Metropolitan
MANUFACTURERS OF CABINETS & COUNTERTOPS

measuring guide

name .....

(h) phone .....

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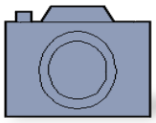


photos – before pictures

A picture is worth a thousand words. Providing photos of your entire existing space, along with your floor plan, is extremely helpful in communicating to our design team your existing layout and what you plan to change. Include as many angles that you can, including windows, ceiling and openings to adjoining rooms.

introduction – how to measure your kitchen

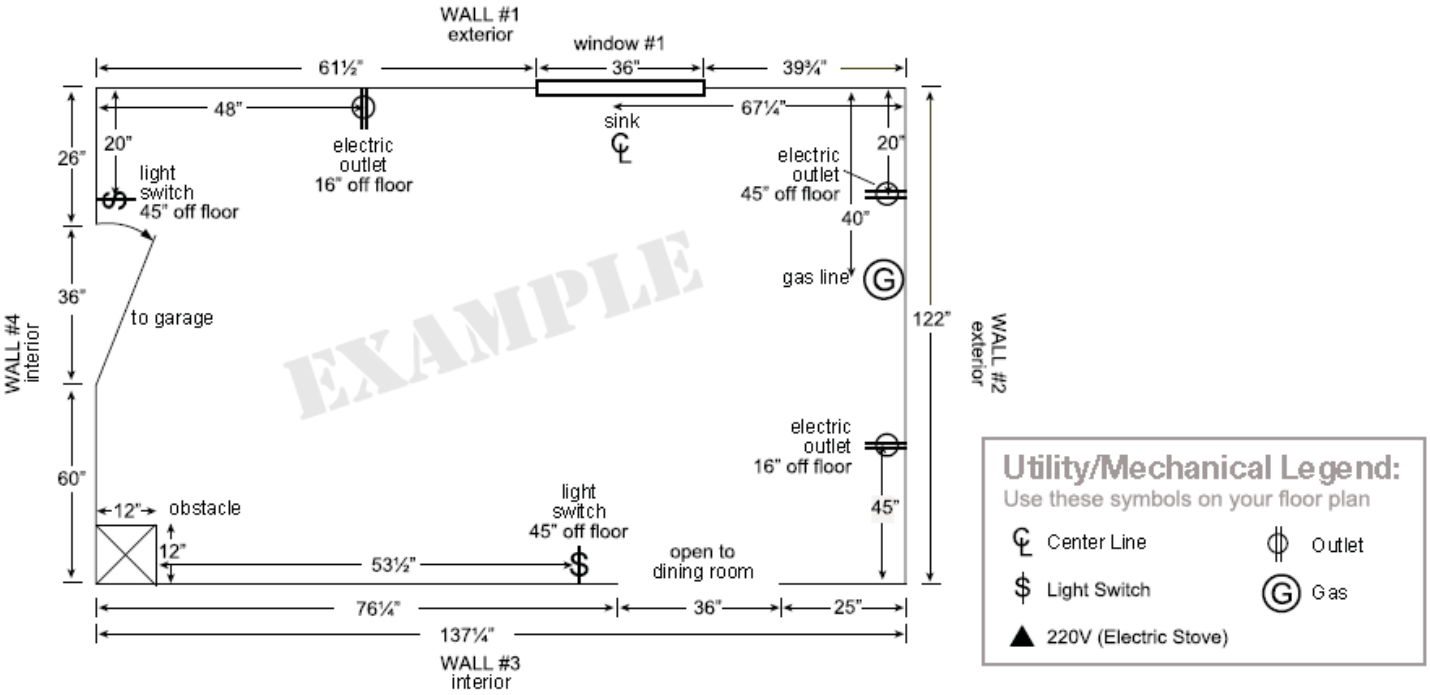
Before any planning can start we must know the exact dimensions available to work with. Watch City Kitchen's easy-to-use measure guide is a tool for collecting necessary information to help you, and our designer team, determine how your space can function. By drawing a floor plan and completing the measure guide it will make it easier for your designer to understand your space.

This does not have to be a work of art, but just a clear, simple and accurate drawing of your space. You may need an extra hand in holding the measuring tape for longer measurements. Double check all your measurements.

step 1 – floor plan

Your floor plan can be a simple rough drawing of your space. Remember that only accuracy counts, not talent! Your floor plan does not need to be to scale; it just needs to be neat and clear. Use a pencil for easy changes.

