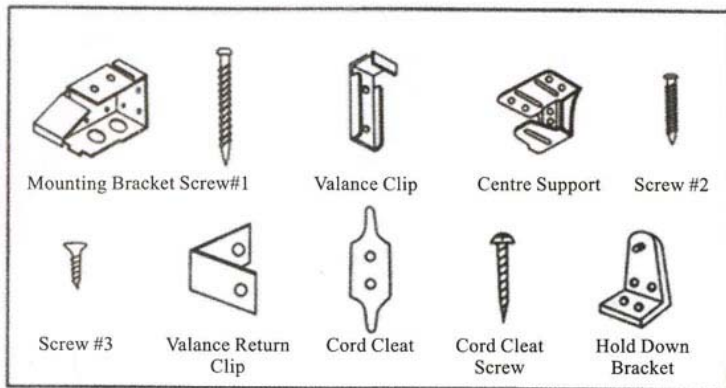


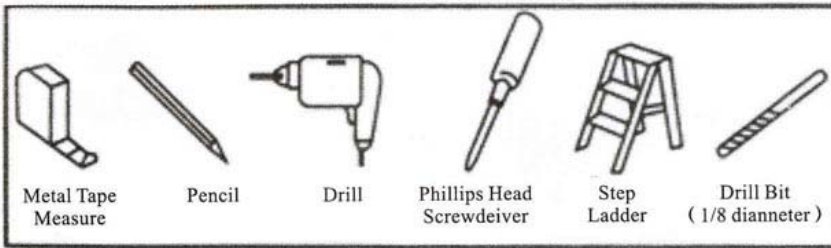
Touched By Design - Premier Installation Guide

Mounting Hardware

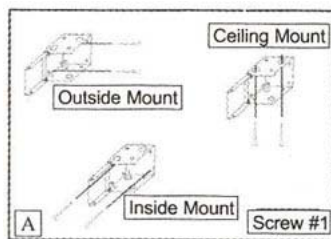


NB: Centre support supplied for blind width 100cm or greater

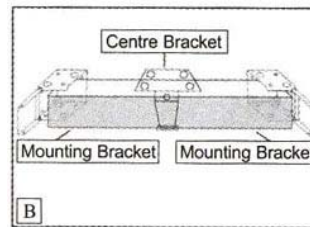
Tools Recommended for Installation



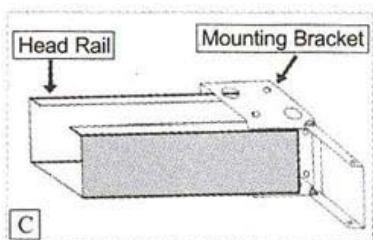
Mounting Instructions



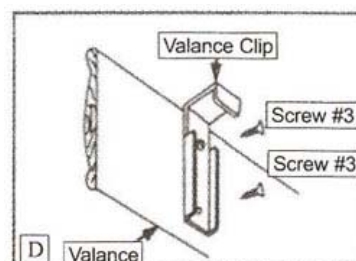
Brackets should be placed at the width of the blind's headrail, 6mm past each end. The bracket doesn't necessarily need to touch the inside face of the window frame.



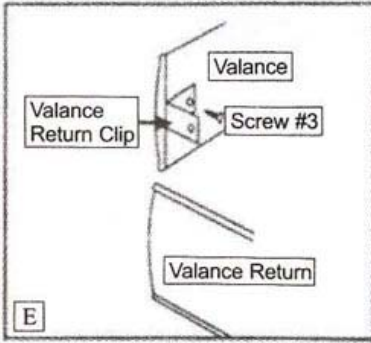
Align the top of the centre support bracket with the top of the mounting bracket before installation. Install with the bigger flap of the centre support bracket on the top side and clear of the slat ladder positions.



