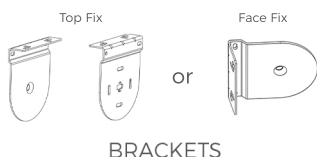




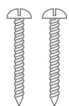
**DO NOT OPEN
PACKAGE WITH
A KNIFE**

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

YOU SHOULD HAVE

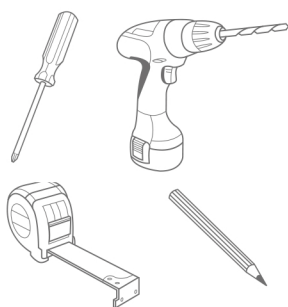


ITEMS REQUIRED



SCREWS REQUIRED

Please use the correct screw
type for your wall/surface



TOOLS REQUIRED

- Screwdriver
- Drill
- Tape measure
- Pencil

BRACKETS

The brackets you will receive can work in two directions depending on your needs.

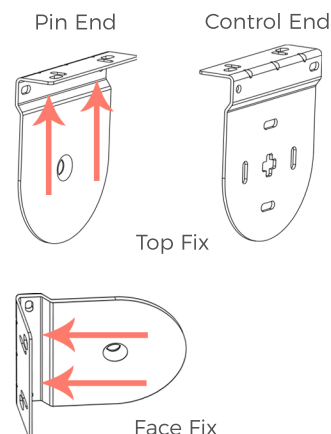
Top Fix if you're fixing the blind to a ceiling or inside a recess.

Face Fix if attaching to a wall or window/door frame.

Fit the brackets with appropriate fixings for your wall type, always with the bend in the bracket facing in towards the blind.

Blinds over 2m (200cm) wide will receive 2 brackets that look like the control end type, these work exactly the same.

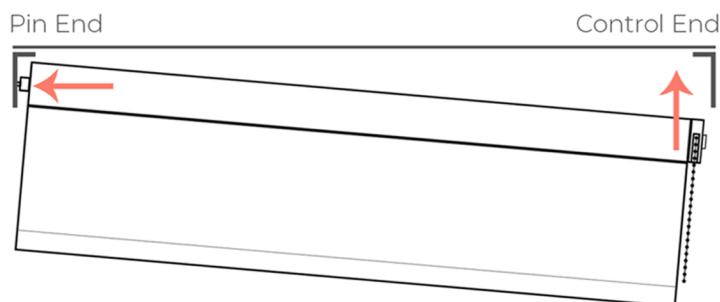
To allow your blind to roll up and down straight, fit the brackets at the same height as each other.



FITTING THE BLIND

Once your brackets are in place, the blind can be simply slotted in.

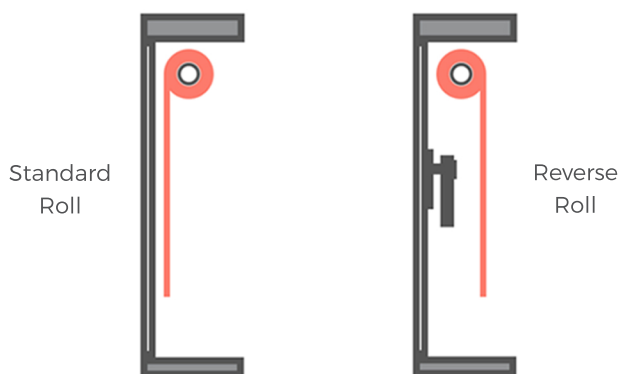
- 1: Place the pin end into the correct bracket.
- 2: Depress the spring on the pin end & raise the control end to the other bracket.
- 3: Align the three pins on the control end with the three holes in the bracket.
- 4: The control end will hook into the bracket.



