PHIFER TEXTURED SOLAR SHADES - PERFORMANCE DETAILS

Light colors (white or off white) reject heat the best, dark colors give sharper outward visibility

	Solar Optical Properties				Shading Coefficient					
					Single Glass		Insulating Glass			
COLOR	TS	RS	AS	TV	1/8CL	1/4CL	1/4HA	1/2HA	1CL	1HA
Linen Cranberry	7	17	76	8	0.65	0.62	0.47	0.62	0.57	0.30
Linen Fig	6	15	79	8	0.67	0.63	0.48	0.63	0.57	0.40
Linen Cream	22	46	31	21	0.49	0.48	0.39	0.46	0.43	0.32
Tweed Oatmeal	11	34	55	10	0.55	0.53	0.42	0.51	0.48	0.35
Tweed Buckeye	9	28	63	9	0.58	0.56	0.44	0.55	0.51	0.36
Bamboo Wheat	19	29	52	16	0.60	0.58	0.45	0.56	0.52	0.37
Bamboo Birch	21	59	20	18	0.40	0.39	0.35	0.37	0.36	0.28
Crepe Bl/Br	15	6	79	19	0.75	0.71	0.52	0.70	0.63	0.43
Crepe Chestnut	15	9	76	19	0.73	0.69	0.51	0.68	0.62	0.42
Crepe Walnut	21	26	53	22	0.63	0.60	0.46	0.59	0.54	0.38
Seaglass Crystal	44	49	7	45	0.53	0.51	0.41	0.48	0.45	0.33
Seaglass Silver	33	27	40	37	0.65	0.62	0.47	0.60	0.55	0.30
Chardoney	40	43	17	41	0.56	0.54	0.43	0.51	0.48	0.34

TS=Solar Transmittance RS = Solar Reflectance AS = Solar Absorption TV = Visual Transmittance

1/8CL = 1/8” Clear Glass, 1/4CL = ¼” Clear Glass

1/4HA = ¼” Heat Absorbing Glass, ½ CL = ½” Insulating Clear Glass 1CL = 1” Insulating Clear Glass

1HA = 1” Insulating Heat Absorbing Glass

The solar optical properties are used to calculate the shading coefficient. The shading coefficient represents the percentage of solar heat gain that is transmitted to the interior through the glass and shading system. Darker colors provide maximum glare reduction and outward visibility.

North Solar Screen
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