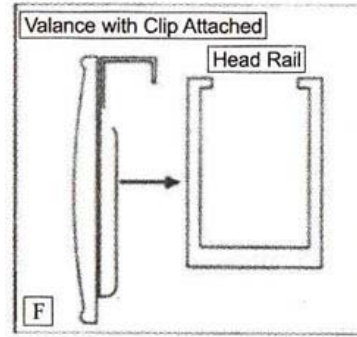
Push rail into brackets. Then press gate to close brackets.



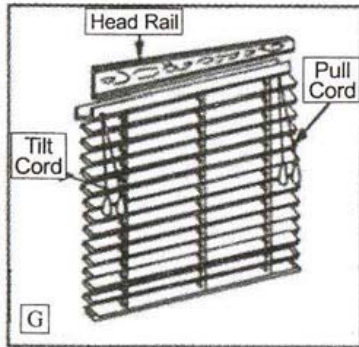
Screw valance clips onto back side of the valance with screws provided (screw #3)



For Outside Mount:
Screw one end of the valance return clip onto the valance using screw #3. Align the edge of the valance return with the valance. Screw the other end of the valance return clip onto the valance return.



Hook valance clip with valance attached onto the top of the headrail.



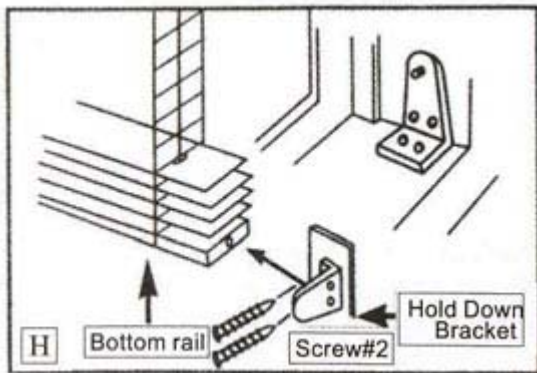
Always tilt blind horizontally before raising/lowering to extend the life of the wooden blind.

To Lower Blind: Move cord to left pulling down gently until cord lock releases.

To Raise Blind: Pull cord downwards until blind reached desired height.

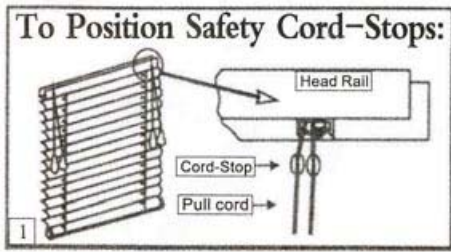
To Lock Cords: Pull cord right and release. Cord will lock automatically.

Installing Hold-Down Brackets (Optional):

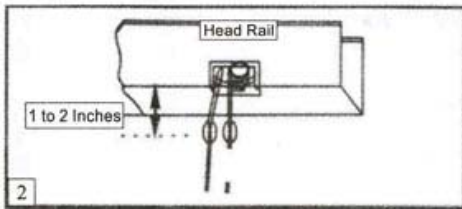


Using 2 small screws, screw hold-down bracket to window facing or wall. Snap bracket pin ends into the hole at bottom rail end.

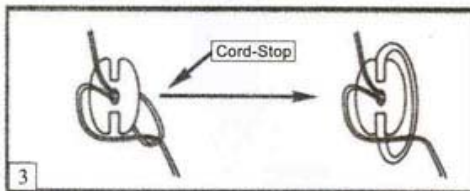
Reduce Risk of Strangulation to Infants and Toddlers. Position Safety Cord-Stops Before Using Blinds.



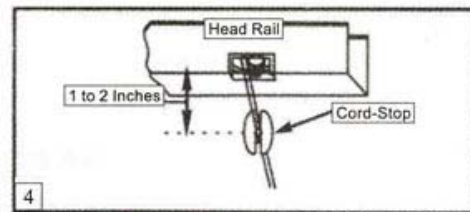
1. Install Blind as directed above, making sure head rail is securely fastened. Lower blind to maximum desired length and lock into place



2. Measure the distance from head rail to cord-stops. If cord-stops are 1 to 2 inches below the head rail, no further adjustment is needed. Your wooden blinds are ready to use.

