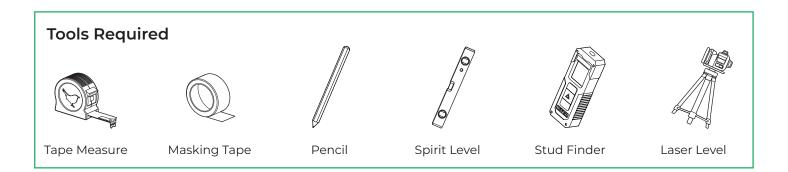
Room Preparation



Bedroom Fitting Guide

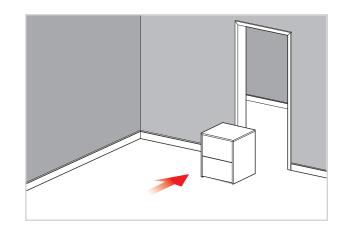
Preparing the space for the bedroom is one of the most important parts of fitting the bedroom. Following these steps will help ensure the installation



Prepare for dust by covering any furniture left within the room with a sheet and close all doors.

Cleaning the space

Remove the old bedroom from the area. make sure the space is free from obstructions and is swept clean.

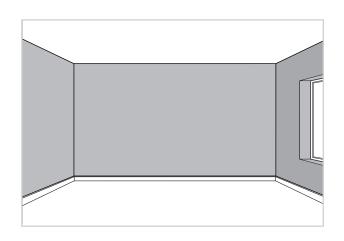


Checking that the walls can support the bedroom

Examine each wall to see if it can support the bedroom.

Different wall types will call for different fixings. Make sure the appropriate fixings have been chosen for each wall. If in doubt, seek professional assistance.

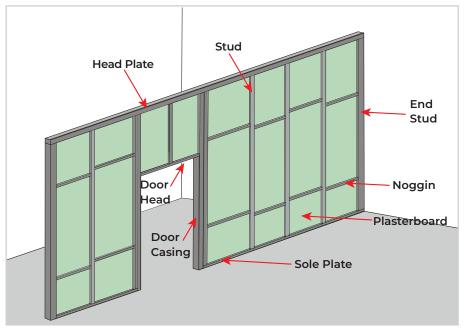
A description of the different wall types is given below.



Wooden stud wall and wall unit installation

Indentification

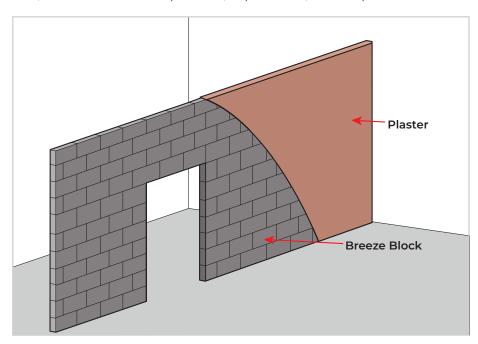
This type of wall is usually found as an original wall construction in properties built around **1970** and also in older properties as a later addition. The wall is usually **100mm** thick, including **12.5mm** plasterboard on both sides, producing a hollow sound when tapped.



Wall unit fixings with block plaster walls

Indentification

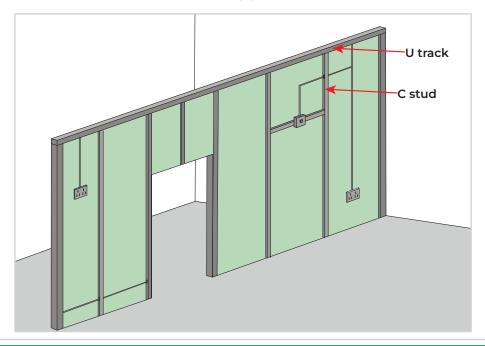
These types of wall can be found in any age of property and internal walls would be approximately **100mm - 120mm** thick. The wall will sound solid when tapped at various points, however blown plaster, if present, could produce a hollow sound.