STANDARD ROLL VS REVERSE ROLL

Roller blinds can be manufactured in two directions:

- **Standard roll** is used when you require the fabric to be as close to the window/wall as possible. The fabric rolls from the rear of the blind.
- **Reverse roll** is useful when there is an obstruction, most likely a window handle. This roll direction allows you to miss the handle without moving the blind much further forwards. The fabric rolls from the front of the blind.



CHANGING THE ROLL DIRECTION

If you need to change the roll direction this can be simply done in a few minutes.

- 1: If you have already fitted the blind, wind the blind up to the top, then remove it from the brackets.
- 2: Pull out the control mechanism end from the blind.
- 3: Hold the blind in both hands and unroll the fabric on to a clean floor/surface until you can see the aluminium tube, be careful not to damage or crease the fabric as you unroll it.
- 4: Flatten where the fabric is attached to the tube in the new direction.
- 5: Roll the blind up in the same direction you used to unroll it.
- 6: Grip the front edge of the control end mechanism with two fingers.
- 7: With your other hand pull the chain through, until the chain connector is on the opposite side of the mechanism (see image)
- 8: Re-insert the control end mechanism.
- 9: Re-fit the blind and test.

FITTING TIPS

Always offer the blind up to the window or wall, so you can see how it will look before drilling any hole.

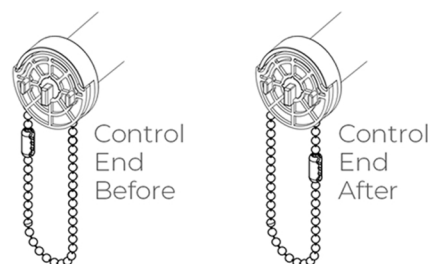
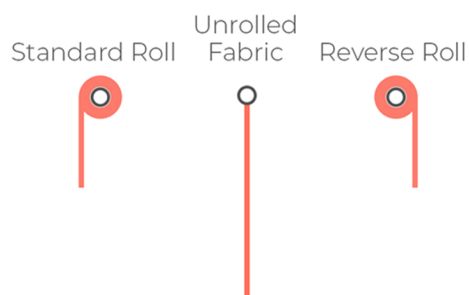
Be aware of any obstructions that may affect the operation of the blind when fitted

Double check your bracket placements before drilling any holes, as if you have to move the bracket a few mm, it's almost impossible to drill another hole so close to the original.

If you have multiple blinds lay each one in the room it's going to be fitted, this is to prevent accidental fitting of the wrong blind.

If you are unfamiliar with the blind type, then please read the instructions thoroughly before starting.

If motorised you can change the roll direction by lowering the blind until you see the aluminium tube. Allow the blind to continue until it rolls in the opposite direction. Once complete reverse the operation direction using the motorised instructions.



WARNING

Young children can be strangled by chain loops.

To avoid strangulation and entanglement, it's always best to fit the supplied child safety device in the manner as instructed.

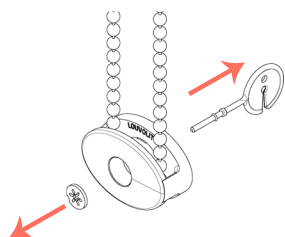
Child safety directions are on the next page



**make it
safe**

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.

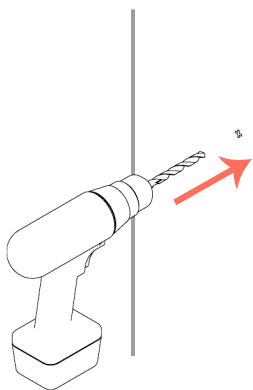
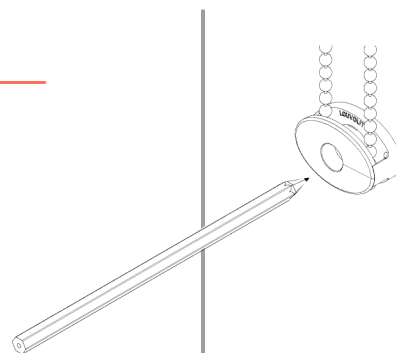


1:

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. Adding a tiny amount tension to the chain, mark the wall through the centre hole.