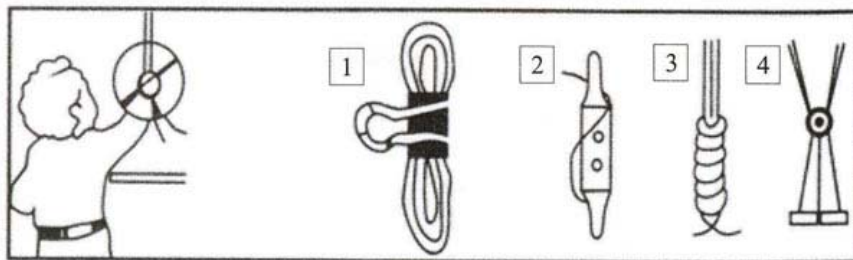


3. If cord-stops ARE NOT 1 to 2 inches below head rail, loosen (but do not untie) the knot surrounding the cord-stop.



4. Push both the cord-stop and the loosened knot toward the head rail until the cord-stop is 1 to 2 inches below the head rail. Hold cord-stop in place and pull firmly on pull cord to re-tighten knot. Repeat steps 2, 3 & 4 for each cord-stop.

Note: Use of hold-down brackets is recommended to fully utilize the safety feature of the cord-stops.

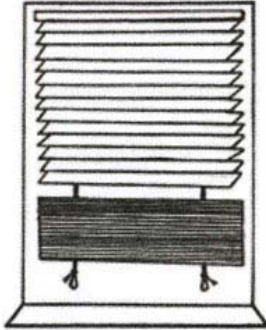


WARNING! Children can be strangled in blind or drapery cords. To keep cords out of reach of children, use these methods:

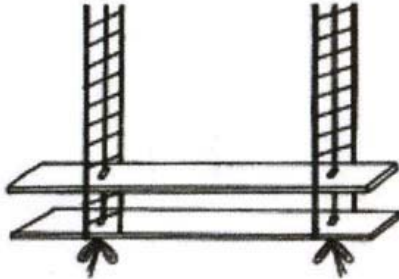
1. Clamp or clothes pin
2. Cleat
3. Tie the cord to itself
4. Tie-down device

Premier Wood Bottom Bar Installation Guide

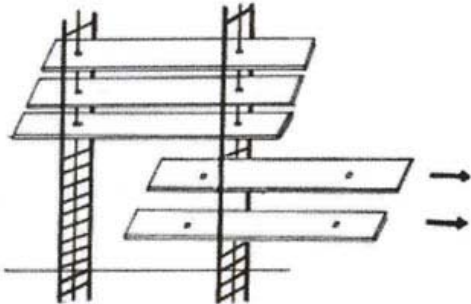
1. Install your wooden blind following the instructions enclosed in the box. At this stage there may be extra slats resting on the window sill.



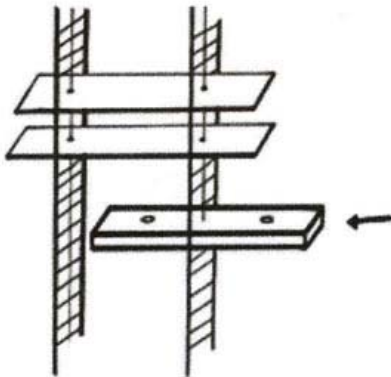
2. Underneath the bottom slat undo the knots in the single cords running through the middle of the slats. At this stage **DO NOT** try to lift the blind with the raise / lower control cords as the cords will pull through the blind and will need re-threading.



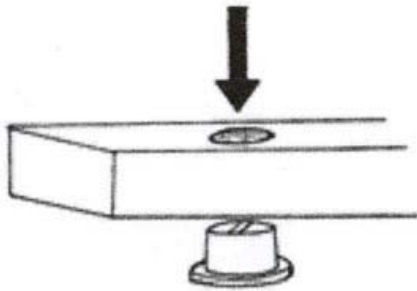
3. Slide out any extra slats which are not required.