Metal stud partition and wall unit installation

Indentification

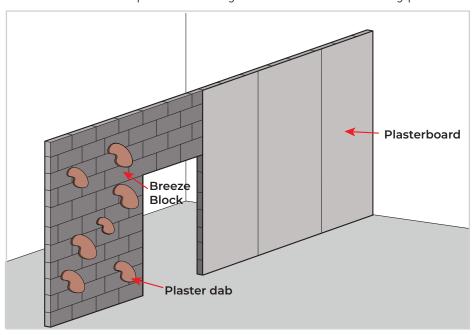
Original internal wall found in properties built after **1980**, this type of wall is usually up to **75mm** thick including plasterboard, and makes a hollow sound when tapped.



Dot and dab and wall unit installation

Indentification

Original wall found in properties built after **1980** and also older properties as a later addition. The wall, which would usually be a minimum of **140mm** thick allowing for brick, plaster dab and plasterboard. This type of wall could sound hollow when tapped in various places. Drilling a pilot hole before installation would help to identify dot and dab wall types.



Type of fixings

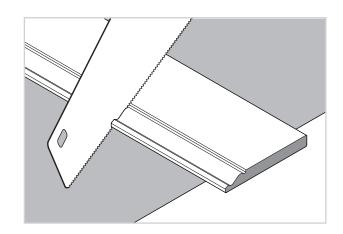
Identify the appropriate fixings once the wall type for the bedroom installation is known. Ensure the selected fixings are suitable for the bedroom units. If unsure, consult a professional.

Supplementary work to complete before installation

If supplementary work is required please ensure it has been completed by a qualified professional prior to the bedroom installation this includes the following:

Joinery

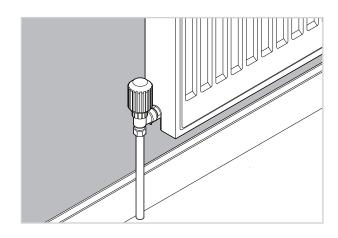
This includes the relocation, addition or removal of stud walls, frame work, skirting, coving or picture rail adjustments, and any changes to window sill dimensions.



Relocation of services

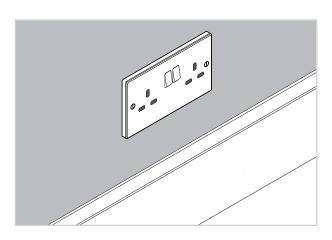
Plumbing:

This includes the relocation, addition or removal of utilities such as radiators, boilers, water tanks and pipework.



Electrical:

This includes the relocation, addition or removal of all electrical services, these include sockets, switches, TV points and air vents.



Wardrobe plug socket and switch positions

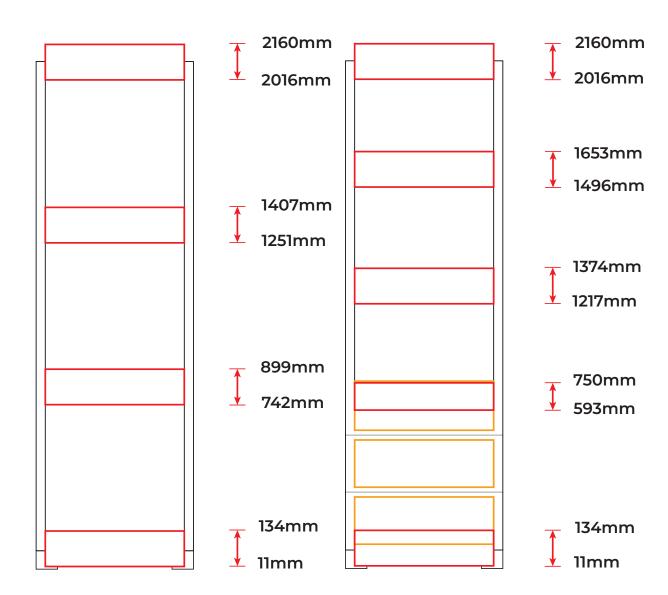
Light switches cannot be located inside wardrobes and cannot be mounted on to the wardrobes.

