

7.0: Sash square bay

Measuring the width

A - Width (Recess size)

Chose to use the templates provided or measure the window itself as follows:

Left - Starting from the left side corner measure from the inside edge of the architrave to the front corner of the Sash bay.

Centre - Measure the main width across the whole bay from corner to corner.

Tpost - Measure from the front corner to the centre of the 1st Tpost and again to the centre of the 2nd Tpost.

Right - Measure from the front corner to the inside edge of the side architrave.

Deductions - To calculate the actual frame order sizes follow the formula in this guide.

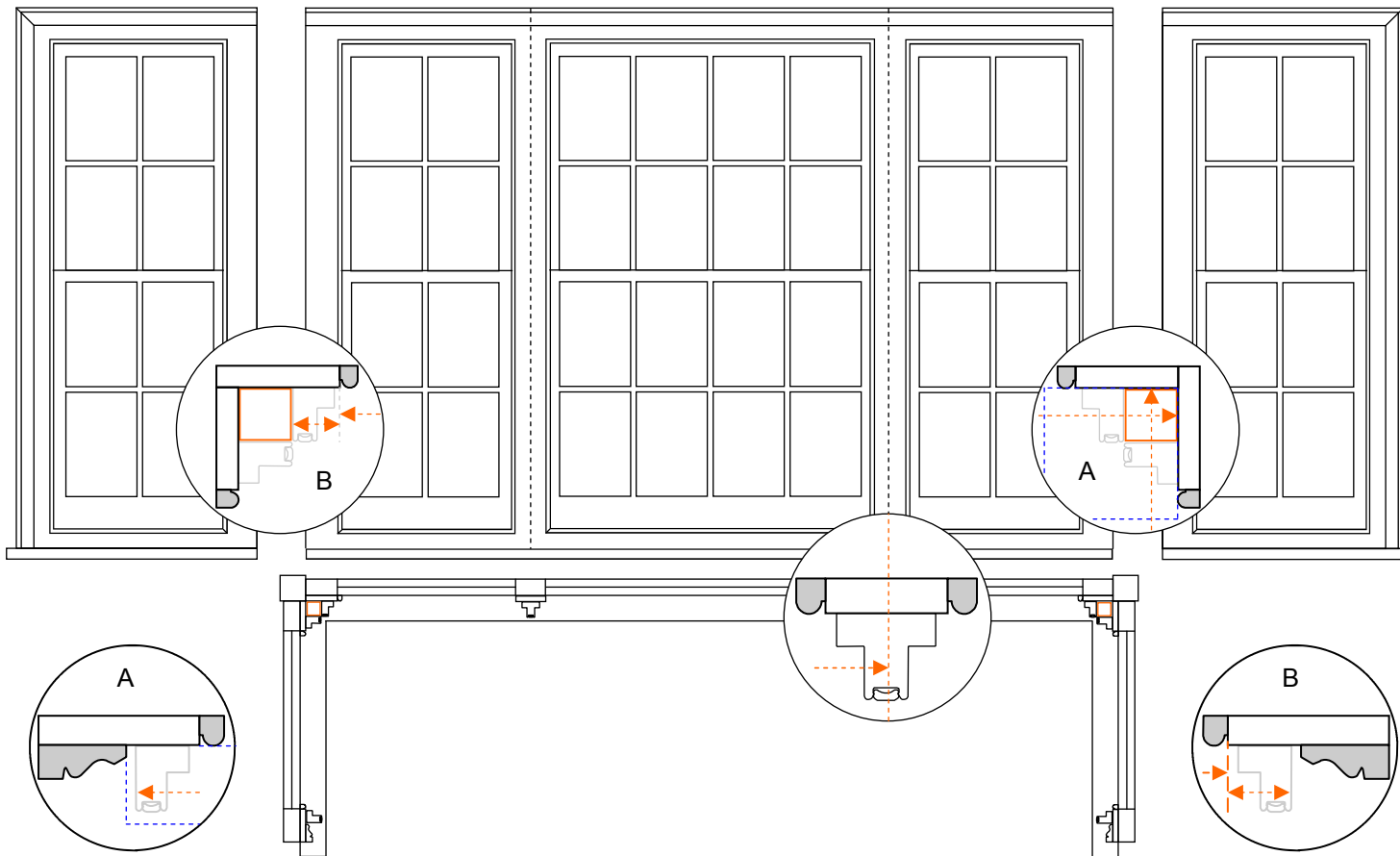
B - Width (Staff bead)

When you have wide framed windows it is best to measure from staff bead to staff bead and then add on the width of each over lapping frame to create the frame order size.

This provides an equal finish around the bay.

Measure each section from the outer edge of the staff bead as shown, then add on the width of the frame each side.

Tpost - Take all your measurements from the front left staff bead to the centre of each Tpost required. Remember to add on the width of the L frame to make up the actual order size.



Shutter frames sit on the face of the box frame sash between the staff bead, decorative architrave or the corner. A corner post is usually used to connect the frames together.

