

Dining decor project

UNITED KINGDOM



United Kingdom

- United Kingdom, island country located off the northwestern coast of mainland Europe. The United Kingdom comprises the whole of the island of Great Britain—which contains England, Wales, and Scotland—as well as the northern portion of the island of Ireland.
- The capital is London, which is among the world's leading commercial, financial, and cultural centres.
- Major cities include Birmingham, Liverpool, and Manchester in England, Belfast and Londonderry in Northern Ireland, Edinburgh and Glasgow in Scotland, and Swansea and Cardiff in Wales.
- The United Kingdom has made significant contributions to the world economy, especially in technology and industry. Since World War II, however, the United Kingdom's most prominent exports have been cultural, including literature, theatre, film, television, and popular music that draw on all parts of the country.
- Britain's greatest export has been the English language, now spoken in every corner of the world as one of the leading international mediums of cultural and economic exchange.



Head Of Government:

Prime Minister: Boris Johnson

Capital:

**London
Population:**

(2020 est.) 67,363,000

Currency Exchange Rate:

1 USD equals 0.721 British pound

Head Of State:

Sovereign: Queen Elizabeth II

Land

- The United Kingdom comprises four geographic and historical parts—England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland. The United Kingdom contains most of the area and population of the British Isles—the geographic term for the group of islands that includes Great Britain, Ireland, and many smaller islands. Together England, Wales, and Scotland constitute Great Britain, the larger of the two principal islands, while Northern Ireland and the republic of Ireland constitute the second largest island, Ireland. England, occupying most of southern Great Britain, includes the Isles of Scilly off the southwest coast and the Isle of Wight off the southern coast. Scotland, occupying northern Great Britain, includes the Orkney and Shetland islands off the northern coast and the Hebrides off the northwestern coast. Wales lies west of England and includes the island of Anglesey to the northwest.



Plants and trees

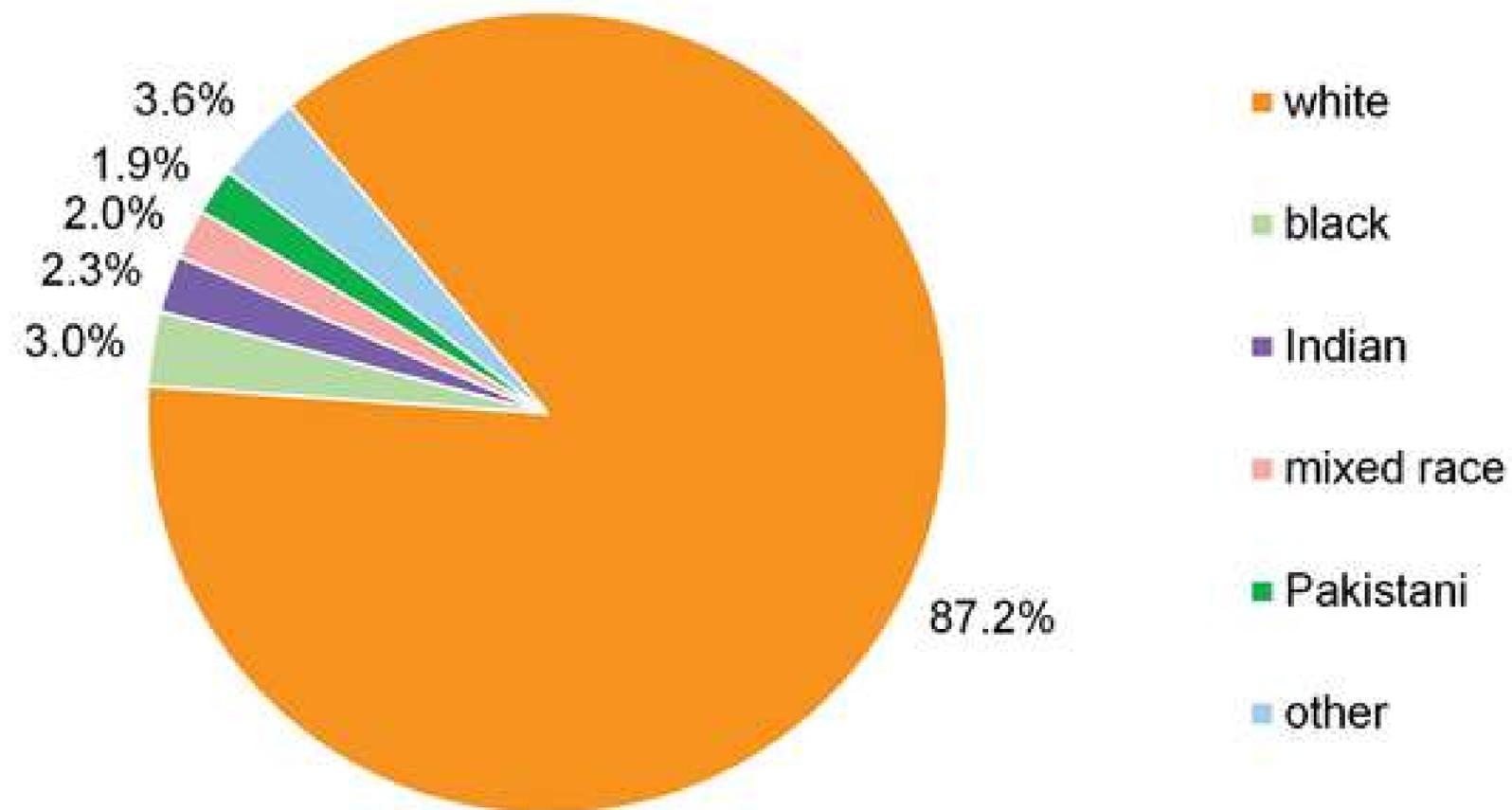
- Except for northern Scotland, the highest hills of the north and west, the saturated fens and marshes, and the seacoast fringes, the natural vegetation of the British Isles is deciduous forest dominated by oak. Human occupation has left only scattered woodlands and areas of wild or seminatural vegetation outside the enclosed cultivated fields. Few of the fine moorlands and heathlands, wild though they may appear, can lay claim to any truly natural plant communities. Nearly all show varying degrees of adjustment to grazing, swaling (controlled burning), or other activities. Woodland now covers less than one-tenth of the country, and, although the Forestry Commission has been active since its creation in 1919, nearly two-thirds of this woodland remains in private hands. The largest areas of woodland now stand in northeastern Scotland, Kielder and other forests in Northumberland, Ashdown Forest in Sussex, Gwynedd in Wales, and Breckland in Norfolk.