Sockets and switches should not be located behind wardrobes at the heights shown, due to the fixing rail and wardrobe panel postions. Any existing sockets and switches in these areas will need to be re-located, by a qualified professional before the wardrobe is installed. Sockets and switches should not be attached to the wardrobes.

No plug sockets or switches to be located behind the red areas see diagrams below: Plug sockets or switches located behind the orange areas will have limited access see diagrams below:

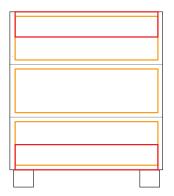
1 and 2 door wardrobe

Combi robe



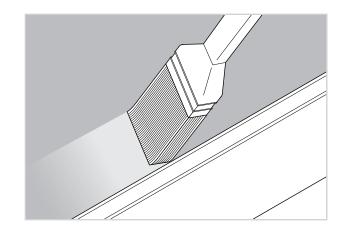
Chest unit plug socket and switch positions

Sockets and switches located behind fitted drawers cannot be used and will have limited accessibility.



Decorating

This includes finishing touches such as plastering, painting or wall papering.

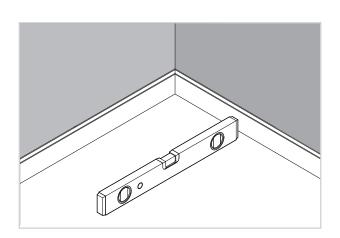


Flooring / Ceiling

Ensure the flooring and ceiling is level.

Flooring should be in place prior to installation.

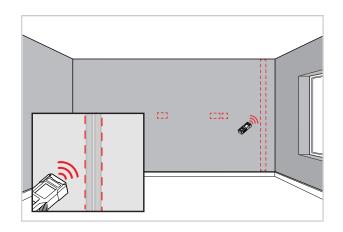
It is advised to remove carpet in areas where wardrobes will be installed.



Marking any hidden services

Any hidden services within the walls, i.e electrical, water, and gas should be found and marked lightly on the walls.

Use a stud finder to help you locate them.

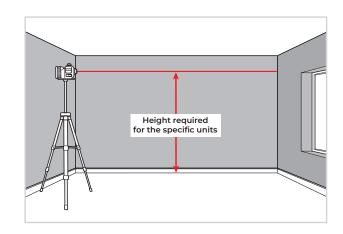


Use a spirit level at different points in the room to check if the floor is level.

Setting the height (levelled floor)

The laser height should be set to meet the standard height required for the specific units being installed. The light should be placed along the wall; if the floor is not fitted yet, ensure it is considered in the calculation.

A spirit level can be used instead of a laser.

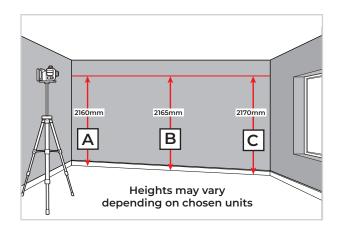


Setting the height (uneven floor)

Measure the floor at multiple points along the wall using a tape measure, checking the distance between the floor and the laser line. Ensure all points meet the standard height required for the specific units being installed (e.g. wardrobes, chest of drawers).

The highest point of the floor will show the smallest measurement, as it is closest to the laser line. For example, in the diagram, point **A** represents the highest part of the floor.

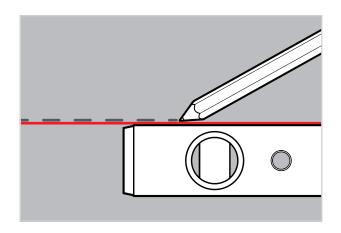
Adjust the legs of the unit at the lowest floor points (e.g. points **B** and **C**) to align the tops of all units with the laser line, ensuring a level installation.



Tracing the laser line

Trace the laser line on the wall with a pencil to determine the top line for the unit positioning.

If a spirit level has been used, this line should already be marked.



Marking the wall and units

Mark the units, if required also mark the décor panel and filler panel positions along the wall using the provided plans.

Use the spirit level to assist in marking the wall.

