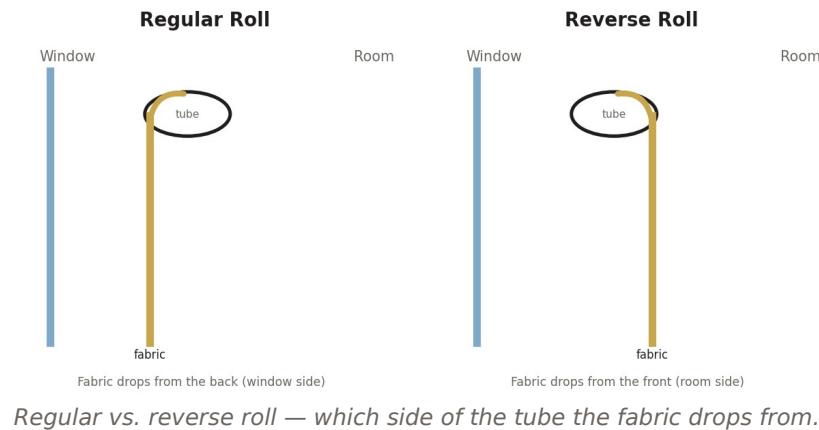

Terminology

A glossary of shading, hardware, and control terms · Rev. 07.16.26

A quick reference to the terms used across Shades by Matiss product, hardware, and motorization documentation.



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 — Insulated cable for digital data communication in telephone, video, Ethernet, and networking applications that mitigates interference from power lines.

Clutch — The mechanism that manually controls the raising and lowering of the solar shade with a bead chain.

Coupled shades — Two or more individual shades connected by a coupler and operated by a single clutch or motor.

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 opens or closes a connection by an external source, not having a voltage source itself.

Dual shades — Individual shades on one bracket combining a blackout rear fabric with a mesh front fabric; available in manual and motorized options.

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.

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; 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. Offers group control and does not operate each motor individually.

Heat-welding — 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.

Individual Group Control 4n1 — Controls one or more motors individually or in groups from multiple locations; designed for systems requiring at least four motors.

Intelligent motor systems — Addressable systems that can be operated individually, as a group, or in combination, and can be integrated with a building management system.

Interface device — A secondary translator between two units with different protocols (dry contact, RS232/485, or Ethernet).

Lift-assist spring — A heavy-duty torsion spring located inside the roller tube, designed to reduce pull force and allow easy lifting of larger clutch-operated shades.

Manual shade — A shade operated by a chain-controlled clutch mechanism.

Motorized shade — A shade operated by a single electric motor.

Node — A device connected within a network that communicates with others via serial language (in an RS485 protocol).

Openness factor — The percentage of light transmitted to the interior through the shade fabric.

Pocket — An extruded aluminum or formed-steel system designed to house the shade when installed above the ceiling.

Pocket closure plate — A removable aluminum bottom plate that integrates into the pocket system to hide the roller tube and hardware.

Railroading — Required when window width exceeds the maximum fabric width; the fabric is rotated ninety degrees and heat-welded to meet the height requirement.

Regular roll — The standard orientation, allowing the shade fabric to drop from the back side 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.

RTS motor — A motor operated by a radio-controlled remote or radio-controlled wall switch.

Seams — Created when window dimensions exceed the maximum fabric width; panels are heat-welded to meet size specifications.

Serial communication — RS485 is a U.S. standard serial communication designed to allow multiple devices to speak to one another (multiport or multipoint) over a distance not greater than 4,000 feet.

Serial-to-Ethernet gateways — Hardware enabling RS485 communication across computer networks for extended-distance device control.

Shading coefficient — The percentage of solar heat gain transmitted to the interior through the glass and window covering.

Shielded cable — A communication wire wrapped with aluminum to prevent outside interference; requires grounding.

Side channels — Extruded aluminum channels mounted to the window jamb, designed to eliminate light leakage.

Sill channel — An extruded aluminum channel mounted to the window sill, designed to eliminate light leakage.

Spline system — A PVC spline heat-welded to the fabric and inserted in the roller-tube channel for easy fabric replacement.

Telescoping — The fabric moving left or right of center as the shade is raised and lowered.

Transformers — Convert 120V AC to operate 12V / 24V DC motors.

Twisted pair — Two conductor wires wound together, used in category-type cable (CAT5e/6/6a/7) to prevent electromagnetic interference, or “noise on the line.”