

MATT FINISH SERIES > LIGHT REFLECTANCE <

Light Reflectance Value - LRV

A colour's **Light Reflectance Value** (LRV) measures the amount of visible and usable light that reflects from (or absorbs into) a painted surface.

Simply put, LRV measures the percentage of light a paint colour reflects. LRV is measured on a scale that ranges from zero (absolute black, absorbing all light and heat) to 100 percent (pure white, reflecting all light).

LRV values are required when calculating Luminance Contrast to comply with AS1428.1.

For more information on LRV, visit: <https://thelandofcolor.com/lrv-light-reflectance-value-of-paint-colors/>

Disclaimer: The Light Reflectance Values have been shown to assist with design and designers. There are significant environmental benefits attributed to light colour roofs, therefore selecting a colour solely on reflectivity is not a sound environmental policy; the best performing roofs for reflectivity are the darker colours in the spectrum.

COLOUR	LRV
Freycinet™ Matt	78.47
Flint™	39.01
Windjana™ Matt	33.07
Olympus™	16.00
Fingal™ Matt	10.09
Onyx™	7.20
Stealth™	7.10

MATT FINISH SERIES > TOTAL SOLAR REFLECTANCE <

Total Solar Reflectance - TSR

Total Solar Reflectance (TSR) refers to the method of measuring a surface coating's reflective capability.

TSR is usually displayed as a percentage between 0% and 100%. If the percentage is a higher number, that means the surface is more effective at reflecting the radiation from the sun.

COLOUR	TSR
Freycinet™ Matt	77.7
Flint™	52.5
Windjana™ Matt	47.7
Olympus™	32.0
Fingal™ Matt	27.1
Stealth™	21.1
Onyx™	20.5

MATT FINISH SERIES > SOLAR REFLECTIVE INDEX <

Solar Reflective Index - SRI

SRI is a scale from 0 to 100 on which materials that absorb and retain solar radiation (and so become hotter in sunshine) have a lower number, whilst highly reflective materials (which remain cooler in sunshine) have a higher number.

The selection of materials with a high SRI can reduce indirect solar gain in buildings and reduce the urban heat island effect. For example, metal roofs finished with a high SRI coating will have a lower temperature under sunny conditions compared to a similar, uncoated metal roof. However, effective solar design is more complicated than simply selecting high SRI materials, as in cooler locations solar gain may actually be desirable.

Disclaimer: The Solar Reflective Index Values have been shown to assist with design and designers. There are significant environmental benefits attributed to light colour roofs so selecting a colour solely on reflectivity is not a sound environmental policy; the best performing roofs for reflectivity are the darker colours in the spectrum.

COLOUR	SRI
Freycinet™ Matt	80
Flint™	45
Windjana™ Matt	40
Olympus™	32
Fingal™ Matt	26
Stealth™	19
Onyx™	18

MATT FINISH SERIES > EMISSIVITY INDEX <

Emissivity Index - EI

Emissivity is **a measure of a material's ability to emit infrared energy**. Emissivity is typically measured on a scale from 0.00 to 1.00.

Emissivity is defined by a ratio of infrared energy emitted by an object, compared to that emitted by an ideal blackbody, if both are at the same temperature. The closer a material's emissivity is to 1.00, the more that material tends to absorb infrared energy and emit only its own infrared energy. These are ideal surfaces for accurate temperature readings.

Surfaces can exhibit emissivity values ranging anywhere from 0.01 to 0.99. A highly polished metallic surface like aluminum or copper are often below 0.10 and are practically an infrared mirror.

COLOUR	EI
Windjana™ Matt	0.86
Flint™	0.86
Fingal™ Matt	0.86
Olympus™	0.86
Onyx™	0.86
Stealth™	0.86
Freycinet™ Matt	0.86



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