People - Ethnic groups

- For centuries people have migrated to the British Isles from many parts of the world, some to avoid political or religious persecution, others to find a better way of life or to escape poverty. In historic times migrants from the European mainland joined the indigenous population of Britain during the Roman Empire and during the invasions of the Angles, Saxons, Jutes, Danes, and Normans. The Irish have long made homes in Great Britain. Many Jews arrived in Britain toward the end of the 19th century and in the 1930s.

United Kingdom ethnic composition (2011)



Relief

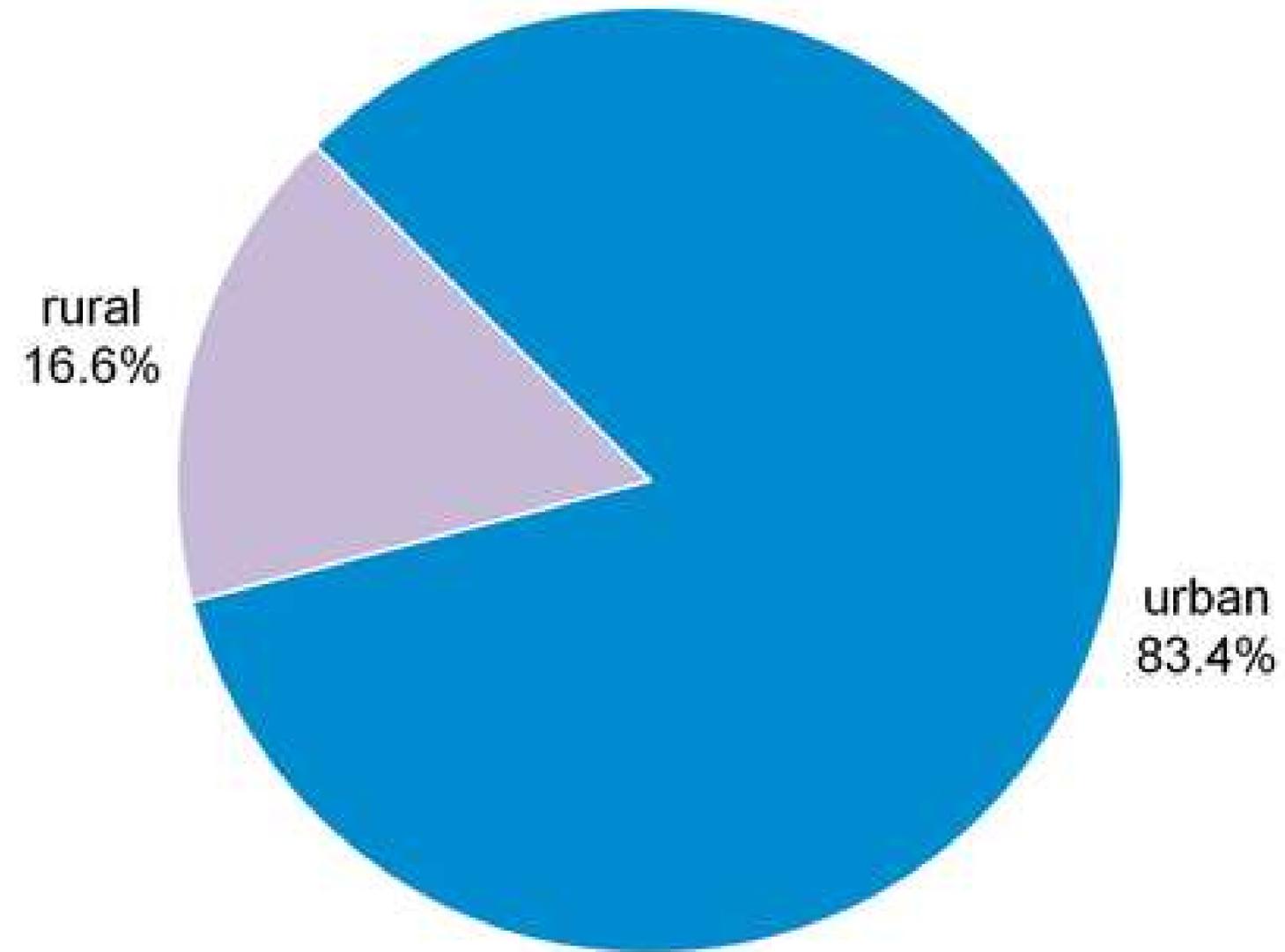
- Great Britain is traditionally divided into a highland and a lowland zone. A line running from the mouth of the River Exe, in the southwest, to that of the Tees, in the northeast, is a crude expression of this division. The course of the 700-foot (213-metre) contour, or of the boundary separating the older rocks of the north and west from the younger southeastern strata, provides a more accurate indication of the extent of the highlands.

Social settlements

- The diverse forms and patterns of settlement in the United Kingdom reflect not only the physical variety of the landscape but also the successive movements of peoples arriving as settlers, refugees, or conquerors from continental Europe, along with the changing economic contexts in which settlement has occurred. Social and economic advantages led some people to cluster, whereas others had an equally strong desire for separateness.
- Single farmsteads, the many surviving old clachans (clusters or hamlets), and occasional villages and small towns still characterize much of the highland zone.

- Of every 10 people in the United Kingdom, about eight live in towns—more than three of them in one of the country's 10 largest metropolitan areas.

