



## Window Covering Terminology

**SILENT TRAC**  
by **CURRENT**

**REVOLVE**  
by **CURRENT**

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**PINCH PLEAT**

A style of curtain where decorative pleats are sewn by gathering and stitching together the fabric at the top, and drapery pins are inserted behind each pleat and hung from carriers or rings located in the track or on the rod. There are many different pleat options for different styles.



Pinch Pleat  
Slider Carrier



Pinch Pleat  
Roller Carrier

**PIN SETTING**

Where the drapery pins are located on the back of the curtain, and impacts if the curtain is under mounted or front mounted on the track.

**UNDER MOUNT  
PINCH PLEAT**

When a pinch pleat curtain is pinned so the top of the curtain rests just below the track.

**FRONT MOUNT  
PINCH PLEAT**

When a pinch pleat curtain is pinned so the curtain rests in front of the track.



## RIPPLEFOLD

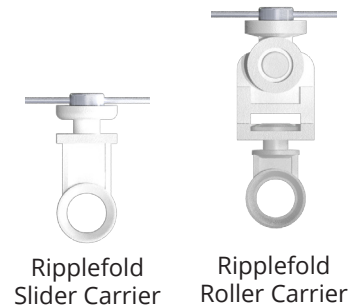
A style of curtain where male snap tape is sewn into the back of the panel, and female carriers are strung together, so the curtain snaps into the carriers and creates a wave effect. The standard distance from snap to snap on snap tape is 4.25". Carriers are offered in four fullnesses:

60% (2.625" spacing between carriers)

80% (2.375" spacing between carriers)

100% (2.125" spacing between carriers)

120% (1.875" spacing between carriers)



## PIN RIPPLE

A proprietary carrier style where a flat panel curtain is used with standard drapery pins to achieve the same wave effect as a Ripplefold curtain without the snaps, by altering pin angle within the carrier. Carriers are offered in four string spacings:

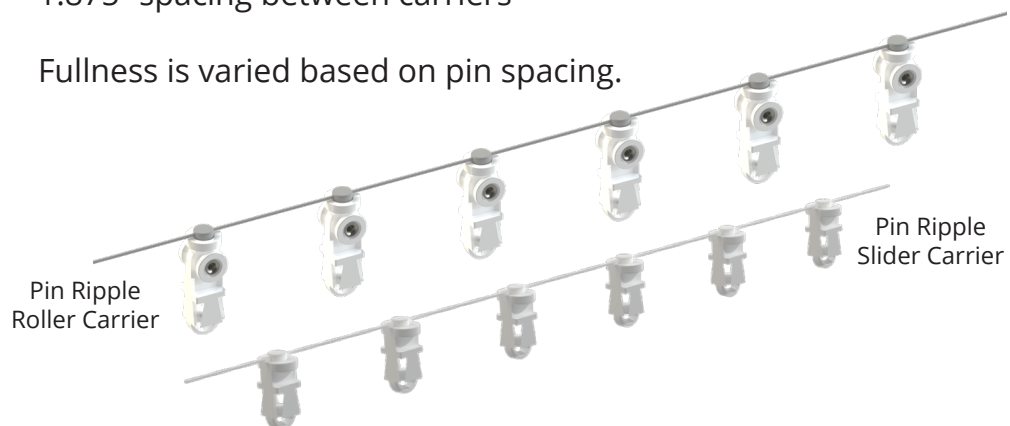
2.625" spacing between carriers

2.375" spacing between carriers

2.125" spacing between carriers

1.875" spacing between carriers

Fullness is varied based on pin spacing.

