## HOW TO SURVEY A BAY OR BOW UPVC WINDOW

## The Hard Way to Survey a Non Square Bay

A bay pole assembly connects two windows together at the angled part of the bay. To work out the size required to produce a bay layout, see below:

The back span is the internal width of the bay that is measured from inside frame to inside frame. You may have to chop back the plaster on the inside to locate the frame edge. Please note it is surveyed inside and not outside except for the height which is measured from outside e.g. outside brickwork sizes \& inside plaster lines.

The projection from the imaginary string line in the drawing below indicates there is 300 mm to the inside of the bay. Should you wish to make sure, a string line can be set up for projection measurements. This is often very helpful on multi-faceted bays.


NOTE: All sizes are internal frame or internal cill sizes unless stated otherwise.

```
Bay Oty Entered:
Width:
Projection:
1800mm
300mm
Hole size Brick-Brick: }\quad1864\textrm{mm}\mathrm{ Exc. Cill (70mm Frame Depth specified)
```

The internal facet widths are 649 mm in the above diagram, 625 mm in brackets and 600 mm for the centre window. The smaller size would be the window manufacturing size as the UPVC bay pole assembly will then sit in the gap in between the two frames.

The method above allows the calculation of the angle where the two windows meet using trigonometry. We can then use our software to take the sizes and produce a bay plot as above, which we can email to be signed off before we manufacture. Bay windows cannot be produced online yet.

## Survey a Bay Window The Easy Way

The above process is all about finding the bay angle so that a deduction can be made to fit the pole in. However, there is an easier way by using an angle finder as shown below.


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An angle finder will allow you to measure the angle on the inside of the bay window and the bay facet (window) internal widths to go with the angles. From this, you can then calculate the bay. It is advisable to email South Coast Windows the sizes and window styles as we will send a sign off sheet before any windows are manufactured.

## Square Bay Windows

These are the easiest to measure as they do not require an angle finder to measure a square bay. The bay is set at 90 degrees, so all you need to do is measure the inside sizes of each facet. We will then add on the two 90 degree posts. These are 70 mm square and increases the external brick size by 140 mm (see square post picture). The height is measured from the outside \& inside.


NOTE: Al sizes are internal frame or internal cill sizes unless stated otherwise.

```
Bay Oty Entered:
Width:
Projection:
Hole size Brick-Brick:
Floor Area: \(\quad 1.08 \mathrm{~m}^{2}\)
Volume (exc. roof): }1.1\mp@subsup{\textrm{m}}{}{3
```


## How Do Bow Windows Differ from Bay Windows?

A bow window has a very shallow angle and the projection is a lot less than for a bay window. For an existing bow window, measure the internal size brick to brick and not frame to frame. The throw is to the inside of the frame. Those wishing to convert a flat window into a bow window need to know the external brickwork opening sizes and how many facets you will require as well as the projection you would like. This normally works well at about $1 / 8$ th of the width.