United Kingdom urban-rural (2018)



Economy

- The United Kingdom has a fiercely independent, developed, and international trading economy that was at the forefront of the 19th-century Industrial Revolution. The country emerged from World War II as a military victor but with a debilitated manufacturing sector. Postwar recovery was relatively slow, and it took nearly 40 years, with additional stimulation after 1973 from membership in the European Economic Community (ultimately succeeded by the European Union [EU]), for the British economy to improve its competitiveness significantly. Economic growth rates in the 1990s compared favourably with those of other top industrial countries. Manufacturing's contribution to gross domestic product (GDP) has declined to about one-fifth of the total, with services providing the source of greatest growth. The United Kingdom's chief trading ties shifted from its former empire to other members of the EU, which came to account for more than half its trade in tangible goods.
- The United States remained a major investment and trading partner, and Japan also became a significant investor in local production. American and Japanese companies have often chosen the United Kingdom as their European base. In addition, other fast-developing East Asian countries with export-oriented economies included the United Kingdom's open market among their important outlets.

- During the 1980s and '90s, income disparity also increased. Unemployment and inflation rates were gradually reduced but remained high until the late 1990s. The country's role as a major world financial centre remained a source of economic strength. Moreover, its exploitation of offshore natural gas since 1967 and oil since 1975 in the North Sea has reduced dependence on coal and imported oil and provided a further economic boost.



Agriculture

- The most important farm crops are wheat, barley, oats, sugar beets, potatoes, and rapeseed. While significant proportions of wheat, barley, and rapeseed provide animal feed, much of the remainder is processed for human consumption through flour milling (wheat), malting and distilling (barley), and the production of vegetable oil (rapeseed). The main livestock products derive from cattle and calves, sheep and lambs, pigs, and poultry. The United Kingdom has achieved a high level of self-sufficiency in the main agricultural products except for sugar and cheese.



Forestry

- About one-tenth of the United Kingdom's land area is devoted to productive forestry. The government-supported Forestry Commission manages almost half of these woodlands, and the rest are in private hands. Domestic timber production supplies less than one-fifth of the United Kingdom's demand. The majority of new plantings are of conifers in upland areas, but the commission encourages planting broad-leaved trees where appropriate.

Fishing

- Although the United Kingdom is one of Europe's leading fishing countries, the industry has been in long-term decline.
- The United Kingdom's fishing industry now supplies only half the country's total demand. The most important fish landed are cod, haddock, mackerel, whiting, and plaice, as well as shellfish, including Nephrops (Norway lobsters), lobsters, crabs, and oysters. Estuarine fish farming—mainly of trout and salmon—has expanded considerably.

Resources and power

Minerals

- The United Kingdom has relatively limited supplies of economically valuable mineral resources. The once-important extraction of iron ore has dwindled to almost nothing. Other important metals that are mined include tin, which supplies about half the domestic demand, and zinc. There are adequate supplies of nonmetallic minerals, including sand and gravel, limestone, dolomite, chalk, slate, barite, talc, clay and clay shale, kaolin (china clay), ball clay, fuller's earth, celestine, and gypsum. Sand, gravel, limestone, and other crushed rocks are quarried for use in construction.

Energy

- Self-sufficiency in oil and natural gas and the decline of coal mining has transformed Britain's energy sector. Nuclear fuel has slightly expanded its contribution to electricity generation, and hydroelectric power contributes a small proportion (mainly in Scotland), but conventional steam power stations provide most of the country's electricity.

Culture

CULTURE OF UNITED KINGDOM.

- British culture has its roots in the United Kingdom's rich history, the people and the four countries — England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland — that it's made up of each with their own unique traditions and customs.
- The UK has a multicultural society. While still keeping long held traditions like maintaining a royal party, UK has changed and adopted new cultures and religions as its part.
- English culture has been accented with diverse contributions from Afro-Caribbeans, Asians, Muslims, and other immigrant groups.
- The main religion in the UK is Christianity which makes up about 50 percent of the religious population, largely split between the Church of England(Anglican) and Catholicism.
- In addition to Christianity, the UK has large numbers of practicing members of other major world religions.
- Whilst Christianity is the dominant religion in the UK, minority religions include Islam, Hinduism, Sikhism, Judaism and Buddhism.

Language

- English, is the official language and the main language spoken in the UK. From over 65 million citizens that live in the country, roughly 98% of them speak English as their first language. But, there are also other native languages spoken across the country that have evolved during the history of UK.
- There are some regional language speakers including Scottish Gaelic, Irish Gaelic and Welsh. The latter is one of the most widely spoken regional languages.

Social Stratification

- Historically, a class system has operated in the UK with the 'Upper Class' and 'Aristocracy' at the top of the pecking order.
- These are high ranking nobility who hold hereditary titles, wealth and privilege.
- The next strata are known as the 'middle class' and the 'working class'.
- Traditionally the working classes defined themselves as hard working and with no social privilege, born into a family dependent upon unskilled labour.
- Historically, the working classes were unlikely to have access to higher education.
- Those who affiliate to the middle classes have been viewed as 'white collar' workers living in privately owned suburban homes and to have access to higher education.
- However, in the past few decades, people from varied backgrounds have had greater access to higher education and business opportunities which is levelling wealth distribution and allowing for upward mobility.
- Hence the middle class and the working class at have become more homogeneous although there is still very much an elite and privileged class in Britain.

Socialization

Food and social life

- Even if British food has not got an exceptional reputation in the world, there are some traditional foods in the United Kingdom and traditional British beers.
- The English breakfast and fish and chips are the most iconic dishes in the UK.
- Traditional British foods typically centre around the concept of 'meat and two veg', which means in essence that the dish will contain a type of meat (usually beef, pork, lamb or chicken), two types of vegetable (typically root vegetables) and potatoes.
- Furthermore, as it is a multicultural country, you can now enjoy food from all parts of the world in the UK.
- Curry is now the nation's favourite dish, being brought over from the Indian sub-continent with migrants.



Modern British food culture reflects recent changes in social life and economy. In the last 50 years industrialization of foodstuff, the new role of women in the workplace and home, fragmentation of family life, foreign travel (which is no longer a luxury) and immigration have remodeled food mores and attitudes dramatically [Chiaro 2008:195-96]. These changes have resulted in the emergence of three trends:

- take-aways, ready meals and convenience foods representing the major part of food market section;
- preference for eating out; and, above all,
- the assimilation of new, foreign foods, i. e. the flavours of “others”, making the taste of UK consumers more cosmopolitan

In particular, intense foreign travel, globalization of the food market, immigration, Britain’s colonial past and, as a result, the multicultural character of British society play a major role in shaping the cosmopolitan taste of British consumers. On the other hand, the preference for easy to prepare and less time-consuming food is tied to the demands of the busy life of the modern man, the new role of women and the new model of family dynamics.