This flat section of the sash window can vary in width on each section. So it will depend on the style of your bay to how you decide to measure.

Width deduction formula.

Left Recess width - (Clearance gap) - (Frame depth) = Frame order size

Centre Recess width - (Frame depth) - (Frame depth) - (2mm for extra clearance) = Frame order size

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Measuring the height

Height:

When installing the shutters on a bay window a shadow gap is required between the window sill and bottom frame and a clearance gap is required between the top frame and top inside architrave.

There are two options to choose from:

A = Architrave height:

Measure from the window sill to the inside edge of the top architrave. 15mm is the recommended deduction from the smallest height across all 3 sections.

Sash windows are normally out of level and when fitting 3 or more frames together around a bay, more clearance is required to ensure all 3 frames line up horizontally.

B = Staff bead height:

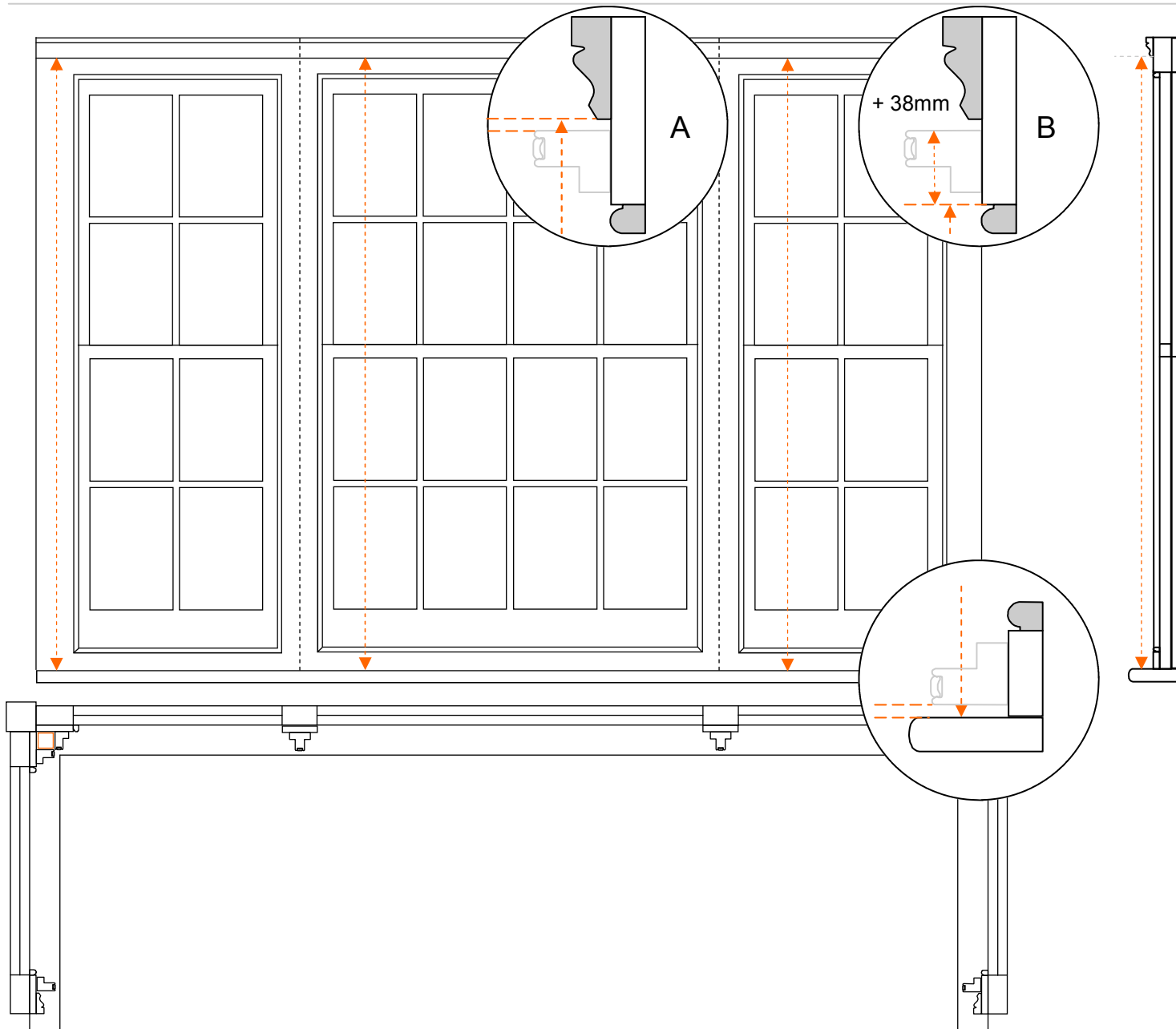
With wider Sash frames, measuring to the staff bead is recommended. This ensures the shutter frame matches the window layout better.

From the sill, measure to the outer edge of the staff bead, then add on 38mm. When fitting the frames a 5mm clearance gap is left between the sill and bottom shutter frame. By lifting the frame up it overlaps the window by 43mm (matching the width).

