement modern, industrial, traditional, or contemporary decor.



5. CURTAIN RINGS

- Purpose: Rings allow curtains to slide smoothly along the rod, and can be used to create a more stylish appearance.
- Types:
 - Traditional Rings: Basic rings that hold curtains via hooks.
 - Decorative Rings: Made of wood, metal, or acrylic, often with intricate patterns or finishes like gold or silver.
 - Clip Rings: Rings with clips attached for easy hanging of curtains without sewing.
- Best Use: Rings add a tailored look to curtains and are often used with pleated curtains or any drapery that requires more movement or flexibility.



6. FINIALS

- Purpose: Finials are decorative caps that sit at the end of curtain rods, adding a touch of style and character.
- Types:
 - Classic Finials: Simple, rounded, or geometric designs.
 - Decorative Finials: Intricate designs, such as florals, animals, or modern metallic shapes.
 - Crystal or Glass Finials: For a luxurious or contemporary look.
- Best Use: Finials are a great way to give your window treatments a more custom, polished look. They can be used to tie into the room's overall decor, whether traditional, vintage, or modern.



7. FRINGES

- Purpose: Fringes are decorative, dangling threads or fabric strips attached to the bottom or edges of curtains, adding a bohemian, vintage, or luxurious touch.
- Types:
 - Tassel Fringes: Fringes made from strings of threads tied into small tassels at the edge of the curtain. Often seen in traditional or luxury decor.
 - Chain Fringes: A heavier, metallic version that adds a bold, dramatic finish to the curtain's edge.
 - Beaded Fringes: Small beads incorporated into the fringe for extra texture and visual interest.
 - Scalloped Fringes: Designed with a curved or wave-like edge, offering a soft, feminine look.
- Best Use: Perfect for creating a luxurious or vintage effect in more formal spaces. Tassels and beaded fringes are ideal for adding opulence to curtains in living rooms, ballrooms, or grand dining rooms. Scalloped fringes are often used in soft, romantic spaces like bedrooms.



8. TRIMS

- Purpose: Trims are decorative finishes added to the edges or hems of curtains, providing an extra layer of detail and refinement.
- Types:
 - Piping: A thin cord sewn into the seam, often in a contrasting color or fabric, adding a sharp, tailored look.
 - Braided Trims: A twisted or braided fabric trim that can be applied to the edges or along the length of the curtain for a more textured, traditional look.
 - Gimp: A flat, woven trim often used to decorate the edges of curtains or cushions, adding sophistication and vintage charm.
 - Ribbons: Satin or grosgrain ribbons used as a trim for a soft, feminine touch, often seen in more casual or shabby-chic interiors.
- Best Use: Trims are ideal for elevating the elegance of formal curtains or for adding texture and interest to simple drapery. Works well in living rooms, dining areas, or any space where you want a more detailed and luxurious appearance.



9. CURTAIN WEIGHTS

- Purpose: Weights are sewn into the bottom hem of curtains to help them hang straight and avoid billowing or shifting.
- Types:
 - Ball Weights: Small, spherical weights sewn into the hem.
 - Chain Weights: Flexible chains that provide more uniform weight distribution.
- Best Use: Useful for lightweight or sheer fabrics that may not naturally hold their shape, such as voile or organza.



10. DECORATIVE TASSELS



- Purpose: Tassels and braids are used as additional decorative accents for curtain tiebacks, hems, or borders.
- Types: Soft, fringed decorations that hang from tiebacks or curtain ends.
- Best Use: Adds opulence and a tailored touch to curtains, suitable for traditional, vintage, or luxury-themed rooms.



8

Key Terms

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Bracket: A support mechanism for rods or tracks, determining placement and stability.

Cafe Curtains: Short panels that cover only the lower portion of a window, often used in kitchens.

Ceiling Mount: When tracks or rods are installed directly onto the ceiling for a taller, grander look.

Cornices: Like pelmets, these are wooden or upholstered decorative structures.

Drape: How fabric hangs naturally, influenced by its weight and weave.

Draperies: Long, formal fabric panels often lined and pleated, ideal for living and dining rooms.

Drop: The length of a curtain from the rod to the hem.

Finials: Decorative end caps for rods that complete the look of the hardware.

Fullness: The amount of fabric used compared to the window width, adding richness to the look.

GSM (Grams per Square Meter): A fabric's weight, indicating its density and quality.

Heading: The top portion of a curtain, which determines how it hangs on the rod or track.

Hem: The bottom edge of a curtain, often weighted for an improved drape.

Lining: Fabric added to the back of curtains for insulation, light control, or durability.

Panel: A single fabric piece in a curtain set.

Pelmets: Rigid coverings for the top of a window treatment, often upholstered for a decorative touch.

Repeat: The distance between identical patterns on a fabric, important for patterned drapery.

Return: The section of fabric that wraps around to meet the wall, blocking light gaps.

Seam Allowance: The margin of fabric used for sewing seams.

Selvage: The tightly woven edge of fabric that prevents unravelling.

Stackback: The space occupied by curtains when fully drawn open.

Swags: Decorative fabric that drapes loosely across the top of a window, adding elegance.

Valances: Short fabric treatments placed at the top of the window for decoration or to conceal hardware.

Wall Mount: Hardware installation directly on the wall above the window.



**AT FURNISHING GALERIE, WE AIM
TO MAKE SPACES MORE
COMFORTABLE, FUNCTIONAL, AND
AESTHETICALLY PLEASING.**

**WE HIGHLY RECOMMEND USING A
DESIGNER OR AN ARCHITECT TO
FULFILL YOUR DESIGN NEEDS.**

**ALTERNATIVELY, REACH OUT TO US
FOR A CONSULTATION AND HELP
YOU ACHIEVE YOUR DESIGN
GOALS.**

[REACH OUT TO US ON INSTAGRAM](#)