



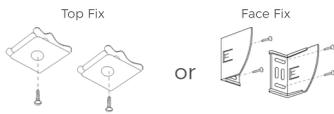
**DO NOT OPEN  
PACKAGE WITH  
A KNIFE**

**THE INSTALLATION HEIGHT OF THIS BLIND MUST NOT BE LESS THAN 1500MM FROM THE FLOOR IF A CORD OR CHAIN IS USED TO OPERATE.**

There is an optional tool available from our website, under the accessories page. It makes fitting this blind type much easier when used. If you haven't purchased the fitting tool please start from number 4.

### FACE FIX

#### YOU SHOULD HAVE



#### BRACKETS



**CHILD SAFETY BOX**  
(only supplied if chain operated)

#### ITEMS REQUIRED



#### SCREWS REQUIRED

Please use the correct screw type for your wall/surface



#### TOOLS REQUIRED

- Screwdriver
- Drill
- Tape measure
- Pencil



**1.** Take the tool to the window and butt the square edges into the window recess, so that the arrows point horizontally away from the window.



**2.** Pick the required overlap; 22mm (marked as a 'recess fit'), 50mm, or 75mm. Keeping the tool in place, drill into the fitting surface using a 3mm bit through 2 of the 4 holes. It is recommended to use the top and bottom holes where possible.

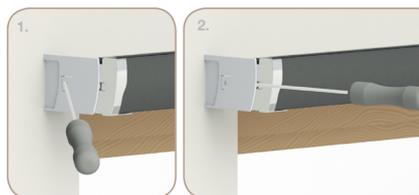


**3.** Centre supports are recommended on blinds over 600mm in width and should be fitted no more than 500mm apart. If centre supports are required, move the tool along the recess and drill required holes.



**4.** Remove the tool, revealing the two holes. Take the bracket to the holes and line them up within the slots on the bracket base. Insert screws into the holes and tighten. Using the top and bottom slots allows for sideways adjustment of the bracket before completely tightening. Repeat for additional brackets and centre supports.

### REMOVING BLIND



**Method 1.** Using a flat bladed screwdriver, insert the end in to the brackets tab hole and bend the tab away from the bracket slightly to release the locking clip.

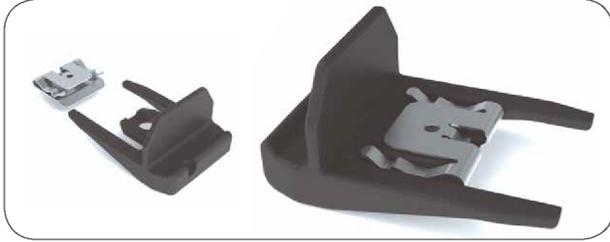
**Method 2.** Using thin flat blade screwdriver, slide the screwdriver between the bracket and the blind end cap to release the locking clip.



**5.** When all brackets have been fitted, insert blind by lining up fascia end caps with slots on fixing brackets. Adjustment of fascia end caps can be used to aid this process. When both sides have been located ensure blind is pushed fully home until locks on both the fixing and centre support have been snapped into place.

If you haven't purchased the optional fitting tool than please start from number 4.

### TOP FIX (INSIDE A RECESS)



1. Slide a fixing bracket, flat face up, onto the tool. Ensure the bracket is slid all the way on, until the top face hits the ledge on the tool, and the centres of all the holes on the bracket are aligned with the hole on the tool.



2. Take the tool and bracket to the window recess. Butt the flat vertical face of the tool against the outer face, and hold the bracket against the top face of the recess approximately 100mm in from either side of the recess.



3. Keeping the tool in place, either drill a pilot hole through the centre of the holes on the bracket, or - if fitting to a suitable substrate - directly drive a screw up into the recess until tight. Ensure the tool stays flat and square against the recess while doing this. Once the screw is tight, the tool can be pulled out of the bracket.

NOTE: The use of wall plugs is recommended where appropriate.