This is why only 38mm is added on the height.

Check across the bay.

Measure the height in varies places across the bay.



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Measuring rail heights

Meeting rails

The meeting rail is the point where the top and bottom Sash windows meet. Where you measure will depend on the design you require.

Square bay windows look better with either a full height or half height design. Top opening designs do not work as well, as you are limited to how and where the top set of shutters can fold back too.

Full height - horizontal rail

Measure from the sill to the 'centre' of the meeting rails on the window, take the average measurement across each section. Deduct 5mm when ordering 'Frame' size.

Half height

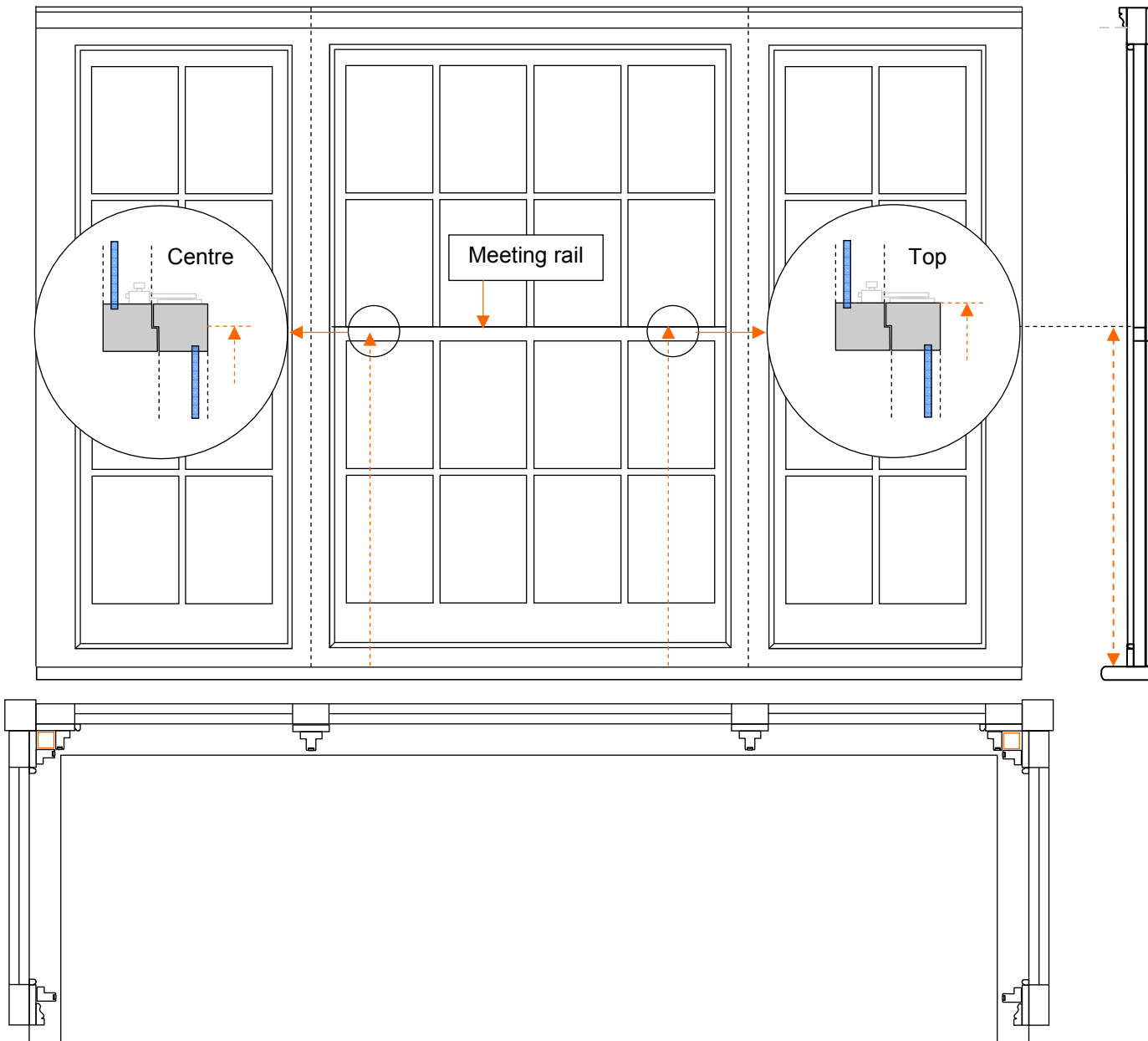
It is important that you do not see any of the meeting rails above the shutters as these can be out of level and will make the shutters appear out of level if taken too low.

Measure from the sill to the 'top' of the meeting rails on each section, take the highest measurement. Deduct 5mm when ordering 'Frame' size. (There are 3 sided and 4 sided frame options when ordering half height shutters.)

Top opening

When the top set of shutters are open it is important that you do not see any of the meeting rails as these can be out of level and will make the shutters appear out of level if this height measurement is taken too low.