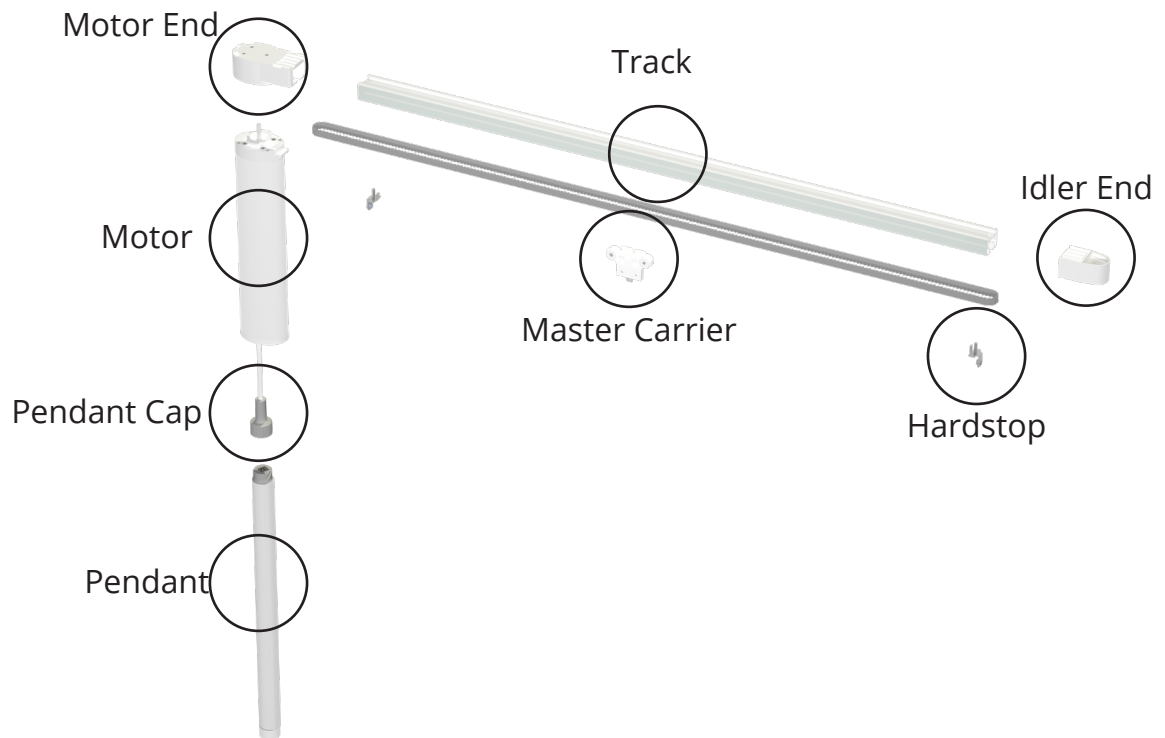


## ROD

An often decorative tube where a curtain is drawn via rings or grommets. Sometimes referred to as a "pole".

## MOUNT

The manner in which the track or rod is installed. Can be either (a) wall or (b) ceiling/recessed pocket.

**BATON**

An optional plastic wand that attaches to the curtain (front mount) or master carrier (back mount) and can be used to hand draw the curtains.

**CARRIERS**

Small components to connect the curtain to the track, where the top rides along the inside of a track, and the bottom hangs below the track. Available for various curtain styles, and in both roller and slider (friction) options.

**CARRIER ARMS**

Attached to the master carrier, the leading edge of the curtain attaches to this aluminum piece. Available for center and side draw curtains, and with overlap and butt options.

**CAT5E/CAT6**

A type of cable allowing power and/or control, typically run from a central location through the ceiling or walls, that plugs into the jack at the bottom of the motor.

<b>CAMLOCK</b>	A fastening mechanism used as a bracket by itself for ceiling mount installations, and integrated into the wall brackets, to secure the track.
<b>CONNECTED CARRIERS</b>	Any carrier system inside a track where each carrier is connected with a string, including Ripplefold and Pin Ripple.
<b>DRAPERY PIN</b>	A metal pin used to hook curtains to carriers or rings. A sharp edge goes into the back of the curtain, and the hook inserts into an eyelet on the carrier or ring. Sometimes called a “drapery hook”.
<b>DRAW SIDE</b>	The side on which the curtain stacks and where the motor is for side-draw applications. Center draw curtains stack on both sides.
<b>DUAL DRAPERY</b>	Two independently operating curtains, one in front of the other, that share a single control board and power supply. Sometimes referred to as “double-hung draperies”.
<b>FASCIA</b>	<p>A rigid cover for a track drapery, typically open at the top. Sometimes referred to as a “valance”.</p> <p>Small circular inserts to go between a ceiling mount camlock and the ceiling during a track installation with a fascia. Available in small or large based on fascia size.</p>
<b>HARDSTOP</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. A small piece of metal that tightens itself around the end of the slot to prevent the master carrier from moving any further.</li><li>2. An action the track does upon startup to find its initial open and close positions.</li></ol>
<b>IDLER END</b>	The half-oval end on a side-draw track, opposite from the motor end.
<b>JOG</b>	A small back and forth movement by the device to confirm a successful programming step.