Lifestyle

The style of living that reflects the attitudes and values of a person or a community.



Lifestyle of a teenager

The average amount of pocket money for 7 to 11-year-olds is £6.31 per week.

The average amount of pocket money for 12 to 16-year-olds is £9.15 per week.

Life of a teenager

Teenagers in England do much the same as kids in America or other European countries do. They enjoy chatting to and texting friends on their mobiles, hanging out with their mates, listening to the latest music on their MP3 players, shopping for the latest fashions or just watching movies on the television or at the cinema (movie house).

Family Life



On average 2.4 people live as a family in one home. This is smaller than most other European countries.

Changing values and norms of the British family

The family in Britain is changing. Once typical British family headed by two parents has undergone substantial changes during the twentieth century. In particular there has been a rise in the number of single-person households, which increased from 18 to 29 per cent between 1971 and 2002. Fifty years ago this would have been socially unacceptable in Britain.

In the past, people got married and stayed married. Divorce was very difficult, expensive and took a long time. Today, people's views on marriage are changing. Many couples, mostly in their twenties or thirties, live together without getting married.

In the past, people married before they had children, but now about 40% of children in Britain are born to unmarried parents. In 2000, around a quarter of unmarried people between the ages of 16 and 59 were cohabiting in Great Britain. Cohabiting couples are also starting families without first being married. Before 1960 this was very unusual, but in 2001 around 23 per cent of births in the UK were to cohabiting couples.

People are generally getting married at a later age now and many women do not want to have children immediately. They prefer to concentrate on their jobs and put off having a baby until late thirties.

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The number of single-parent families is increasing. This is mainly due to more marriages ending in divorce, but some women are also choosing to have children as lone parents without being married.

Houses of United Kingdom

More people are buying their own homes than in the past. About two thirds of the people in England and the rest of Britain either own, or are in the process of buying, their own home. Most others live in houses or flats that they rent from a private landlord, the local council, or housing association.

People buying their property almost always pay for it with a special loan called a mortgage, which they must repay, with interest, over a long period of time, usually 25 years.



Appearance of houses

Most houses in England are made of stone or brick . The colours of the stones and bricks vary across the country.



Types of houses

- Detached (a house not joined to another house)
- Semi-detached (two houses joined together)
- Terrace (several houses joined together)
- Flats (apartments)

According to census 2001:

The most popular type of home in England is semi-detached (more than 27% of all homes), closely followed by detached then terraced.



Costing of houses



- A big problem in England is the rising cost of houses.
- The cost of housing in England has increased much faster than people's wages making it impossible for first-time buyers to get on the housing ladder.
- Office for National Statistics (ONS) shows the average asking price for a home in the UK was £235,000 in April 2020.

Pets and animals



Britain is famous for being a nation of animal lovers, and many people in Britain keep pets. More than 50 per cent of British families own a pet. They keep some 7.7 million cats, 6.6 million dogs, one million budgerigars and 18 million goldfish. And they are increasingly adopting exotic creatures such as small farm animals, snakes, tropical fish, and spiders; an estimated 2,000 households now have reptiles.

Leisure and holidays



The weekends are a time for families in Britain. Often the parents are not at work having worked a five day week from Monday to Friday. Saturdays are a busy time for shops with many families going shopping.

Sundays used to be a very special day of the week in Britain. It was the one day of the week for 'worship and rest'. The shops are closed and most people are at home or at church. Popular leisure activities on Sunday used to be going to church and doing odd jobs around the home such as gardening and DIY.

Until a few years ago shops were not permitted to open on a Sunday. Sundays today are becoming like any other day other week with shops open. Some families now spend their time shopping rather than going to church or they will combine the two activities.

Britain is becoming a far less Christian country with fewer people regularly attending Church. Many Christian's believe that Sunday should be kept special, as a time given to worshipping God. They think it is important for Christians to meet together, listen to readings from the Bible and celebrate Holy Communion. Others believe that it is important that families have time to be together.



Work

There are about 3.7 million businesses in the UK.

About 75% of British jobs are in service industries - hotels, restaurants, travel, shopping, and computer and finances. It is our fastest growing business and employs over twenty million people.



- The usual working day starts at 9am and finishes by 5pm. Most people work a five-day week.
- The working week is, on average, the longest of any country in Europe. In 1998 a new law was passed saying that workers do not have to work more than 48 hours a week if they don't want to. However, about 22% of British workers do work more than a 48-hour a week.
- British employers must give their workers 24 days paid holiday a year.

Clothes and Fashion



England, unlike Wales and Scotland, has no official national dress. A far better choice for an English national dress would be to choose from our many customs and traditions we have in England. There are a wide variety of costumes from the spectacular ceremonies associated with monarchy to the traditional costumes worn by morris dancers and others at English country fairs.

National dress of Scotland

In Scotland the national dress is a kilt.
The kilt is worn around the waist.

National dress of Wales

The national costume of Wales is a long skirt, worn with a
petticoat and topped with a shawl.



Manners and Etiquette



The English are said to be reserved in manners, dress and speech. They are famous for their politeness, self-discipline and especially for their sense of humour.

DOs

- Do stand in line
- Do take your hat off when you go indoors
- Do say "Excuse Me":
- Do Pay as you Go
- Do say "Please" and "Thank you"
- Do Shake Hands
- Do say sorry
- Do Drive on the left side of the road
- Do open doors for other people

DON'Ts

- Do not greet people with a kiss
- Avoid talking loudly in public
- It is impolite to stare at anyone in public.
- Do not ask a lady her age
- Do not pick your nose in public
- Do not spit.
- It is impolite speak with your mouth full of food
- Do not ask personal or intimate questions
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- Do not ask personal or intimate questions

Cottage style + Victorian elements

Victorian era

In the history of the United Kingdom, the Victorian era was the period of Queen Victoria's reign, from 20 June 1837 until her death on 22 January 1901.