Measure from the sill to the 'top' of the meeting rails on each section, take the highest measurement. Deduct 5mm when ordering 'Frame' size.



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A - Recess Formula

- Left side = Recess Width (- 5mm) (- Frame depth) = Frame size
- Centre = Recess Width (- Frame depth) - (- Frame depth) - (2mm extra) = Frame size
- Right side = Recess Width (- 5mm) (- Frame depth) = Frame size

B - Staff Bead Formula

- Left side = Staff Bead Width (+ 5mm) (+ 38) (+ 5mm) (+ 38) = Frame size
- Centre = Staff Bead Width (+ 5mm) (+ 38) (+ 5mm) (+ 38) = Frame size
- Right side = Staff Bead Width (+ 5mm) (+ 38) (+ 5mm) (+ 38) = Frame size

Measuring formula

Treat each section like its own recess.

Recess

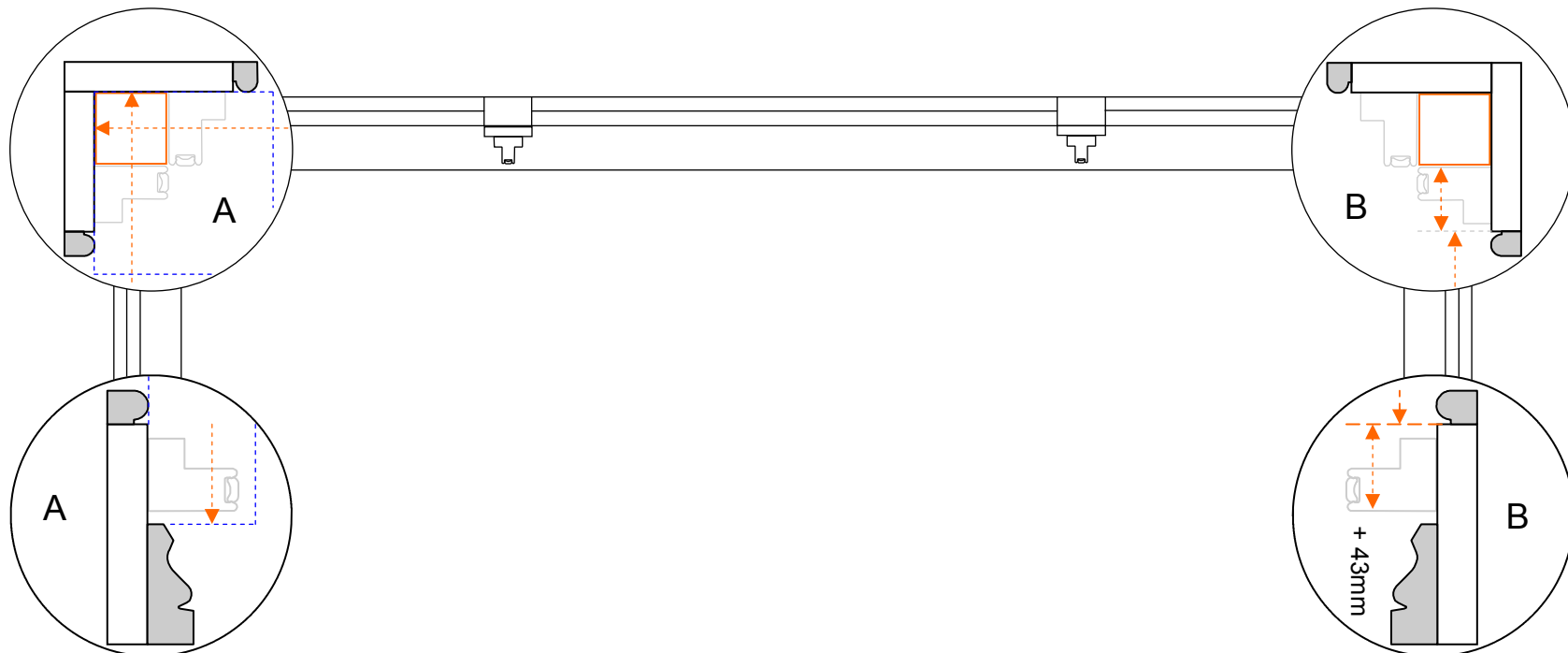
Deduct the thickness of the joining frame and shadow gap from each width you take to work out the 'Frame' size (order size).

Wide centre windows benefit from an extra 2mm clearance being deducted to make fitting easier.