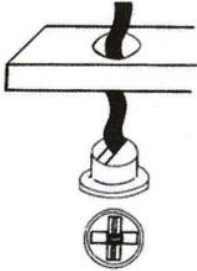
4. Slide the thicker bottom bar through the space in the ladder tape underneath the last slat. Make sure the smaller holes are facing upwards.



5. Push the plastic bungs out of the bottom bar.



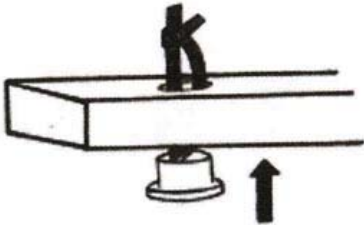
6. Pass the raise / lower single strand cord (the cord which runs through the centre of the slats) through the hole in the bottom bar. Now pass the raise / lower cord through the middle of the plastic bung then back through the bung again at the other side of the brass bar inside.



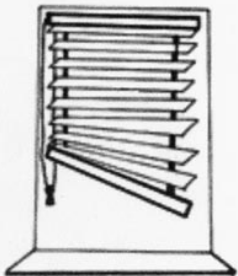
7. Tie a double knot in the cord from above, pulling the knot tight so it's inside the bung.



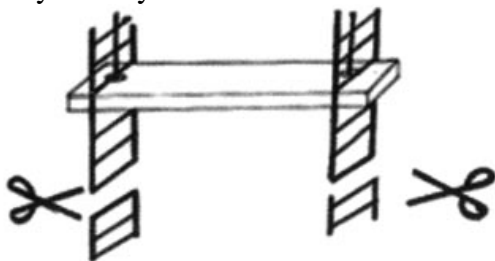
8. Push the bung back into the bottom bar trapping the ladder cord between the bung and wooden pole.



9. When each bung has been re-fixed, check that the knots you have just tied are secure then try raising, lowering and tilting the blind slats.



10. Only when you are sure the blind is correct you can cut off any excess cord and ladder string.



Recommended Care For Wooden Blinds.

When opening or closing the blind, only raise or lower the blind when the slats are in the horizontal (open position). Larger blinds must be raised or lowered in stages. Raising or lowering in one singular motion places excessive stress on the mechanism, strings and brackets. Do not force the cord when tilting the blinds; this may cause the mechanism to break.

It is not recommended that wooden blinds be fitted in damp or wet environments as warpage may occur.

Dust blinds regularly.

If the blind becomes damp or wet, wipe down immediately. The slats should be horizontal (open) and the blind released and lowered completely. Allow to dry by removing the blinds from the brackets and lay down on a hard surface. Do not place in direct sunlight as excessive heat may cause the slats to warp. If the blinds are excessively wet, do not place the blinds on to a surface that may absorb any stain.

This wooden blind does not require oiling.

If you have any doubts about the care or maintenance of your wooden blind, do not hesitate to contact your supplier for advice.

Characteristics of all real wooden blinds.

Timber is a natural product and as such there might be slight variations in grain, colour and texture, and minor warpage may occur

Wood characteristics

The beauty of wood lies in a variety of natural elements consisting of distinctive grain patterns, natural colour variations and distinguished markings. These elements serve to confirm the authenticity of the wood.

The following terms describe some of the common characteristics you will find in all wood products and wood blinds.

Grain

The direction of the regularity of the wood fibres - varies widely depending on where it was cut from within the tree. The type, direction and density of the grain produce the unique patterns and colour variations that make each piece of wood distinctive.

Pin knots

The remnants of branches encased by the growth of new wood.

Mineral deposits

Usually the result of environmental circumstances affecting the development of the tree.

Burl figures

Formed by irregular growth on the outer surface of the tree.