This era was typified by an eclectic mix of styles. The design reflected the expansion of world trade and growing global influences being found in Britain. Mass production and affordable products allowed homeowners to fill their rooms with textiles and furniture. However, a reaction to mass-production led to the 'Arts and Crafts Movement', championed by designers such as William Morris.



Cottage style

Cottage design is all about creating light, bright and airy spaces. Minimalism with right amount of eclectic furniture.



Wood and Victorian style Furnishings

In terms of furniture, the Victorian Period (1837-1901) was largely one of reproduction and imitation and was influenced by a range of styles – sometimes to be found together in one piece. Eclectic style, lots of ornamentation, dark finish, and generously upholstered furniture – these are all typical of furniture of the period.

Dark woods such as mahogany, rosewood, and walnut were the most common types of wood used to make Victorian furniture, although oak and ash were also sometimes used. Replicas of Victorian furniture are invariably stained to resemble the rich hues of Victorian furniture. The dovetail joint was the most popular method used to join sections of wood together.

Color in Victorian Style



The Victorians favored soft, subdued tones. Delicate rose pinks, grays, mustard yellow, burgundy or teal, lavender or sage are some colors seen in the Victorian style decor.

Victorian style in Wooden furniture

Lots of ornamentation, dark finish, and generously upholstered furniture were popular in Victorian style. Tables and chairs were heavily ornamented with wood carving and intricate details. Lace was a very popular material for decorations and would be found on seatbacks, tables and on mantelpieces in Victorian period decor. Stained glass is a particularly attractive Victorian feature.



Lighting and Lamps

Victorian style lighting lamps are usually very decorative and act as an ornament. Their basic elements are tiffany, branches and a lot of crystals. Victorian were fond of flowers so there are lot of floral elements are also present on their lights. Also, in the beginning of Victorian era candles were very popular later they started adding artificial candles on the chandelier and wall sconces.





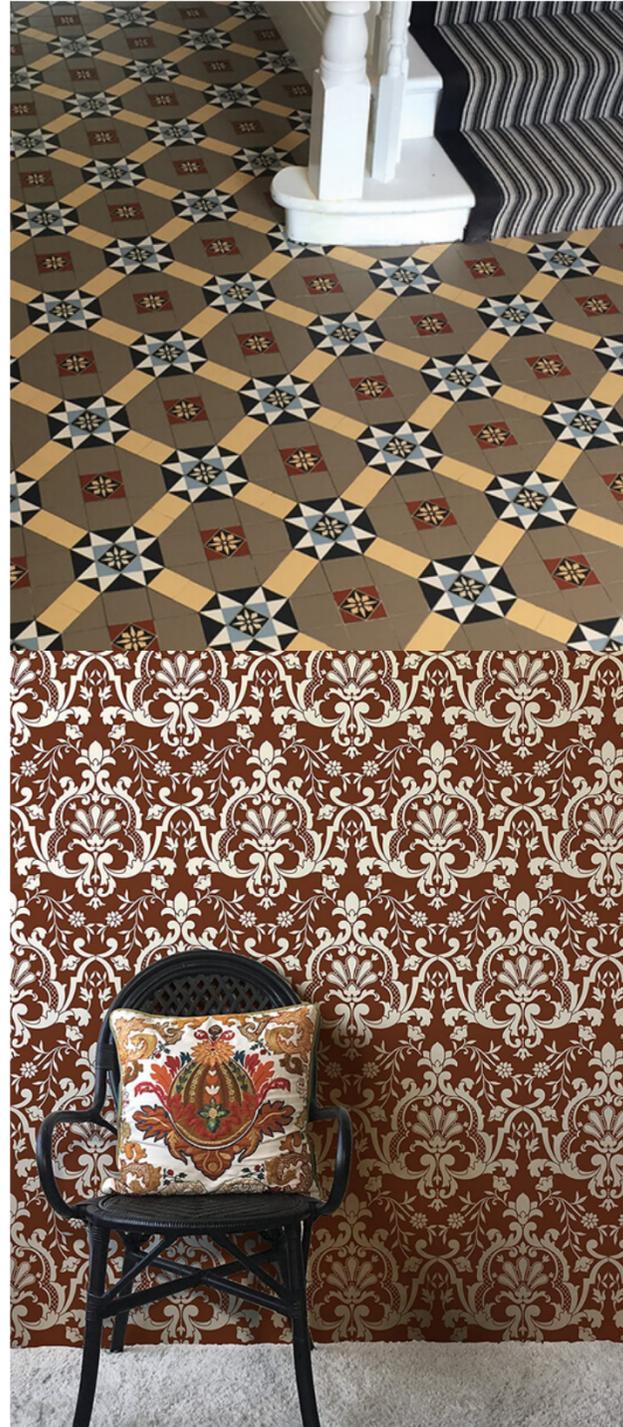
Fabric and patterns

The Victorians favored two styles of fabric in the home. The first is a heavy silk damask or velvet while the second is a heavily patterned floral print on either toile or chintz.

The Victorians were great fans of pattern and used it liberally everywhere from curtains to cushions and from rugs to wallpapers.

Victorian flooring and wallpapers

Wallpaper was one of the major element of the Victorian interior design. Victorian style features animal, bird or floral prints on water-silk paper. Also, plain, flat-painted walls for a more simple Victorian interior was popular at that time.

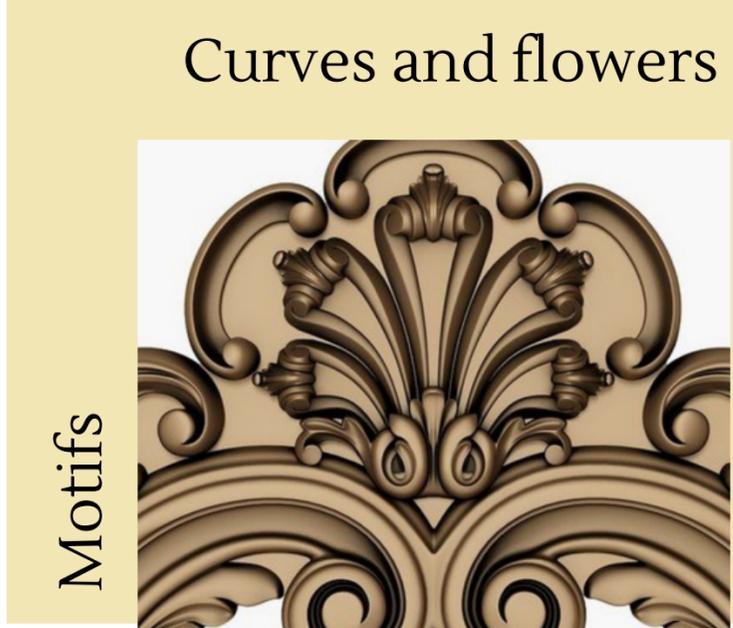




Tiffany



Basic structure



Designs



Candles



Prints



Patterns



Crystals and branches



Material - Sheer , Colour - Butter

Materials for furniture

Mostly used wood in UK for furniture

Oak (hardwood)