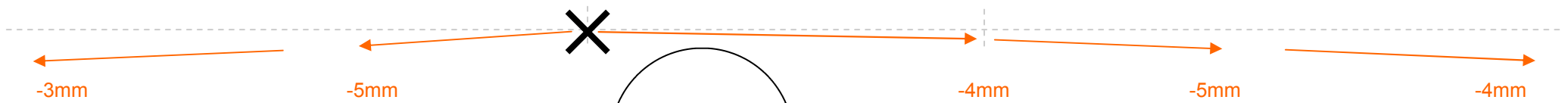
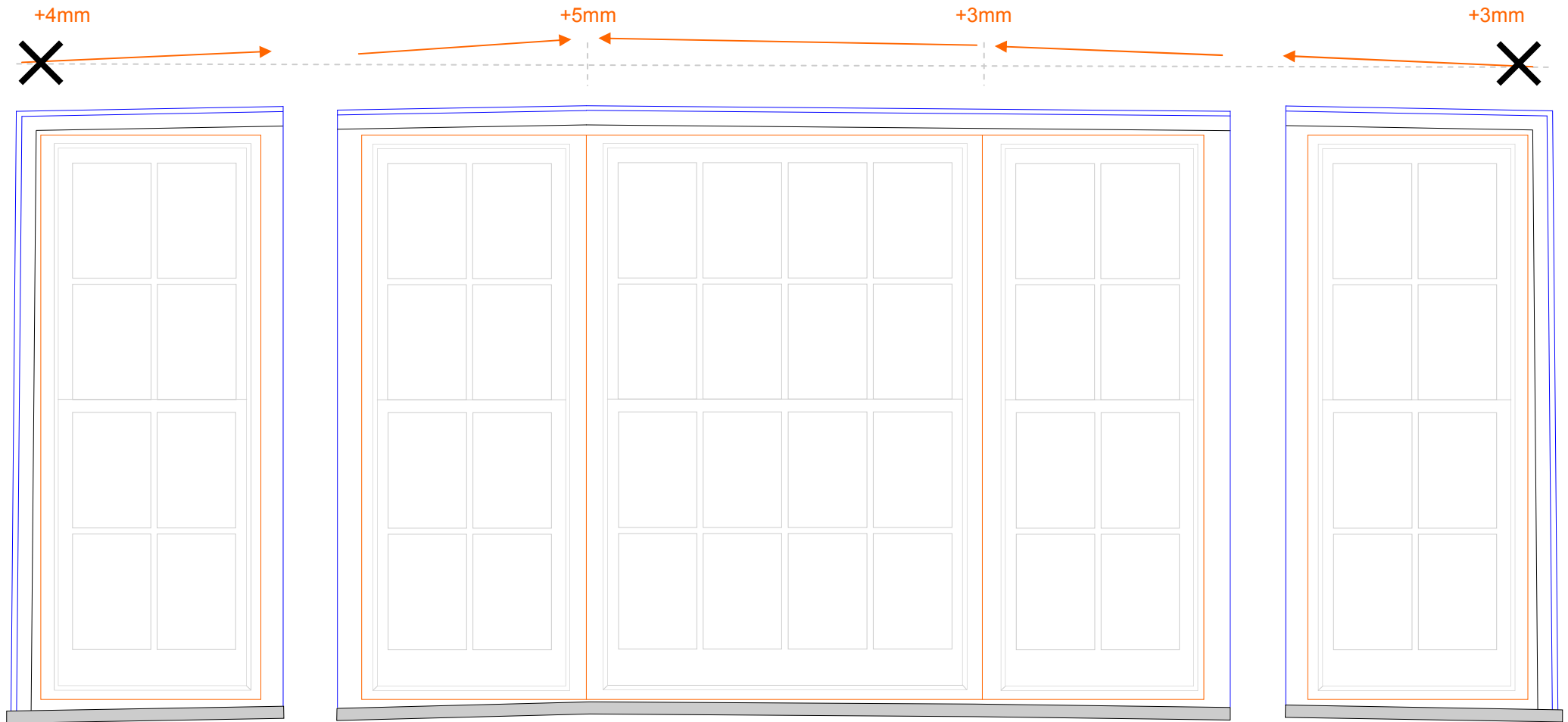
Staff bead.

Add the clearance gap and frame width to each side of the staff bead measurement to work out the 'Frame' size (order size).

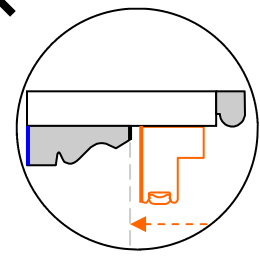
Use the formula on the left to double check your workings.