Remember to always measure in inches- an example would be 2'-6"=30"



step 2 – measuring your space

Begin by measuring the total room wall-to-wall, corner to corner. Again, make sure to record all measurements in inches.

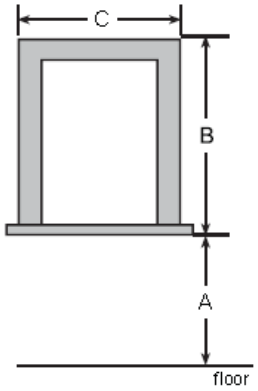
1. Measure full length of each wall, beginning in the left corner. Measure the wall in segments and then number each wall for easy reference, example wall #1. Start in the corner and measure to the outside edge of the first opening, such as a door or window.
2. Next to each wall, write the name of the adjacent room. Also label walls exterior or interior.
3. Provide the measurements from the point on the wall that is nearest the opening to the point that the window or door way opening begins, and then provide the dimension between all openings.
4. Beginning at the top left of your drawing, number openings, windows and doors in a clockwise order.
5. Indicate which way the door swings.

step 3 – openings, windows & doorways

1. When measuring doors and windows remember that the trim or casing is considered part of the door or window.
2. Beginning at the top left of your drawing, number openings, windows and doors in clockwise order.
3. Measure all openings from outside trim edge to outside trim edge and include wall space measurements above and below wall openings.

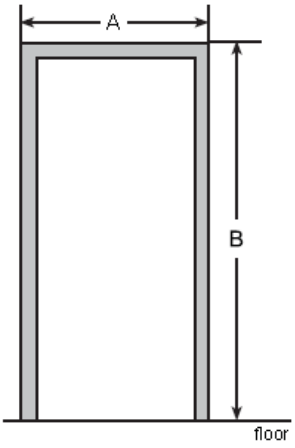
window chart

window	measure from floor to window sill	measure window sill to top of window	measure width of window	notes:
	A	B	C	
1				
2				
3				
4				



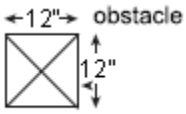
opening & door chart

opening or door	measure from outside trim to outside trim	measure from top of door trim	notes:
	A	B	
1			
2			
3			
4			



step 4 – obstructions

- Draw boxes in your floor plan to show the location of any obstructions such as radiators, chimney chases, vents, pipes, exposed plumbing, etc. that you either cannot move, or do not want moved.
- Measure from the point on the wall that is nearest the obstruction to the point on the obstruction nearest the wall. Label the object (i.e. radiator, pipe, etc.)



step 5 – ceiling height & construction

- Overall ceiling height is determined by the lowest point in the ceiling combined with the highest point of the floor. Sometimes, especially with older homes, it is a good idea to take measurements in a few different areas of the kitchen. Ceiling heights, even in the same room, can vary.

A = Ceiling Height
Measure celing height in three (3) areas and write the shortest dimension below:

Ceiling Height = _____"

step 6 – utilities & mechanicals

- Precise locations of your sink (water lines), stove/oven/range (gas or electrical), electrical outlets, light switch plates, and heat and air conditioning vents/registers need to be located and recorded on your floor plan. This tells us where the utilities come into the space.
- Utilities & mechanicals are measured from the nearest corner or edge of a wall to the center point of the utility or mechanical. Also indicate the height above the floor or below the ceiling, whichever is closer.