Oak has been a favourite for many hundreds of years, with around 200 species to be found. It is relatively abundant and has an attractive, open grain that looks great when used for furniture. Because of its grain, which can resemble the contours found in fingerprints, it is used extensively for veneers (thin slices that are glued to the surface of the furniture to provide a beautiful finish). It is available in two types; red oak and white oak. The white variety is, in fact, more of a greyish-brown shade, while red oak is similar but with a reddish tinge. Although both are relatively expensive, red oak is usually the cheaper of the two. Both are dense, heavy, and hard-wearing, making them ideal for furniture, especially noted for its resistance to stains and scratches.

Walnut (hardwood)

Due to its scarcity these days, walnut can be very expensive. The rich, chocolate-coloured grain makes it perfect for veneers and it is highly-prized in the high-end furniture industry. It is renowned for its strength and for the variety of colours that can appear in its straight grain. Although mostly dark brown, lighter shades can be found and the grain can contain purplish streaks. It is easy to work and is often carved or turned by hand.

Pine (softwood)

One of the most abundant species, pine is always cheaper than most others. It is very versatile but not as hard-wearing as hardwoods. Varying in colour from a yellowish-brown to a creamy tone, it is a close-grained variety and the growth rings can be seen clearly. The grain and colour make it ideal for staining. Pine often contains 'knots', which can look beautiful in a finished piece but can present problems when working with the wood. It is widely used in the construction industry (and has been for centuries), for structural integrity as it is strong, lightweight, and flexible.

Ash (hardwood)

This moderately expensive wood is ideal for bending, which makes it good for curved furniture. The colours range from a greyish light brown through to an almost reddish hue. The grain is straight and the wood is known for its strength and is valued for its suitability in the making of tool handles, baseball bats, and furniture (especially in the restaurant industry where it sees a lot of heavy use). Though similar in appearance to oak, the grain is less prone to splitting.

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Wood options

Sheesham wood

Sheesham wood is obtained from a tree which is known by various names, like Indian rosewood tree, Dalbergia Sissoo tree, Penny leaf tree, and so on. It grows locally in India as well as in the sub-Himalayan region.



Oak Wood

Oak tree wood (known as baloot in Hindi) is the most common type of wood used for hardwood flooring in India and elsewhere in the world. This is due to its high resistance to nicks, dents, scratches, and other forms of external irritation. This property ensures its longevity while also allowing for low upkeep, much like how tiled floors (the most common type in India) rarely require maintenance.



Colours

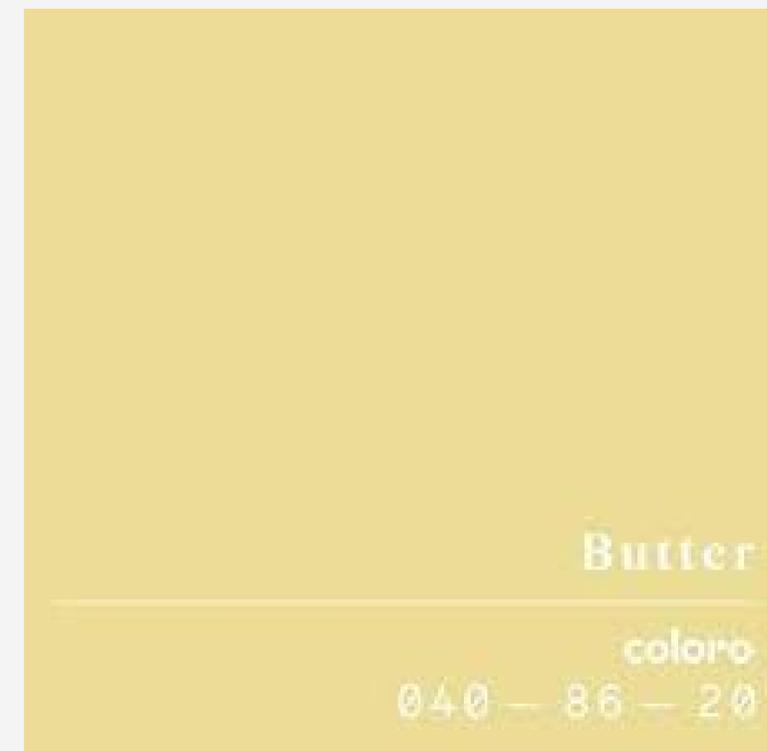
Olive oil

Green is a consistently important color, thanks to its association with nature, and for S/S 22 we will see it shift to the nourishing plant-based hue of Olive Oil, which feels restful and balanced. This is a rich trans-seasonal tone with a timeless, comforting quality, and much like its namesake, it makes a great base to combine with other colours. - [WGSN report for S/S 22](#)



Butter

Yellow has grown in popularity over the past three years, encompassing both saturated brights and pale tints. For S/S 22, a desire for wholesome and nourishing experiences will drive yellow toward the softer tone of Butter, which has a creamy, almost edible quality. This is a comforting and adaptable colour that will pair well with power pastels and accent brights. - [WGSN report for S/S 22](#)