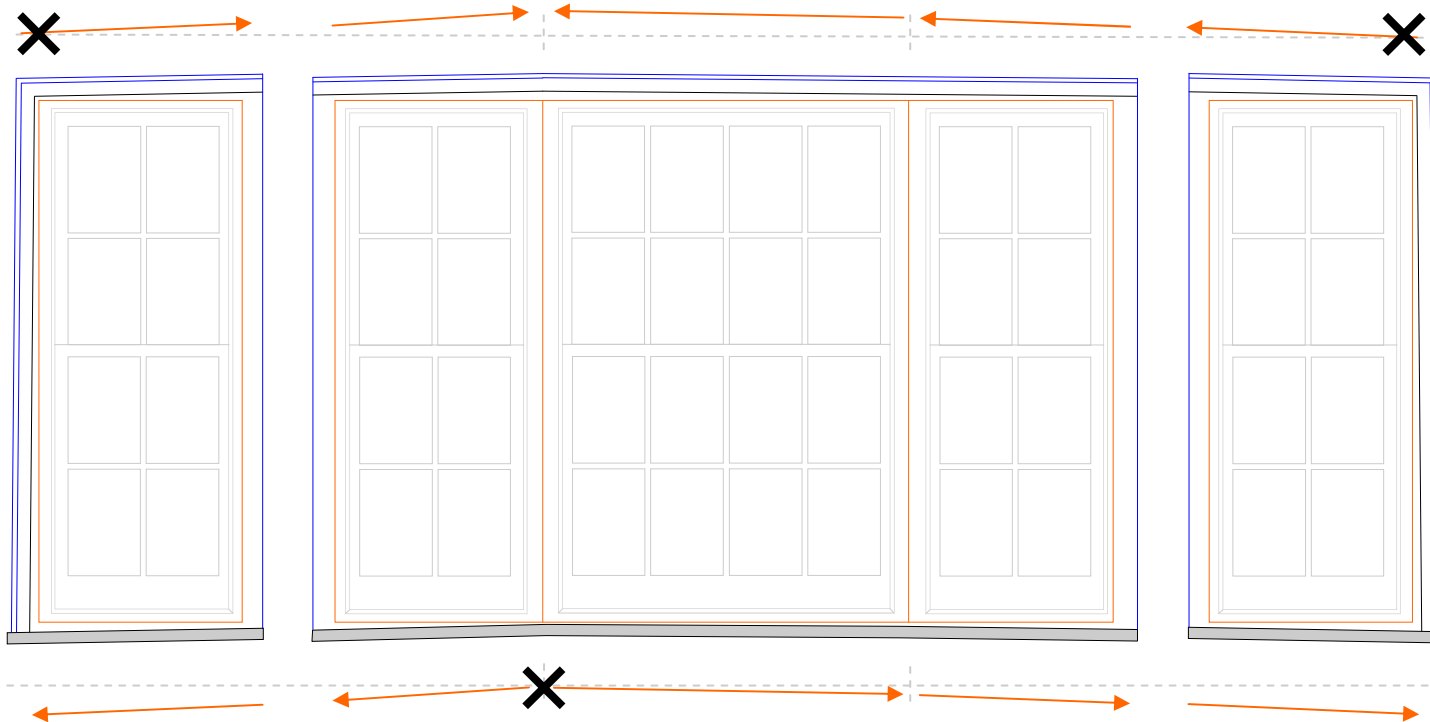
What if my window is out of level?



- Shows the shutter outer frame position
- Shows the inner architrave edge
- Shows the outer architrave edge



MEASURING: OUT OF LEVEL WINDOW



- Shows the shutter outer frame position
- Shows the inner architrave edge
- Shows the outer architrave edge

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What if my window is out of level?

Sash bay windows are not usually level, over the years the sides or centre will drop either way they are not usually straight horizontally or vertically.

As the shutter frames are sat on the front of the bay, it is not so important to get tight gaps between the frame and architrave.

The standard frame sits forward by 50mm so you do not notice levels like you would a recessed bay window.

This can work to your advantage and larger clearance gaps can generally be allowed for on Sash bays windows.

Corners

Fitting a separate corner post to connect the frames together will provide flexibility if the windows are not level. The corner post can be slightly angled allowing the frames to be off set slightly and fitted back to the level of the window.