<b>MANUAL</b>	A fully manual track with no belt or motor.
<b>MANUAL ASSIST</b>	A manual center draw track with a belt, so when the user moves one side, the other side also moves.
<b>MASTER CARRIER</b>	A wheeled component resting mostly inside the track, where the carrier arms attach. This piece attaches to the belt where applicable, and pulls the curtain behind it.
<b>MOTOR HEAD/ CONTROL END</b>	The oval, geared end where the motor connects to the track.
<b>MOTORIZED</b>	A motorized track available in FM or Zigbee.
<b>MOTORIZABLE</b>	A manual center or side draw track with a belt and motor end(s), but no motor. A motor can be added later.
<b>PENDANT</b>	On Current Products Corp. track and rod products, this is used for control and programming, as well as to hold the power supply on most units.
<b>PENDANT CAP</b>	The Pendant screws into this cap located at the bottom of the cord coming from the motor or sensor box.
<b>PRIMARY MOTOR</b>	On Current Products Corp. tracks, this motor holds the control board and motor, and is used in applications without a sensor box.
<b>SECONDARY MOTOR</b>	On Current Products Corp. tracks, this motor holds only a motor, and can be plugged into the primary motor or sensor box to receive commands. On units with a sensor box, two secondary motors are used.
<b>SENSOR BOX</b>	Optional on Current Products Corp. tracks, and mandatory on rods, this device holds the control board as well as integrated light and temperature sensors.
<b>TRACK</b>	An aluminum extrusion where carriers ride along the inside opening to open and close a curtain. Sometimes referred to as a "rod".



**CURTAIN TERMS**

<b>BUCKRAM</b>	A stiff material sewn in behind the top of pleated curtains. Sometimes referred to as “crinoline”.
<b>BREAKING THE BUCKRAM</b>	The action of folding the curtain back between each pleat so the curtain stack will have the pleats in front, and the creases behind.
<b>CHAIN WEIGHT</b>	A chain that is inserted or sewn into the bottom of the curtain hem to add weight and prevent billowing.
<b>C.O.M.</b>	Stands for Customer’s Own Material.
<b>FULLNESS</b>	The amount of extra fabric used in a curtain to create depth. Typical fullness for pleated curtains is 2.5x the rod or track length. For Ripplefold curtains, fullness is available in four options.
<b>GROMMET</b>	A metal or plastic eyelet punched into the curtain that acts as a ring.
<b>INSIDE MOUNT</b>	The placement of hardware inside a structure, typically a casement or recessed window.
<b>LEADING EDGE</b>	The edge of the curtain opposite the return; the moving end of the curtain.
<b>OVERLAP</b>	The part of the curtain that crosses over the other when in the full closed position on center draw curtains.
<b>PANEL</b>	The finished curtain. On center draw applications, there will be two panels.
<b>PLEAT</b>	A fold in a curtain fabric to create fullness.
<b>PLEAT SPACING</b>	The distance between each fold on a pleated curtain.
<b>PUDDLE</b>	A decorative drapery feature where the bottom of the curtain lies on the floor. We suggest these only be used for decorative, stationary panels.



<b>RETURN</b>	The fabric (or fascia) that goes back towards the wall from the front of the curtain.
<b>STACKBACK</b>	The amount of horizontal space taken up by the curtain when in the full open position.
<b>TOP TREATMENT</b>	Any decorative design at the top of a window.
<b>WORKROOM</b>	A business that manufactures custom soft goods, mainly window treatments, but also including upholstery, bedding, etc.

## TYPES OF PLEATS

### BOX PLEAT

Pleats formed by two folded edges facing each other.



### CARTRIDGE PLEAT

A tube-shaped fold of fabric sewn in to create fullness.



### EURO PLEAT

A style of pleat where two or three folds are tacked together at the top.

