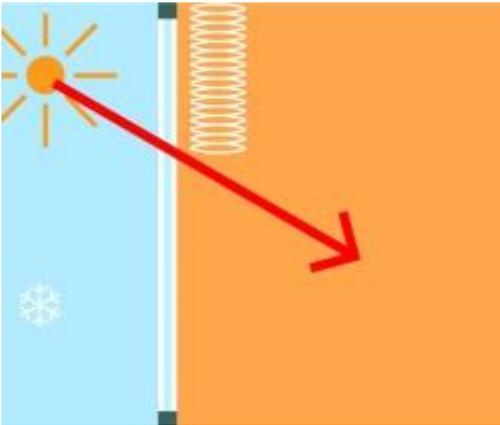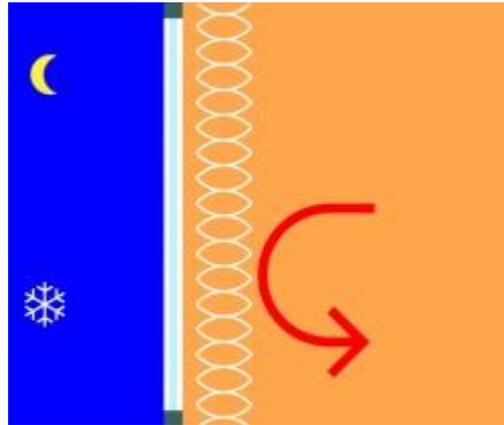# Energy Savings and FC- values in blinds
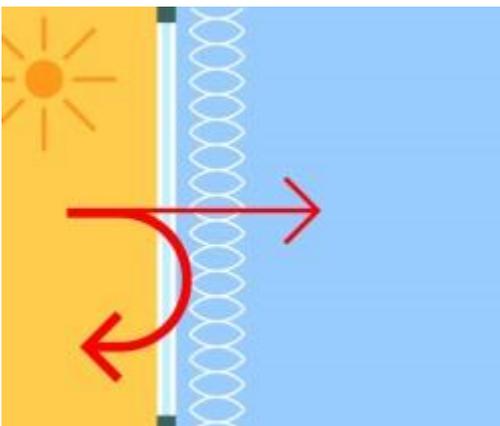
1. Save Energy in Winter

Open blinds during the day – the incoming sun-energy will heat up the room
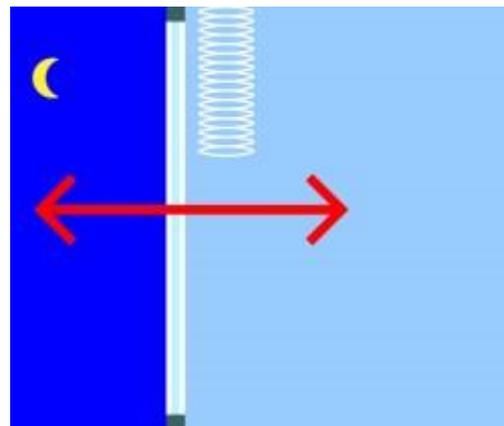

Close your blinds during the night – less heat loss, the room stays warmer

2. Keep cool in summer
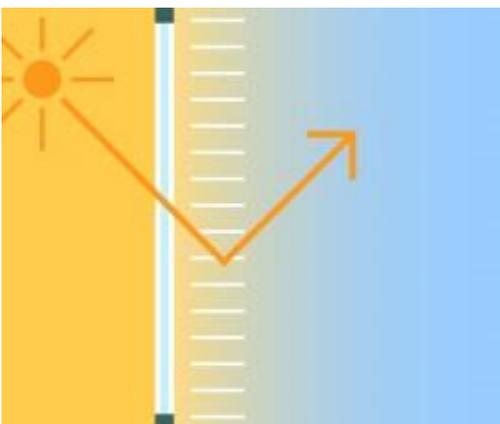

Close the blinds during daytime – less heat can get into the room, the room stays cooler

Open the blinds at night – the heat escapes through the glass, the room gets cooler

3. Ideal usage of daylight

It is important to achieve a consistent intensity of the daylight.

A blind is the best method to reduce the reflexion and dazzling effect – the light can get deeper into the room.

Energy classes 1 to 5 (German Energy classes)

Energy classes 1 to 5 shall help to determine the energy savings potential of a product:

Energy Classes		
	FC-value*	Improvement of the thermal room- climate
1	0.20 - 0.39	very high
2	0.40 - 0.59	high
3	0.60 - 0.79	average
4	0.80-0.89	low
5	< 0.90	neutral

*Technical terms:

U-Value:

A U value is a measure of heat loss. It is expressed in W/m2k, and shows the amount of heat lost in watts (W) per square metre of material (for example wall, roof, floor etc.) when the temperature (k) outside is at least one degree lower.

The lower the u value, the better the insulation provided by the material.

FC-value:

The Fc value describes the shading factor provided by a sun shade system. The lower the energy class, the higher the efficiency.

The following applies in Summer:
The lower the Fc value, the greater the shading provided from solar radiation by blinds.

The following applies in Winter:
The lower the Fc value, the less the thermal loss through the window when blinds are closed.

g-value: The g-value is the coefficient commonly used to measure the solar energy transmittance of glass - called a Solar Factor. It measures the solar energy entering the room from the outside.