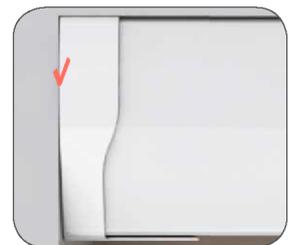


4. Repeat steps 1 - 3 on the opposite side of the recess. Additional brackets can be evenly spaced and used as centre supports by following these recommendations:

Widths up to 0.8m require 2 brackets.  
Widths up to 1.5m require 3 brackets.  
Widths up to 2.0m require 4 brackets.  
Widths up to 2.4m require 5 brackets.



5. Before fitting make sure all the brackets are the same distance from the window. There is a lip at the top of the blind fascia. This is where the brackets will hold on to. Slightly angle the blind away from you and slide the top of the fascia on to the brackets. This may be stiff when fitting.



6. The endcaps can move outwards 10mm at each side, which can take up any small gaps between the headrail and the side of the recess that may appear due to mismeasurement.

### REMOVING BLIND



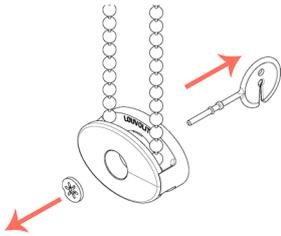
1. To remove the blind, fully raise and grip both the fabric roll and the fascia with each hand. Rotate the entire blind downward slightly in the direction shown to open the top fix brackets.

2. While holding the blind in this position, pull it down and away from the brackets. If you are removing this for the first time it will take a bit of effort, as the brackets grip the blind quite tightly.



### CHILD SAFETY

Child safety is very important to us and we adhere to all the current regulations. Your control chain will be made at a certain length depending on the drop of your blind. In addition, we also supply you with a child safe retaining box for the chain. See below on how to properly fit this box.

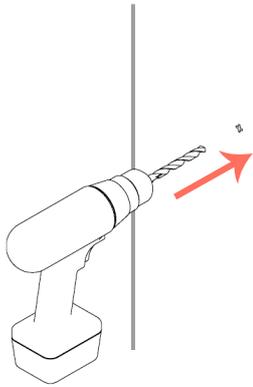
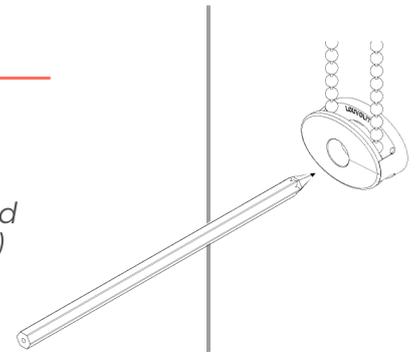


1:

The child safety chain retaining box will arrive with a disposable red tab fitted. Once you're ready to fit this, the red parts can be removed and discarded.

2:

Position the retaining box on the wall. *(We suggest placing it slightly further forward than where the fabric falls, to allow easy use)* Adding a tiny amount tension to the chain, mark the wall through the centre hole.

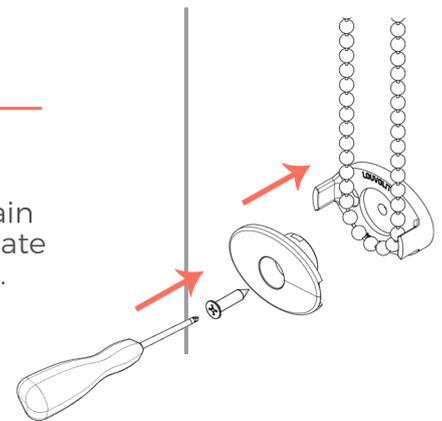


3:

Drill into the wall at the marked position and fill the hole with a suitable plug/fixing.

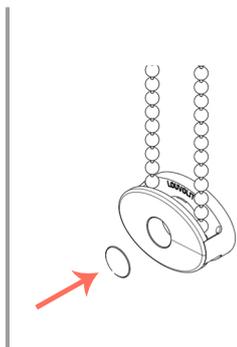
4:

Re-assemble the retaining box with the chain looping through the box. Insert an appropriate sized screw through the centre and tighten.



5:

Test the chain can move freely through the box. Once happy cover the screw by inserting the supplied cover cap in the centre.