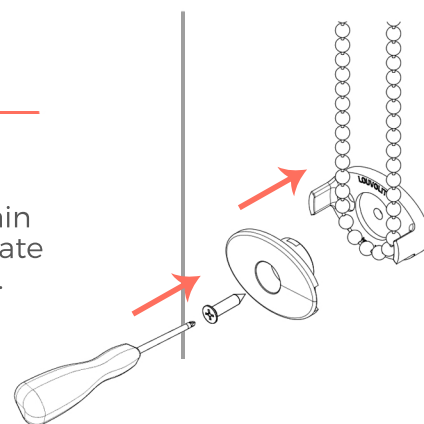


3:

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

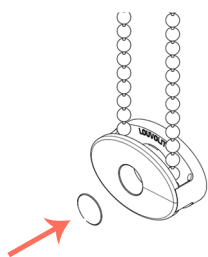
4:

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.

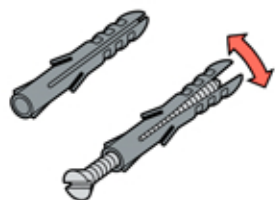
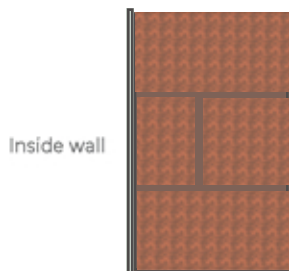




Due to the wide diversity of wall or partition types, we cannot provide you with suitable attachment fixtures. Here are some examples of attachment fixtures recommended for different wall types.

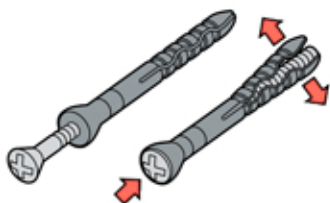


BLIND WALLS (Brick or Concrete)



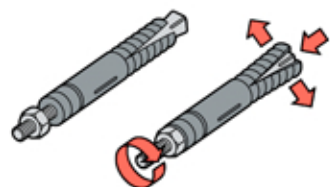
UNIVERSAL WALL PLUGS

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.



HAMMER FIXINGS

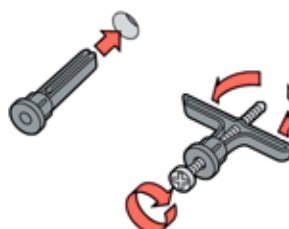
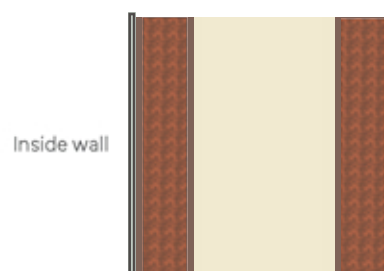
These wall plugs contain a steel nail or special screw which is driven into place in the plug with a hammer. This is a lot faster than using a conventional screw, and is ideal for fitting plinths, wooden beams, window frames, ceiling panels and wall cladding. If necessary you can tighten the screw with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



ANCHOR BOLTS

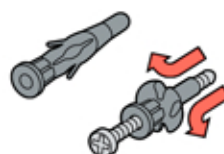
These wall plugs are intended for fixings that have to support heavy loads such as large shelves or racks. An M12 anchor bolt can usually support a load of up to 200 kg. When the nut or hook is tightened, the conical anchor is pulled inwards. The resulting pressure causes the metal segments to expand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

STUDDED WALLS (Hollow or Plasterboard)



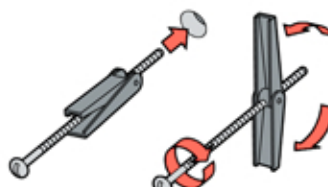
BUTTERFLY WALL PLUGS

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.



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.



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.