

# How to measure for a Square Bay Window

## Further Info

### YOU WILL NEED:

- Paper (for making notes)
- Pencil
- Metal tape measure

The purpose of using this guide is to make the correct allowances to ensure that the blinds do not interfere with each other when fitted.

You'll need to know the headrail depth of the blind you're measuring for - this is the distance from the back of the blind's bracket to the front of the blind and includes all components.

**If you have any handles or other obstructions protruding from the frame then you must measure the distance they protrude, and add that to the measurement for your blind in the table below, this will be your final headrail depth.**

Blind type	Depth
Wood / Fauxwood blind (35-38mm slats)	65mm
Wood / Fauxwood blind (50mm slats)	70mm
Wood / Fauxwood blind (63-65mm slats)	80mm
Venetian blind (25mm slats)	30mm
Pleated blind	45mm
Roller blind (face-fixed)	70mm
Roller blind (top-fixed)	50mm
Enjoy roller blind	85mm
Vertical blind	75mm

## Important information before you start!

1. Use the table on the left of this page to find the rail depth for the type of blind you're measuring up for.
2. Always use a metal tape measure to take your measurements!
3. Make sure you account for any obstructions in the window space, as detailed under 'Further Info'.
4. The below fitting options are not universal (option 2 is, whereas options 1 and 3 are only suitable for certain blind types). The types of blind that are suitable for each option are listed beside each option's diagram.

### 5. A note on roller blinds:

Roller blinds are not generally recommended for bay windows, due to the fact that the fabric is reduced to account for the brackets. This leaves gaps between each piece of fabric, especially noticeable with blackout roller blinds.

### 6. A note on vertical blinds:

Wherever you're ordering a vertical blind as 'exact' fitting, make sure you reduce the drop measurement by 15mm (1.5cm) before ordering. This matches the allowance we make when you order 'recess' fitting, and ensures that the louvres don't drag on the sill. There are also alternative bracket sizes available for face-fixing, available by request. If you're face-fixing and you choose one of the alternative bracket sizes then note that this replaces the rail depth for vertical blinds listed on the left of this page:

90mm Face-fix bracket (rail depth would be 90mm (9cm))

110mm face-fix bracket (rail depth would be 110mm (11cm))

## 1

### Option 1 - Full-size front blind, reduced side blinds

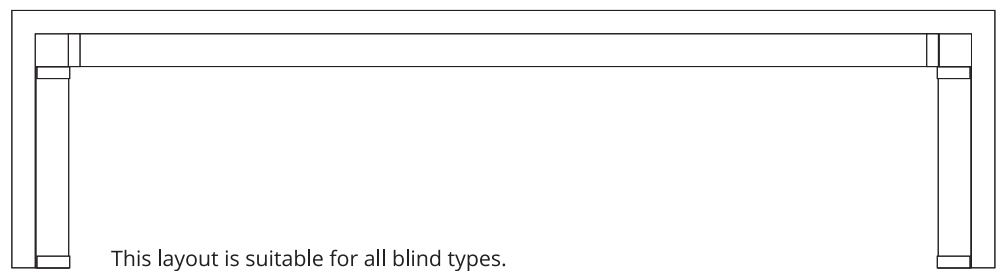


This is the most common method of installation in a box bay window. The blind runs across the front almost corner-to-corner and then the side blinds are installed butted up to the front blind.

1. To measure for the **front blind** all you do is measure the full width of the bay from side to side and **order this blind as 'recess' fitting**.
2. To measure for the **side blinds**, measure in the same way (corner to corner, and measure each side window separately as they can often be slightly different). Then, deduct the rail depth of the front blind from the width of each side blind. **The side blinds should be ordered as 'exact' fitting**.
3. Measure the **drop** by measuring **from the top of where the blind will be mounted, down to wherever you'd like the bottom of the blind to be** (usually the window sill). You will need a flat space of at least 5cm in height to mount the brackets securely.

## 2

### Option 2 - All blinds reduced



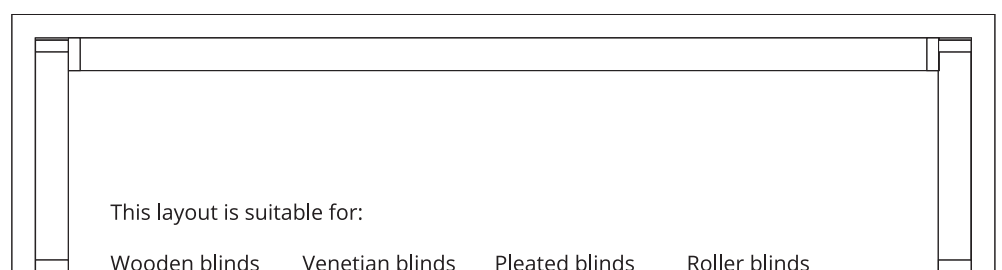
For a very professional finish, this is really the only option to follow. However, it does not work for every box-bay window. Be sure to check the size of the window frame in the corners first, going from the corner of the bay to the edge of the glass pane on both the front and sides of the bay. If either measures less than the rail depth of your chosen blind, follow options 1 or 3 instead so that you don't end up with blinds that don't quite cover the glass area.

The basic method of option 2 is to have all three blinds meet in the corners of the bay without overlapping. This is done by leaving a square void in the corners.

1. Measure all three sections of the bay, right into the corners.
2. Deduct the rail depth of your chosen blind from the width of each side blind. **Both of these would be ordered as 'exact' fitting**.
3. Double the rail depth, and deduct that from the centre blind (this allows for the depth of the blinds at each side). **Order this blind as 'exact' fitting**.
4. Measure the **drop** by measuring **from the top of where the blind will be mounted, down to wherever you'd like the bottom of the blind to be** (usually the window sill). You will need a flat space of at least 5cm in height to mount the brackets securely.

## 3

### Option 3 - Full-size side blinds, front blind reduced



This method is less common than options 1 and 2 but it does have its uses! Some box-bay windows have side windows that are so small, that by the time you have deducted the rail depth from the side blinds, the measurement you end up with is smaller than the minimum width we can make your chosen blind.

In option 3, the side blinds continue into the corners of the bay and the front blind sits between them.

1. Measure the **side windows** right into the corners, and **order both of these blinds as 'recess' fitting**.
2. Measure the **front window** corner to corner, then **deduct double the rail depth** of your chosen blind (to allow for the side blinds). **Order this blind as 'exact' fitting**.
3. Measure the **drop** by measuring **from the top of where the blind will be mounted, down to wherever you'd like the bottom of the blind to be** (usually the window sill). You will need a flat space of at least 5cm in height to mount the brackets securely.