Characteristics

of Awning Fabrics

Awning fabrics are industrial fabrics which are intended to play both a functional and a decorative role.

They are high-performance products that meet strict technical requirements and undergo extensive laboratory testing. Criteria such as water impermeability, rigidity, dirt/water-repelling properties, resistance to tearing and breaking, colour fastness and numerous other properties are defined, assessed and guaranteed for each fabric type by the fabric manufacturer.

Although only first-class, quality-controlled fabric is used in awning production, there are limits to the perfection that can be achieved. Awning owners occasionally complain about certain imperfections in the fabric but such characteristics cannot be completely eradicated even with today's technology.

Creases

develop during manufacture and when the fabric is folded up. A dark line may become visible at the fold point when viewed against the light, especially with light colours.
(Fig. 1, 2)

Puckering around the Seams and in the Web

Puckering can appear along the edges, around the seams and in the middle of the webs. The fabric is doubled over at the seams, thus creating varying rolled-fabric diameters.

The tension caused by the folding arms and the weight of the roller and/or the lath can contribute to these effects. Puckering can also develop if a bulge of water is produced during heavy rainfall.
Fig. (3, 4, 5, 6)

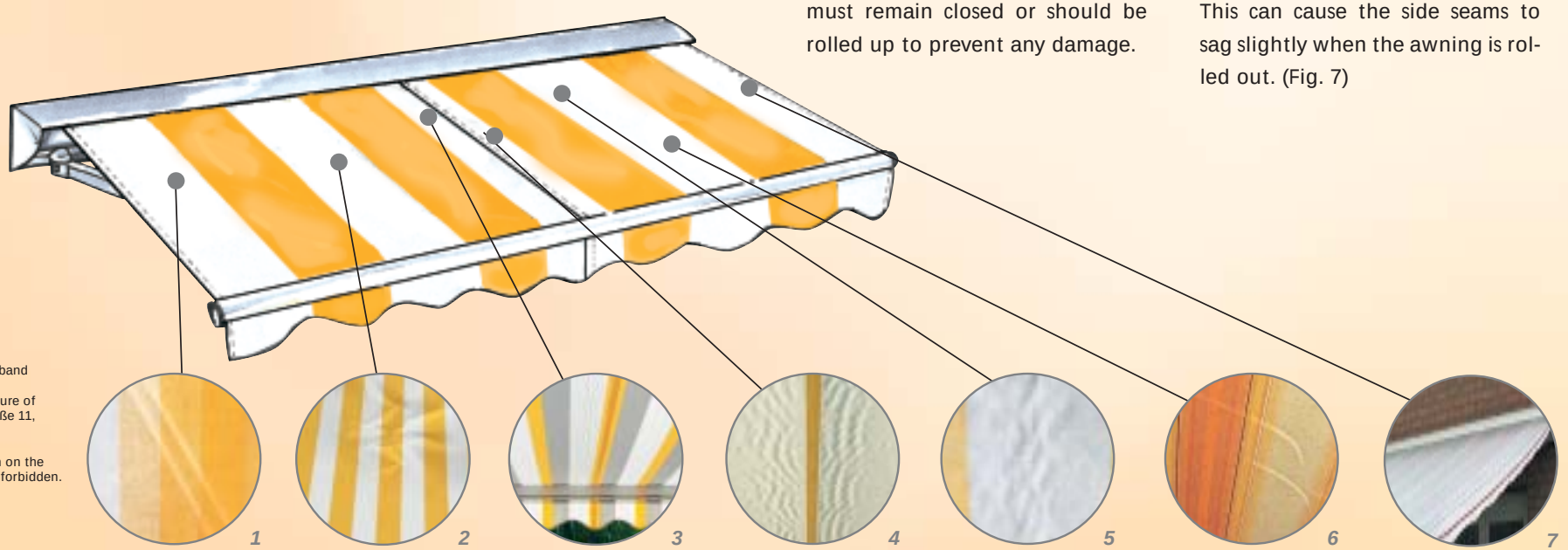
Water impermeability/ rain resistance

Polyacrylic sunshade fabric is impregnated with a water-repellent finish and, if properly cared for and used at an angle of inclination of at least 14°, remains rain-resistant during short, light rainfall. During lengthy spells of rain and/or heavy rainfall, the awning must remain closed or should be rolled up to prevent any damage.

If the fabric gets wet, the awning must be rolled out again later so that it can dry.
(Fig. 6)

Strain-induced extension of side webs

In most cases, an active spring system keeps the fabric taut almost permanently. Although the seams and edges provide reinforcement, they also have to stand the most strain. When the fabric is rolled up, the seams and edges lie on top of each other, which increases the pressure and tautness still further. They are pressed flat and thus increase in length or "extend". This can cause the side seams to sag slightly when the awning is rolled out. (Fig. 7)



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Das sieht man.

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