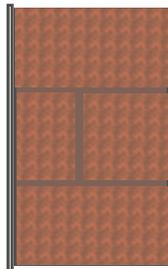
Due to the wide diversity of wall or partition types, we cannot provide you with suitable attachment fixtures. Here are some examples of attachment fixtures recommended for different wall types.



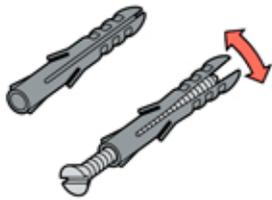
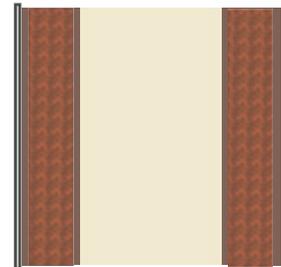
### BLIND WALLS (Brick or Concrete)

### STUDED WALLS (Hollow or Plasterboard)

Inside wall

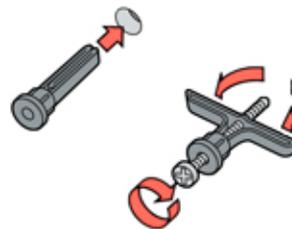


Inside wall



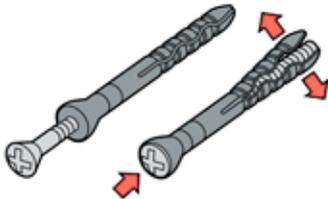
#### UNIVERSAL WALL PLUGS

The classical nylon wall plug is available in different basic types. When you tighten the screw the wall plug expands, so it anchors itself firmly in the wall. Drill the hole with a hammer drill and tap the plug gently into place. Then you can fit the screw. Make sure you use a type of screw that is suitable for use with wall plugs, and that has the right length and thickness for the wall plug you're using.



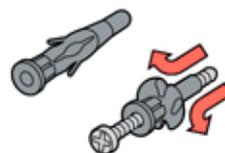
#### BUTTERFLY WALL PLUGS

These nylon wall plugs are intended for use in hollow walls and consist of 2 sections. When the screw is tightened, the back part of the plug is folded double towards the front of the plug. Another variant is the butterfly plug. This has 4 'wings', and is ideal for mounting in shallow holes. You can use these wall plugs for hanging paintings, light mirrors and other light items. This kind of plug gives a strong grip in plasterboard and similar materials.



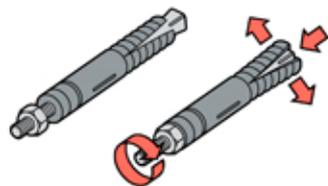
#### HAMMER FIXINGS

These wall plugs contain a steel nail or special screw which is driven into place in the plug with a hammer. This is a lot faster than using a conventional screw, and is ideal for fitting plinths, wooden beams, window frames, ceiling panels and wall cladding. If necessary you can tighten the screw with a screwdriver after driving it into place.



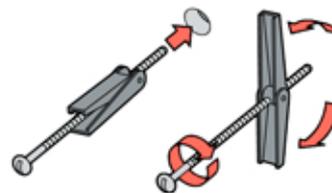
#### PLASTERBOARD PLUG

This plug forms a thicker section inside or behind a hollow wall. When a screw is inserted and tightened the segments expand and fold out like an umbrella. These plugs can be used with different kinds of panels, and are also suitable for mounting light items on ceilings.



#### ANCHOR BOLTS

These wall plugs are intended for fixings that have to support heavy loads such as large shelves or racks. An M12 anchor bolt can usually support a load of up to 200 kg. When the nut or hook is tightened, the conical anchor is pulled inwards. The resulting pressure causes the metal segments to expand and press strongly against the surrounding material.



#### TOGGLE PLUG

Toggle plugs are mainly used in ceilings and hollow walls. They have spring-loaded 'wings' mounted on a screw thread. The plug is pushed through the hole with the wings closed and these then spread out when they are released and the screw is tightened.



Use a drill bit that is compatible in size with the hardware used and the type of wall.