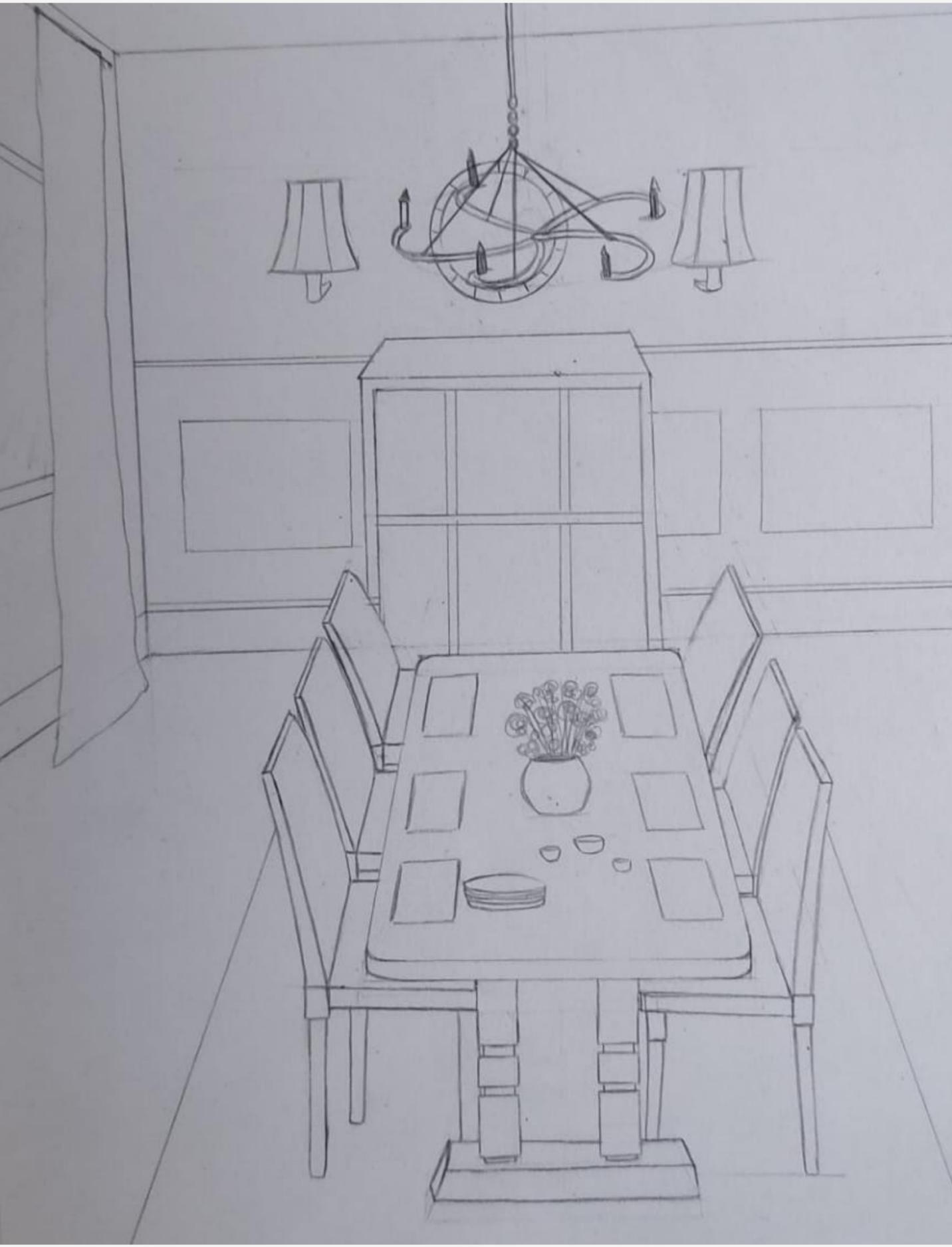






Material - Artificial roses , DIY





Rough Layout

6 seater dining table

Dimensions - 84" * 44"

7' * 3'8"

