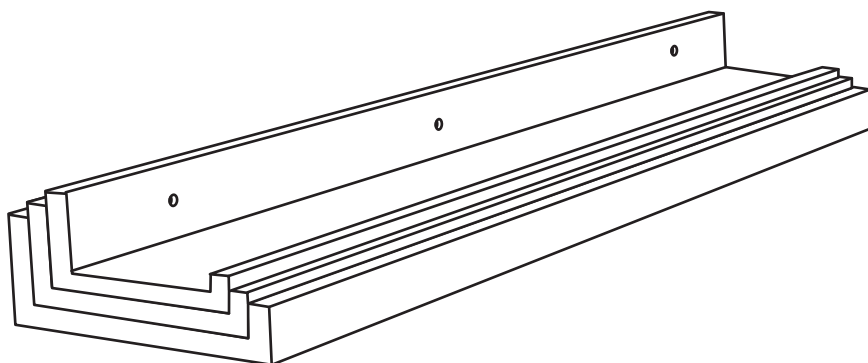


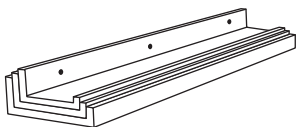
# Wall Mounted Floating Shelves Installation Guides



## Thank you for choosing our products!

We have always insisted on providing the best quality and service in the industry. If you have any issues, please do not hesitate to contact us.

## Supplied Parts and Hardware List



Shelf Board x3



Wall Anchors

x 7 for 16" & 24"  
x 10 for 36" & 48"  
x 13 for 60"  
x 16 for 72"



Screws

x 7 for 16" & 24"  
x 10 for 36" & 48"  
x 13 for 60"  
x 16 for 72"



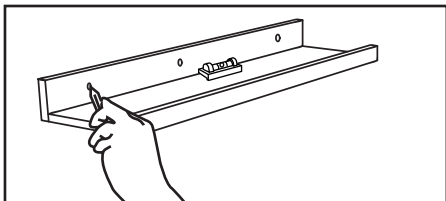
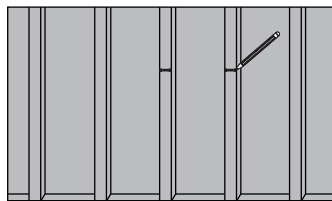
Hole Sticker x10



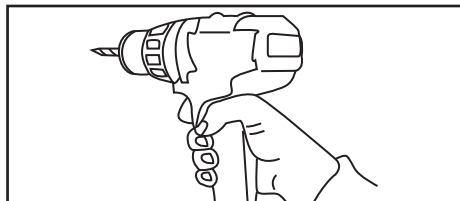
Level

## Installation Steps

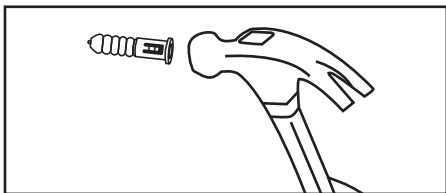
1. Use a stud finder to detect wall studs and mark their width. It is highly recommended that you mount the shelf to at least one wall stud to maximize its weight-bearing capacity.



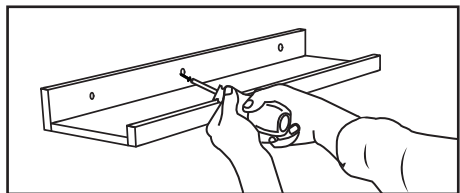
2. Ensure the shelves are horizontal using a level, and slide them left or right until at least one pre-drilled hole aligns with a stud. Mark two points for these holes with a pencil or screw. For 36-inch and 48-inch shelves, mark three points.



3. If the marked points do not align with the studs, you will need to use anchors. Remove the shelf and drill starter holes to a depth of 1.57 inches using a 1/4-inch drill bit.



4. In step 3, hammer the wall anchors into the pre-drilled holes.



5. Place the shelf against the wall and drive the screws into the studs or anchors.

Note: If a screw is drilled into a wall stud, there is no need to use anchors for those holes. Simply drill directly into the stud.

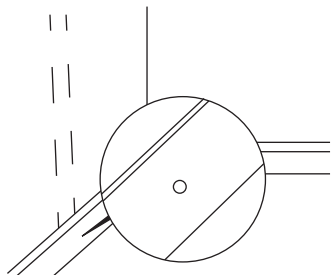
# How to Find a Stud

1. Stud finders or stud sensors can be purchased at hardware shops, home improvement retailers, or department stores.



**Buy**

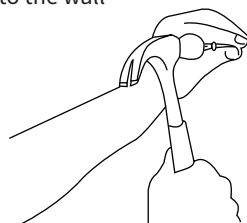
2. To find studs in drywall without a stud finder, first check the trim. Interior trims, such as baseboards or crown moldings, are attached to studs. You can locate the studs by looking for small dimples in the trim. These indentations, where the trim was nailed to the stud, are filled with caulk and painted over after attachment. Despite this, they generally remain visible if you examine closely.



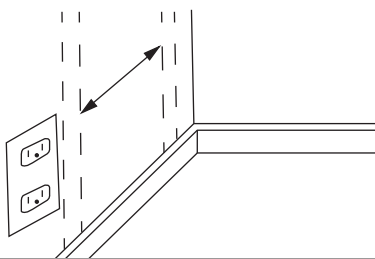
Try the knock test. This involves knocking lightly on the wall to determine if a stud is present. An area without a stud will emit a low, hollow sound, while an area with a stud will produce a higher, more solid sound. Practice in areas where you know studs exist to train your ear to recognize the difference.



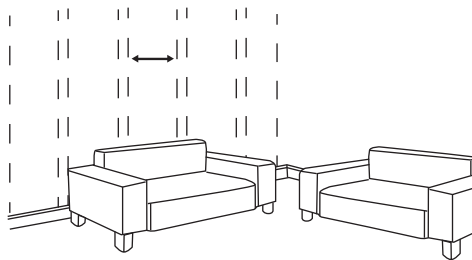
3. Drive a pin into the spot where you suspect the stud is located. If a stud is present, the pin will stop upon contacting the wood. In the absence of a stud, you'll encounter little resistance, and the pin will easily penetrate deep into the wall.



4. Locate switches and outlets on your walls. Most electrical boxes are mounted on the edge of a stud. Turn off the power to that switch or outlet and remove the cover. You should then be able to see on which side of the switch the stud is located by looking for the mounting screws. If you can't determine it, use the knock or pin test. Measure at least 3/4 inch (1.9 cm) away from the outlet to find the center of the stud. If you want to determine the stud's width, try the knock or pin test. Remember that studs are normally located at 16-inch (41 cm) intervals on either side of the outlet/switch, and this is also true for studs around windows and doors.



5. Calculate stud positions by measuring from corner to corner. Since studs are typically 16 inches (41 cm) apart, you can measure from any corner to locate them. However, remember that not all walls are exactly divisible by 16 inches (41 cm), so some studs may be less than 16 inches (41 cm) away from the previous or next stud.



## Note:

- We are not responsible for any injury or damage resulting from incorrect installation or use.
- Adult assembly is required. Keep children away during installation.