



SUNMASTER

KEEP THE VIEW AND BLOCK OUT THE SUN

TNO REPORT

Explanation of T.N.O test report on the sun protecting properties of Sunmaster Sunblinds.

In the T.N.O. test report included in this portfolio the sketch shows what happens with the sunheat and the sunlight striking the sunblind. The following explanation may serve to elucidate such a sketch.

The sunlight striking the sunblind is represented by the column striking the cloth from the left in an oblique direction downward and has a value of 100%.

While the sunrays are received by the glass fibre cloth the following three things occur:

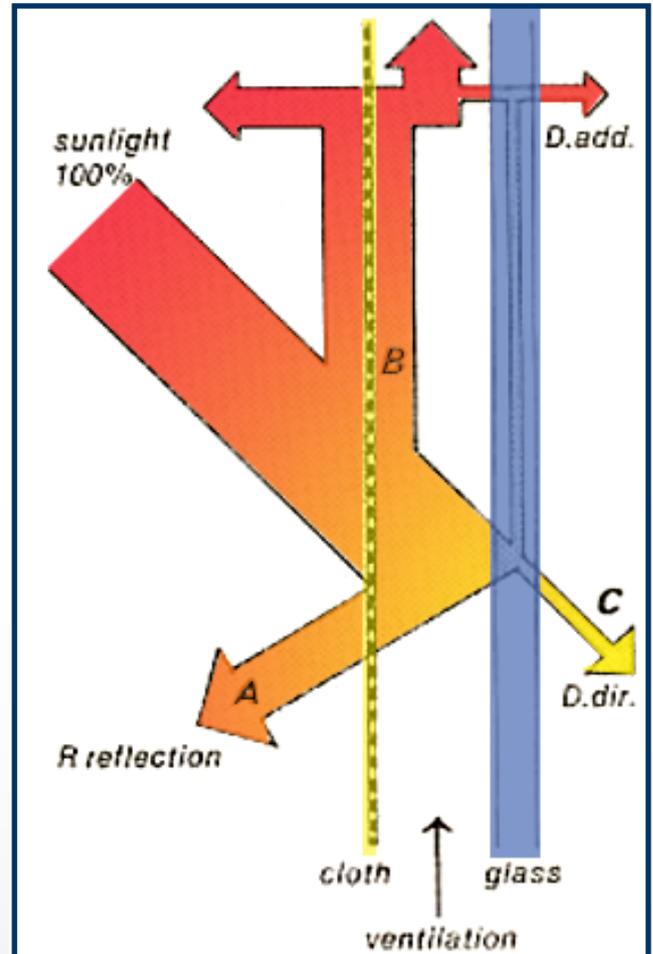
- One part of them is reflected directly, this part is represented by the column marked R (reflection) drawn in an oblique direction downward to the left.
- A second part is absorbed by the cloth and is represented as a vertical column in which the cloth has been drawn.
- The third smaller part passes immediately through the openings in the cloth and has been indicated by D.dir.; it is represented by the small column from the glass downward in an oblique direction.

In order to determine how much heat and light enters the room, the values ascertained of the columns a,b and c have to be compared to each other.

As regards the heat absorbed as referred to under b), it should still be stated that this heat absorbed by the cloth finds its way to the outside of the screen, but also to the space between the cloth and the window-pane.

Especially when there is little ventilation between the cloth and the glass, the latter item will warm the glass and enter the room by the D.add. column, that is to say indirectly.

The total quantity of heat entering the room by the window will consequently be the sum of D direct and D.add and is called E.S. (short for entrance of sun). The total quantity of light is called E.L. (entrance of light).



SUMMARY OF T.N.O. TEST RESULTS AS PER REPORT NO. 103.309



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