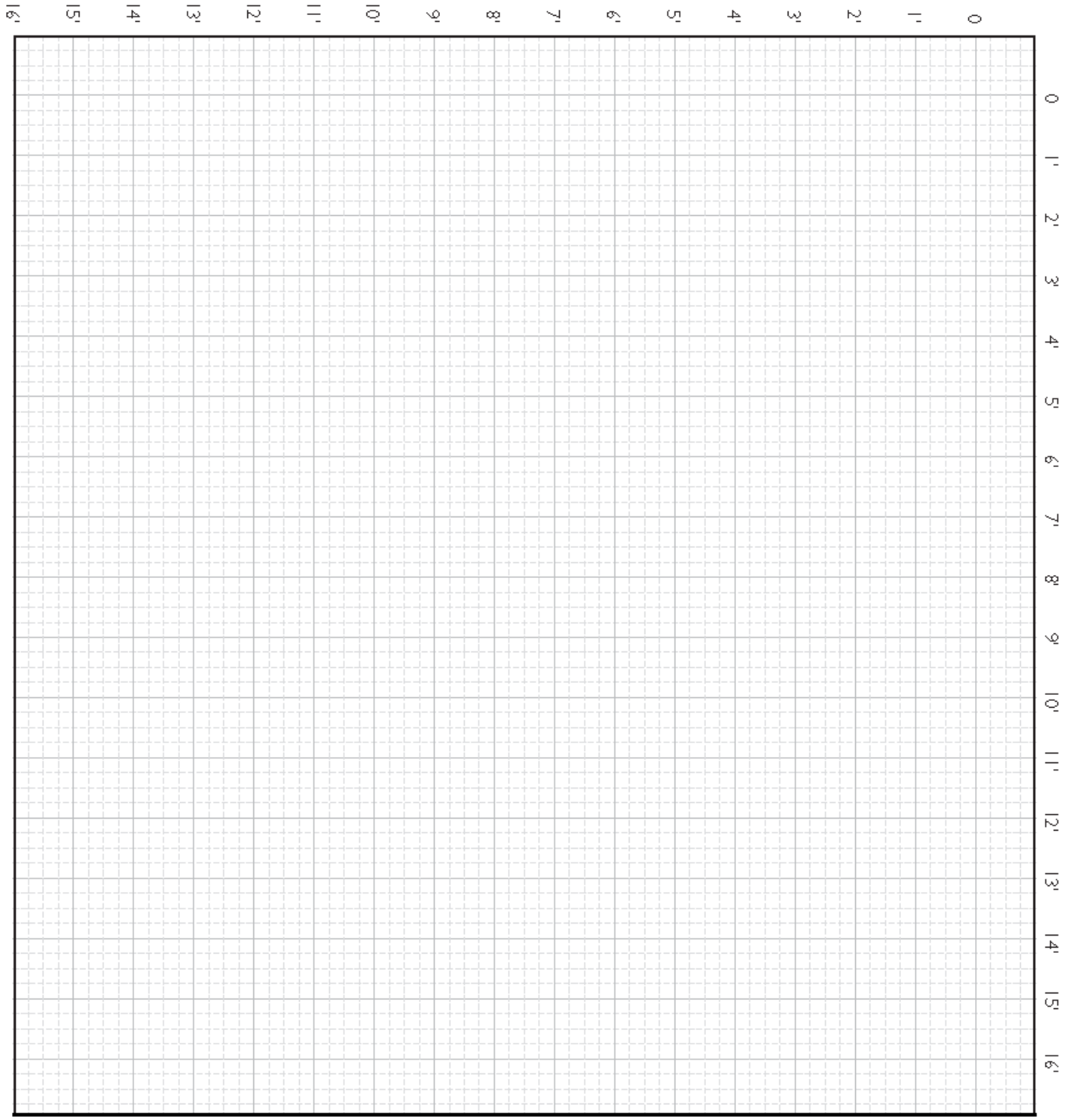
step 7 – appliances

Whether you are buying new appliances or using your existing, knowing the dimensions for each appliance will help with the overall accuracy of the design process. Dishwashers & ranges tend to have standard sizes but refrigerators, microwaves, vent hoods, and wall mount ovens vary greatly. Width, depth and height will need to be provided to us. Whenever possible, please provide brand and model information.

Appliances you plan to have please check box for all that apply - provide dimension in inches (")

☐ refrigerator	☐ dishwasher	☐ range/stove	☐ cooktop	☐ microwave
width = _____	width = _____	width = _____	width = _____	width = _____
height = _____	height = _____	height = _____	height = _____	height = _____
depth = _____	depth = _____	depth = _____		depth = _____

☐ exhaust fan/hood	☐ wall oven	☐ other _____
width = _____	width = _____	
height = _____	height = _____	
depth = _____	depth = _____	

Do-it-yourself kitchen floor plan grid

Each large square represents 1 sq. ft. and small squares are 3”. Don’t forget to keep your drawing simple!