

# Internal Shutters

This document has been produced by the British Blind and Shutter Association (BBSA) to highlight the key characteristics of internal shutters to help you make an informed choice when buying your shutters.

**The product characteristics detailed below represent the state of the art and any relevant standard.**

## General

Frames can be fixed to the window directly (face fixed) or fixed to the reveal/wall (side fixed). Different frames allow shutters to be fitted either inside, outside or on the edge of the recess. The frame choice will dictate how the shutters will hinge open.

Shutters are available with either a visible tilt bar (front centre or offset towards to the hinges) or a hidden tilt system (at back of the shutter) or a concealed mechanism housed in the upright stile to link louvres together with no visible means.

Full height shutters over a certain height may have horizontal intermediate rails to add rigidity to the panel and allow split operation of the louvres. The horizontal intermediate rail does not have to be at the horizontal centre of the panel and will possibly be aligned with a window feature. Split tilt rods will allow for separate louvre operation without the need for a mid rail.

Shutters over doors will usually need to be in a track frame. These may come with wider stiles, more hinges and wider top/bottom rails. Depending on the system the panels will either open to 90 or 180 degrees. Panels can be stacked either to the left or right, free floating panels can be stacked either side.

Tier-on-tier shutters with a separate top panel (like a stable door) can lessen the amount of light coming into the room. A gap between the tiers is normal and is around 3mm. To add strength and to aid panel alignment a horizontal frame section can be added. The bottom rail of the top panel plus the top rail of the bottom panel means there will be at least 170mm of solid timber where the top and bottom panels meet.

Matching shutters to the window design and keeping the panels as wide as possible can help with maximising the amount of light coming in. Larger louvres will also let more light in.

MDF and composite shutters are heavier than wooden ones which can lead to the panels dropping more than wooden shutters, if left unsupported. Shutters are designed to be supported by a frame and left closed most of the time.

Light machining marks and finger joining may be visible on close inspection within the assembly of the shutter and the frame.

## Wood is a natural material

If the shutter is made of wood, it is likely to display its natural characteristics such as knots and grain patterns.

Painted finishes may display minor imperfections on the surface which are caused by these natural characteristics. On stained finishes natural shade variation can occur.

Absorption of moisture and drying of the wood over time may result in slight warpage or twist and therefore it is not recommended to use wooden shutters in high moisture areas.

## Dimensions

When opened, the shutters will protrude into the room.

The panels (especially when two or more are hinged together) are likely to dip slightly due to its unsupported weight when the panel is opened. This requires the user to slightly lift the panel when closing. Shutters made from faux or vinyl material are less rigid than wood shutters and are therefore likely to drop slightly further when opened.

## Dim-out

The level of privacy and light control is dependent on louvre size; large louvres allow for more light and small louvres provide better privacy.

There will be light coming through where the louvres of the shutters meet and at the edges of the opening frames. Tracked shutters will have light gaps where the tracks are.

The level of light coming through may not be consistent across the entire shutter.

Due to their design and operation, shutters are a light diffusing product rather than a blackout. Room darkening blinds can be added behind the shutter to increase dim out.

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## Reveal (recess) not dimensionally consistent

A shutter is made square however in reality reveals are often not. The head of the window or cill may not be level and the distances between the side walls throughout often vary.

A cover-strip may be required to mask any difference in the reveal and/or mastic or caulk used to seal gaps.

## Visual Product Inspection

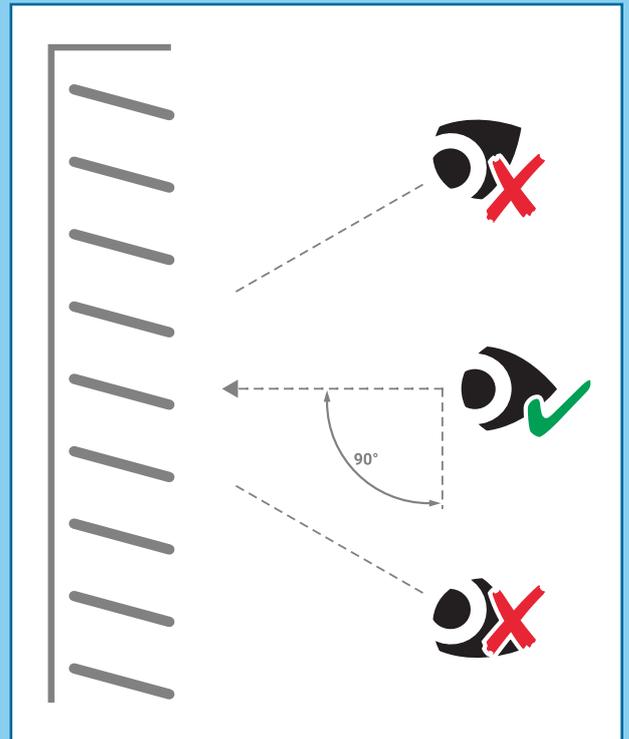
When checking the overall visual characteristics and aesthetics, the following should be observed:

### Viewing distance and lighting

3m for exterior products in diffuse daylight;  
2m for interior products with lighting suitable for normal room use.

### Viewing angle

Perpendicular to the surface being checked.



### Viewing aids

Naked eye (and any corrective glasses if applicable).

Always ensure you read and carefully follow the operating and maintenance instructions.