

CURTAIN STITCHING



Fischer[®]

ABOUT CURTAINS

Curtain stitching from Fischer is a precision craft, where design and technical expertise are combined to create a consistent and durable result. All curtains are custom-made and produced using standardised processes that ensure high quality and precision across projects. The range includes various stitching methods and curtain details that make it possible to tailor both expression and function to the specific room. Correct band placement, balanced bottom and side hems, and carefully selected textiles ensure a curtain with optimal drape, stability and long lifespan.

TEXTILES

The choice of textile has a crucial impact on the curtain's aesthetics, function and maintenance. Each material offers characteristic properties that should be matched to the project's requirements and desired expression.

COTTON

Cotton has a soft, calm appearance with a matte surface, suitable for rooms where a classic expression is desired. The material is relatively stable but may stretch slightly over time. Cotton must be dry-cleaned. Always follow the specific supplier instructions.

POLYESTER AND POLYESTER BLENDS

Polyester and polyester blends are dimensionally stable and easy to maintain, as they can be washed (follow supplier instructions). They drape nicely, retain their shape and are available in a wide range of structures and weaves, from transparent to dense qualities. This makes them suitable for both private and professional environments where requirements for low maintenance and durability are high.

TREVIRA CS

Trevira CS and other flame-retardant fibres meet strict fire safety requirements while maintaining a high level of material quality. They are available in many textures and expressions, making them suitable for public spaces and larger projects. They are easy to maintain and can be washed (follow supplier instructions).

WOOL

Wool contributes an exclusive, textile-rich appearance as well as excellent acoustic and thermal properties. The material has natural elasticity and requires minimal maintenance but must be dry-cleaned (follow supplier instructions).

LINEN

Linen offers a natural and tactile expression with a lively structure that adds warmth and authenticity to a room. The textile tends to wrinkle and change shape depending on temperature and humidity, which is part of its natural character.

Each textile is selected based on its technical and aesthetic properties with focus on achieving the desired expression, the right functionality, and a long lifespan in use.

STITCHING METHODS AND CURTAIN FINISH

We offer five types of stitching, each with its own expression and technical characteristics, where every fold is precisely defined by the construction of the sewn-in band. All curtains are finished with side seams and a hem adapted to the textile type.

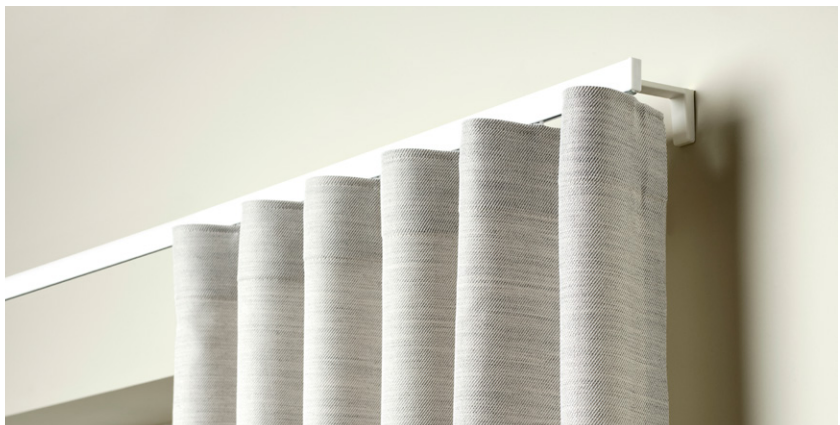
WAVE BAND

STITCHING METHOD

The wave band is a transparent tape used together with corded gliders. The solution ensures even, consistent wave folds with a controlled drape. Wave is available with 6 or 8 cm spacing between folds.

RECOMMENDED FABRIC CONSUMPTION

Finished width × 1.8–2.0 + 12 cm side seam.



STANDARD PLEATED BAND

STITCHING METHOD

Standard pleated band gathers the fabric into even, parallel pleats. This method provides a classic curtain appearance and is widely used in both private and professional settings.

RECOMMENDED FABRIC CONSUMPTION

Finished width \times 1.8–2.0 + 12 cm side seam.



WIDE PLEATED BAND

STITCHING METHOD

Wide pleated band (Regis band) creates dense and consistent pleats, giving the curtain volume and stability. Suitable for textiles where a more voluminous drape is desired.

RECOMMENDED FABRIC CONSUMPTION

Finished width \times 1.8–2.0 + 12 cm side seam.



MULTIPOCKET

STITCHING METHOD

The multipocket band creates regular folds similar to wide a pleated band but offers additional flexibility during installation. Hooks can be placed in different pockets along the height of the band, allowing precise adjustment of curtain length and positioning. The tall tape structure supports a stable drape of the textile.

RECOMMENDED FABRIC CONSUMPTION

Finished width \times 1.8–2.0 + 12 cm side seam.



METAL EYELETS

STITCHING METHOD

Metal eyelets are used when mounting curtains on rods. The eyelets have an internal diameter of 40 mm and ensure smooth movement along the rod.

RECOMMENDED FABRIC CONSUMPTION

Finished width $\times 2 + 12$ cm side seam.



HEIGHT PLACEMENT OF BAND

To achieve precise and aesthetically pleasing curtain placement relative to the track, a standard band height placement is used. This ensures that the curtain meets the bottom of an 825 track when standard gliders are used. When using higher gliders, the curtain “head” can be adjusted by either 0.5 or 1 cm so that the hook placement precisely matches the track height and desired visual appearance.

BOTTOM HEM

The bottom finish of the curtain plays a major role in both visual expression and long-term functionality. The bottom hem is crafted with high precision and always adapted to the curtain's material and weight:

BOTTOM HEM FOR LIGHT FABRICS

A covered overlock seam is applied directly to the edge. This solution creates a sharp, clean finish and is supplemented with a zinc weight band to ensure stability and an even drape.



BOTTOM HEM FOR DENSE OR HEAVY FABRICS

A blind hem is used, hiding the stitches and giving a seamless look. A standard 7 cm hem supports the weight and contributes to an elegant drape.

For wool felt, a sharp, raw cut can alternatively be offered for a minimalist and graphic appearance.



SIDE SEAMS

The side seam has both a visual and technical function and is selected based on textile type and the desired aesthetic expression:

BLIND HEM (STANDARD)

A nearly invisible seam from the front, giving a calm and effortless expression.

TOPSTITCHING

A more visible seam, where the highlighted line can act as a deliberate design element, adding character and depth.

RAW CUT

For wool felt, a clean raw edge without stitching can be chosen, providing a sharp, modern expression.

CURTAIN STACKING (PARKING WIDTH)

When planning curtain solutions, it is important to consider the stacking width—the space the curtain occupies when fully drawn aside. Stacking width is influenced by several factors, including sewing type, textile structure, fold depth, glider type and control system.

As a general guideline:

CURTAIN STACKING WIDTH

STANDARD STITCHING	Approx. 10% of the curtain’s finished width.
WAVE STITCHING AND/OR HEAVY TEXTILES	Typically around 20%, depending on fold depth and fabric.

Systems with large gliders or motors—such as 3125 GLYDEA with corded gliders—can significantly increase stacking width and in some cases nearly double the required space.

Because stacking width varies greatly depending on materials and system choices, it is recommended always to include an adequate stacking zone during planning. This ensures that the curtain can move freely without affecting daylight or colliding with architectural elements.