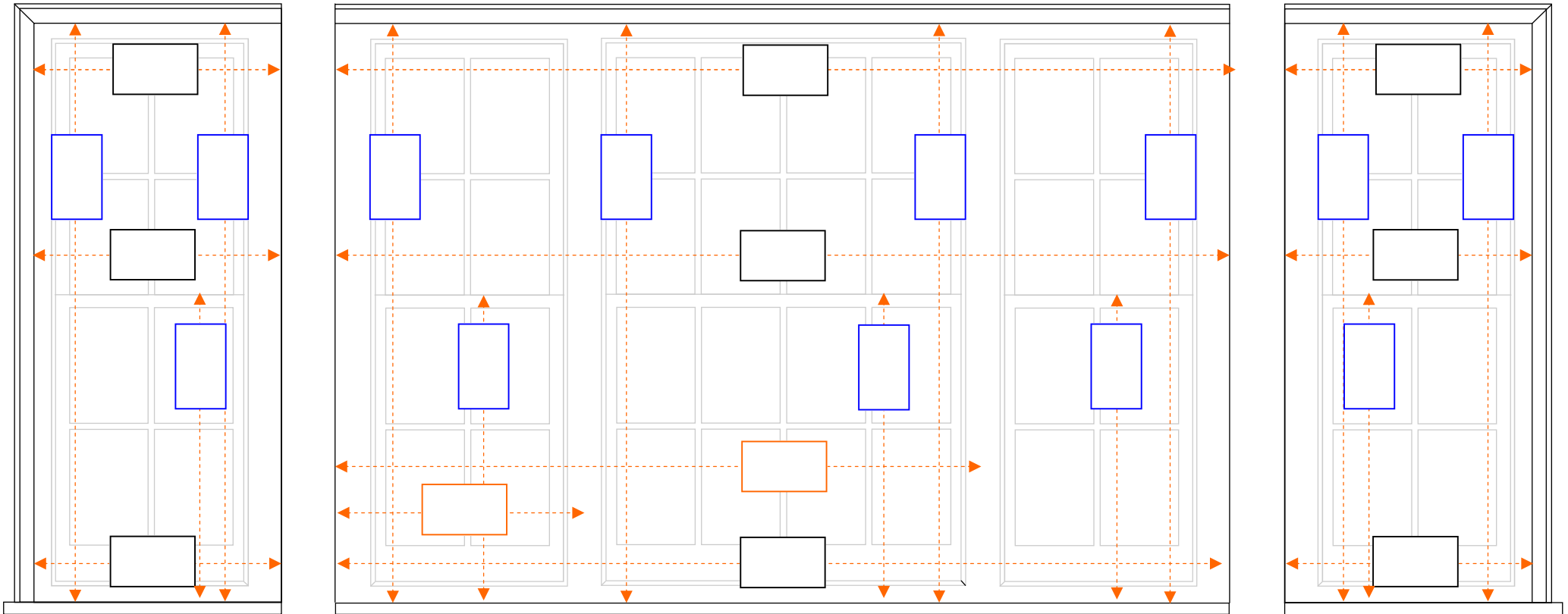
Measuring:

Follow the example drawing here and draw out the levels of the window, then measure the height between the two smallest level lines, indicated by the black X

The wider the window frame the more you can get away with tilting the individual frames or fitting them so they are not dead in line.

Advice

If you would like further advice please upload photos of your window and a similar drawing showing the relevant sizes and levels shown.



Shutter details

Room name	
Shutter type	
Louvre size	
Frame size	
Folding	
Options	

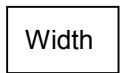
Smallest order sizes

Left side width	
Centre width	
Right side width	
Overall height	
Horizontal rail	
Top opening	

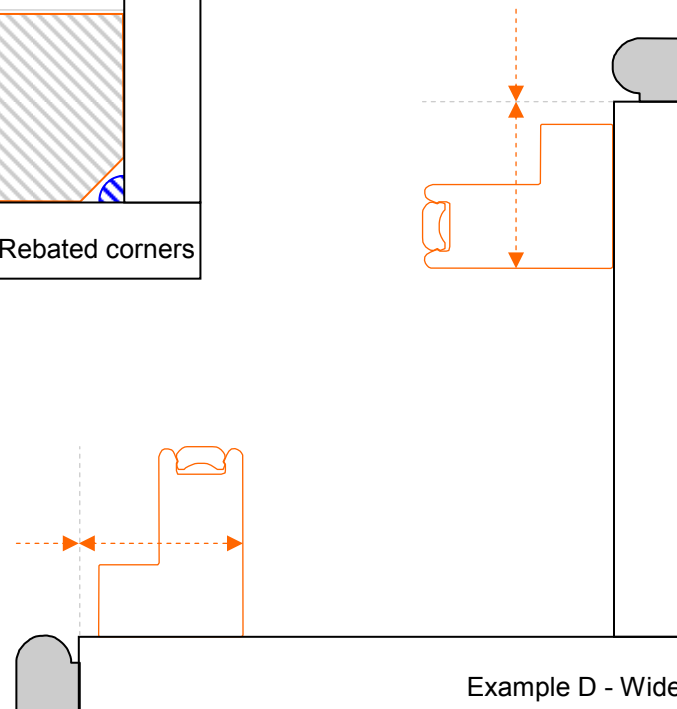
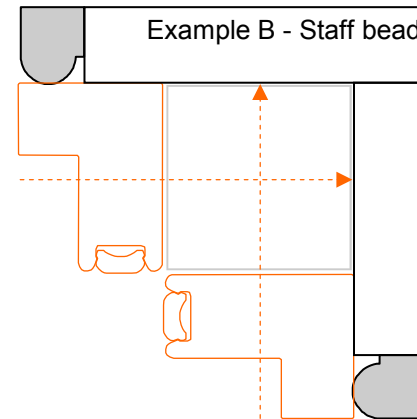
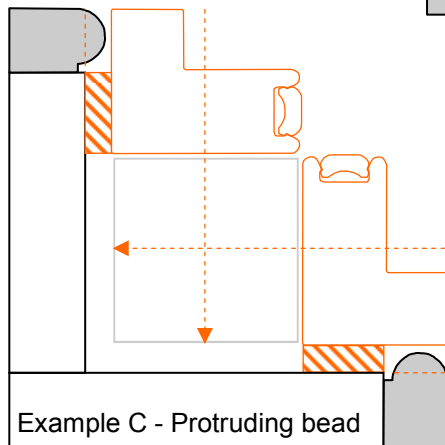
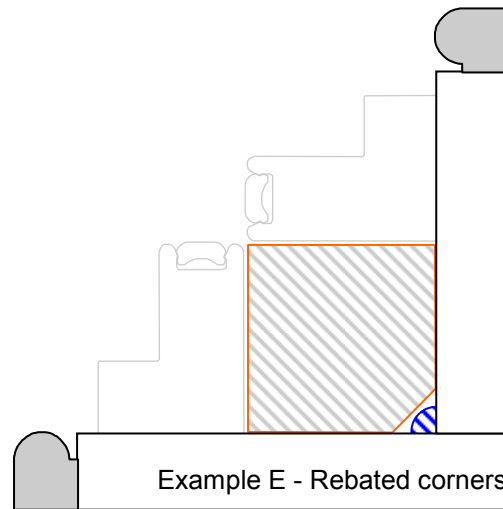
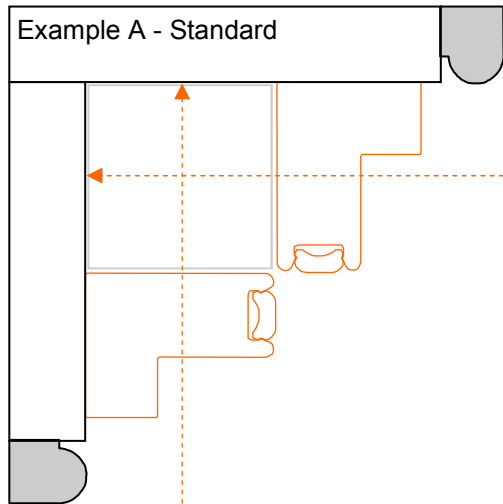
Smallest order sizes