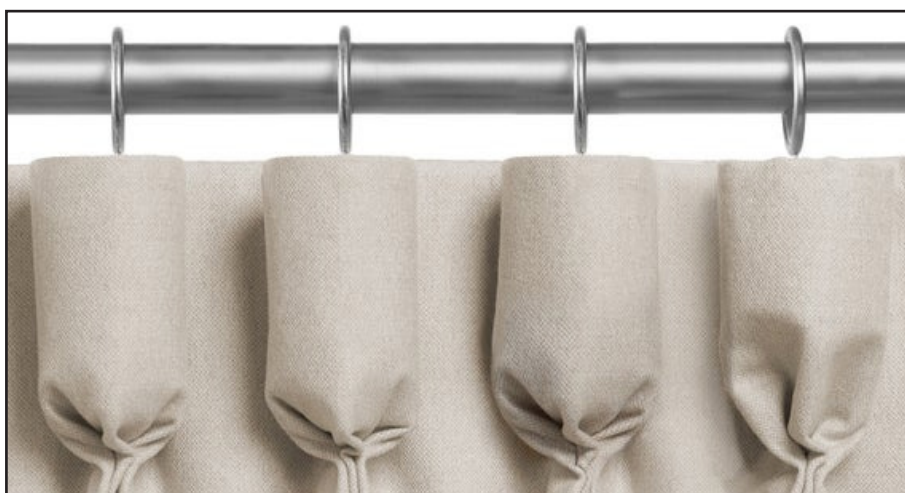


**FRENCH PLEAT**

A common pleat style where two or three fold are joined together and sewn at the base of the pleat. Also referred to as “pinch pleat”.

**GOBLET PLEAT**

A tube shaped pleat that is tacked at the bottom.

**PENCIL PLEAT**

A narrow pleat with a single fold, typically created with tape.



**WINDOW COVERING STYLE TERMS**

<b>BLACKOUT</b>	An opaque fabric blocking light and providing privacy.
<b>CAFE CURTAIN</b>	A short curtain, usually in a kitchen or restaurant, that ends at the window sill instead of at the floor.
<b>GROMMET CURTAIN</b>	A curtain with metal eyelets punched through the top, where the eyelets act as rings and ride along the curtain rod.
<b>HORIZONTAL BLINDS</b>	Including venetian and mini-blinds, these window coverings use horizontally oriented slats to control the amount of light let into a room.
<b>HOURLASS CURTAIN</b>	A stationary curtain anchored at the top and bottom, then drawn in at the center of the panel to create an hourglass shape.
<b>ROD POCKET</b>	A style of curtain panel where a pocket is formed at the top, and a rod goes through the entirety of the pocket.
<b>SHEER</b>	A transparent fabric allowing in light, but maintaining some level of privacy.
<b>VERTICAL BLINDS</b>	These window coverings use vertically oriented slats connected to a track to control the amount of light let into a room.

**WINDOW/ CONSTRUCTION TERMS**

<b>CASEMENT WINDOW</b>	A window which is recessed, typically by several inches.
<b>CENTERLINE</b>	The vertical center of the window or opening being covered.
<b>CLERESTORY WINDOWS</b>	Small windows high on the wall to allow in light and air, but maintain privacy.
<b>CORNER WINDOWS</b>	Two windows that join at 90 degrees in a corner. Also sometimes referred to as "miter windows".
<b>DORMER WINDOW</b>	An upright window that breaks the surface of a sloping roof.
<b>DRYWALL ANCHORS</b>	An insert, paired with the appropriate screw, to add strength when installing into drywall.
<b>JOIST</b>	The cross-beam structural support in a ceiling.
<b>PICTURE WINDOW</b>	A window with a large center glass area with usually two smaller glass areas on each side.
<b>PILOT HOLE</b>	A hole drilled before installation of a drywall anchor or screw.
<b>STUD</b>	The beam structural support in a wall. Typically spaces every 16".

**TECHNOLOGY TERMS**

<b>BRIDGE</b>	A small device that connects the devices in a system together, and to the host server. This device enables use of an app for control.
<b>GROUPS</b>	A list of individual devices in the app enabling users to control the entire list simultaneously. Example: Living Room
<b>PAIRING</b>	Connecting a device to a remote, or a device or remote to a bridge.
<b>SCENES</b>	A routine created in the app to assign movements to certain devices when the scene is triggered. Example: Movie Time.
<b>SCHEDULES</b>	A set time for a defined set of actions to occur. Example: Wake Up
<b>ZIGBEE</b>	A RF based communication protocol that uses a mesh network to control devices.