Tpost 1	
Tpost 2	
Handle	

Key:



MEASURING: CORNER EXAMPLES



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Different corner examples

Here are 5 examples showing how the frames can meet in the corners of square bay windows.

Example A is the ideal way to install shutters providing clearance between the staff bead and frame while fitting neatly into the corner.

Example B Sometimes the shutter frame will over hang the staff bead a little. This is quite normal due to the depth of the shutter frames.

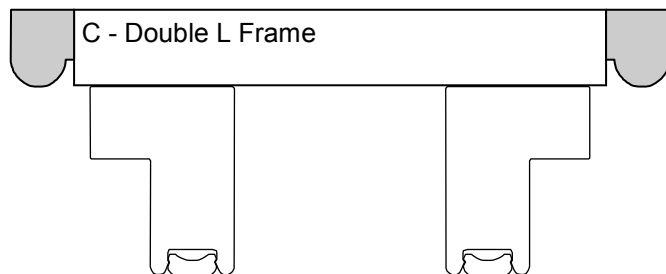
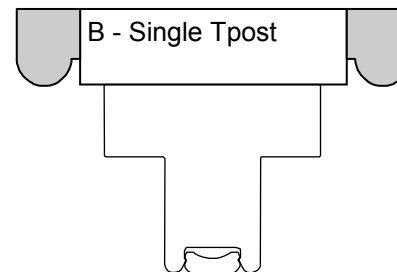
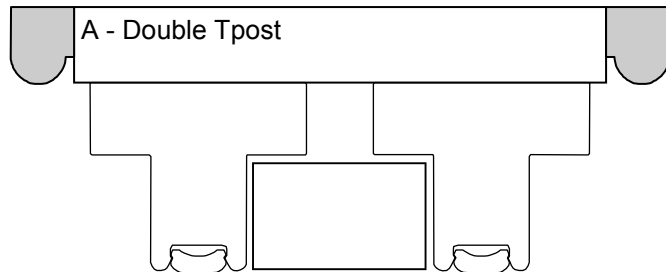
Example C When the staff bead protrudes small off set build outs might be required to ensure the frames can still be fitted flat.

Example D Keep the shutter frame to a minimum on wide Sash windows to ensure the louvre blade matches the glass area as much as possible.

Measure to the staff bead and add on 43mm. (5mm clearance + 38mm frame width). This avoids the louvre blades catching on the staff bead if it protrudes.

Example E Rebates or angles can be pre-cut from the back of the corner battens to allow them to fit over any protruding trim.

MEASURING: CENTRE MULLION DESIGNS



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Centre mullion choices

Square bays can often have 1 or 2 centre mullions dividing the front centre section into 2 or 3 parts.

Here are some examples showing how the frames can be finished depending on the width and style of the window.

A - Double Tpost

Available in the wooden shutter range, this is best on wide mullions so the infill is not too thin.

B - Single Tpost

Suitable for narrow mullions.

C - Double L frame

Suitable when you need more flexibility old or out of level Sash windows. The gap between can be filled with an optional infill. (See 4.3 Twin Sash) for an example.

Frame size

An important note about ordering 'Frame' size that applies to all L frames.

MEASURING: FRAME ORDER SIZE

Important:

All 'Frame' order sizes on L frames are taken from this highlighted edge.