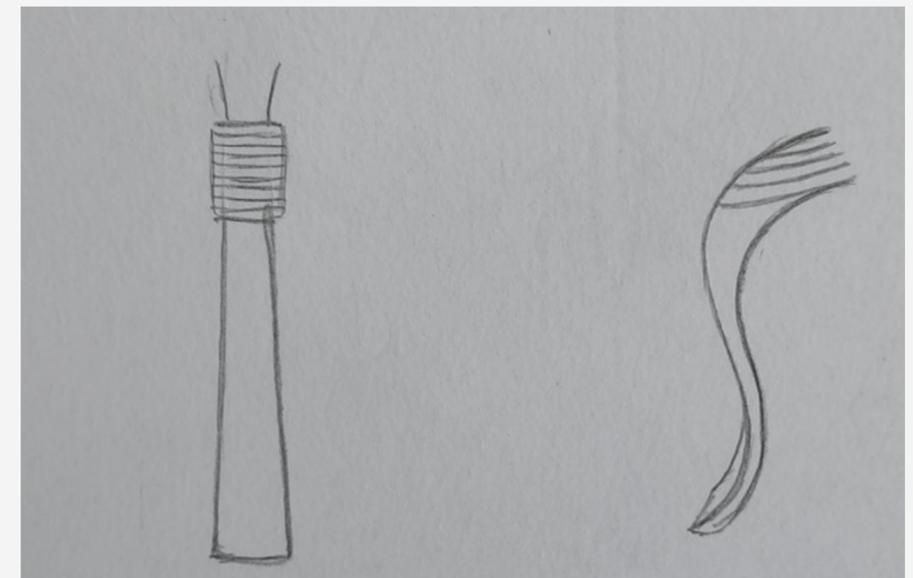
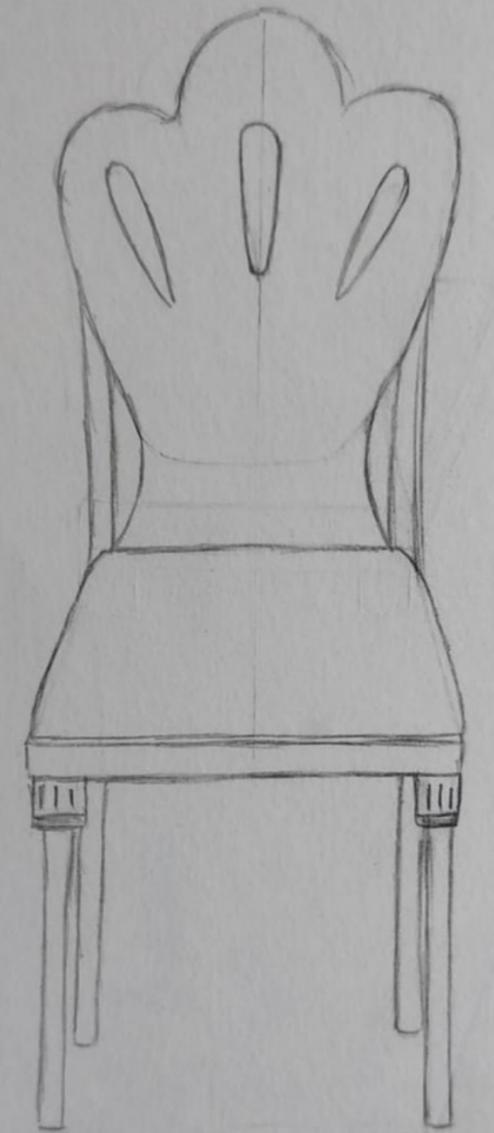
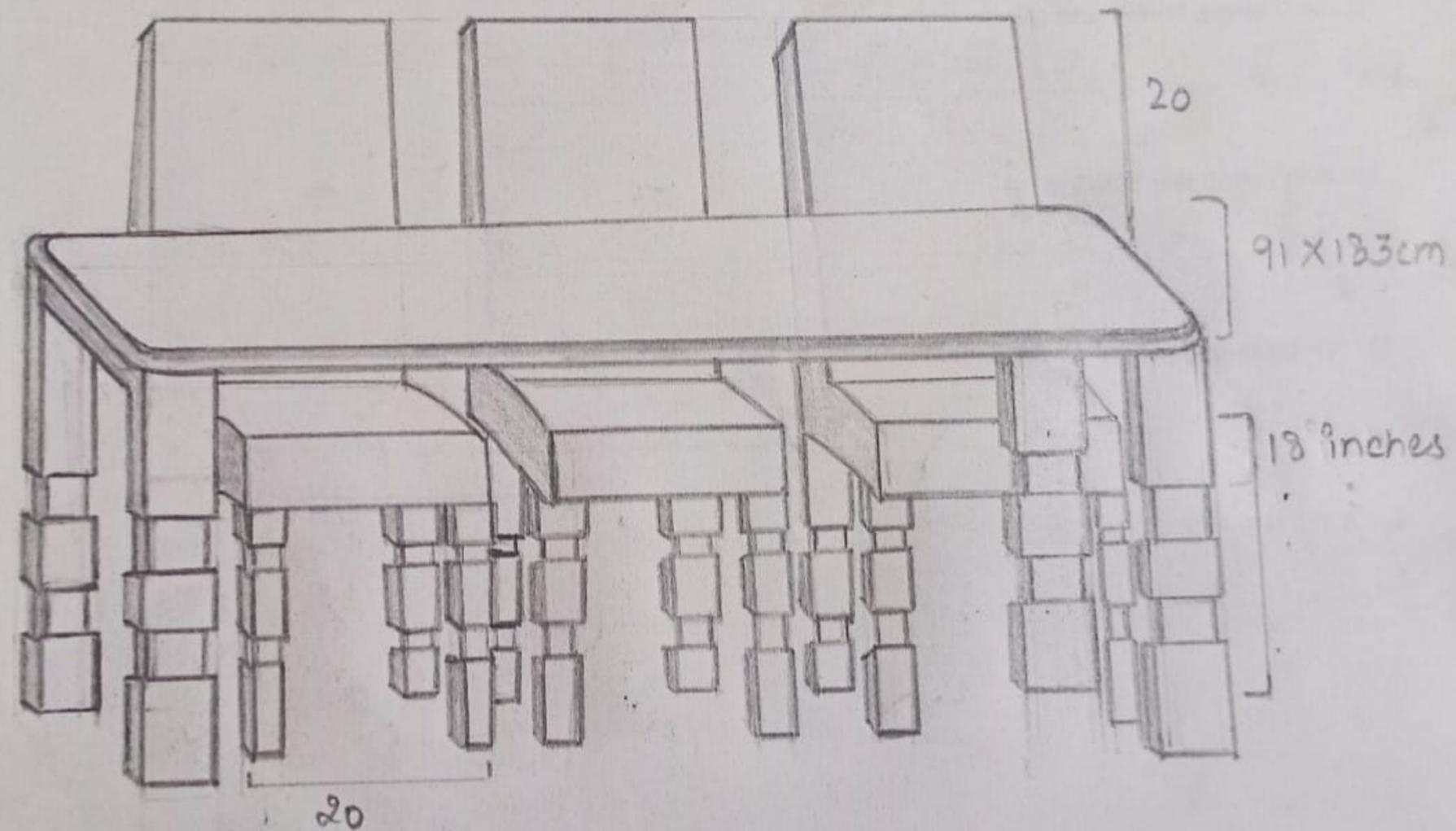
Height of table - 30"

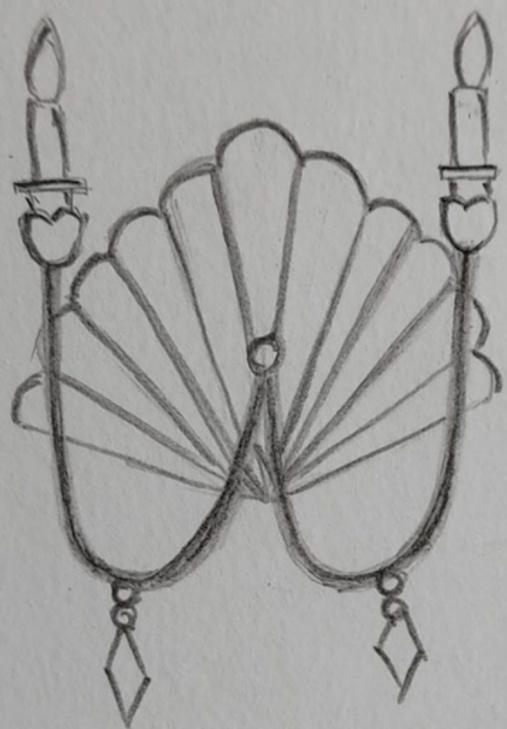
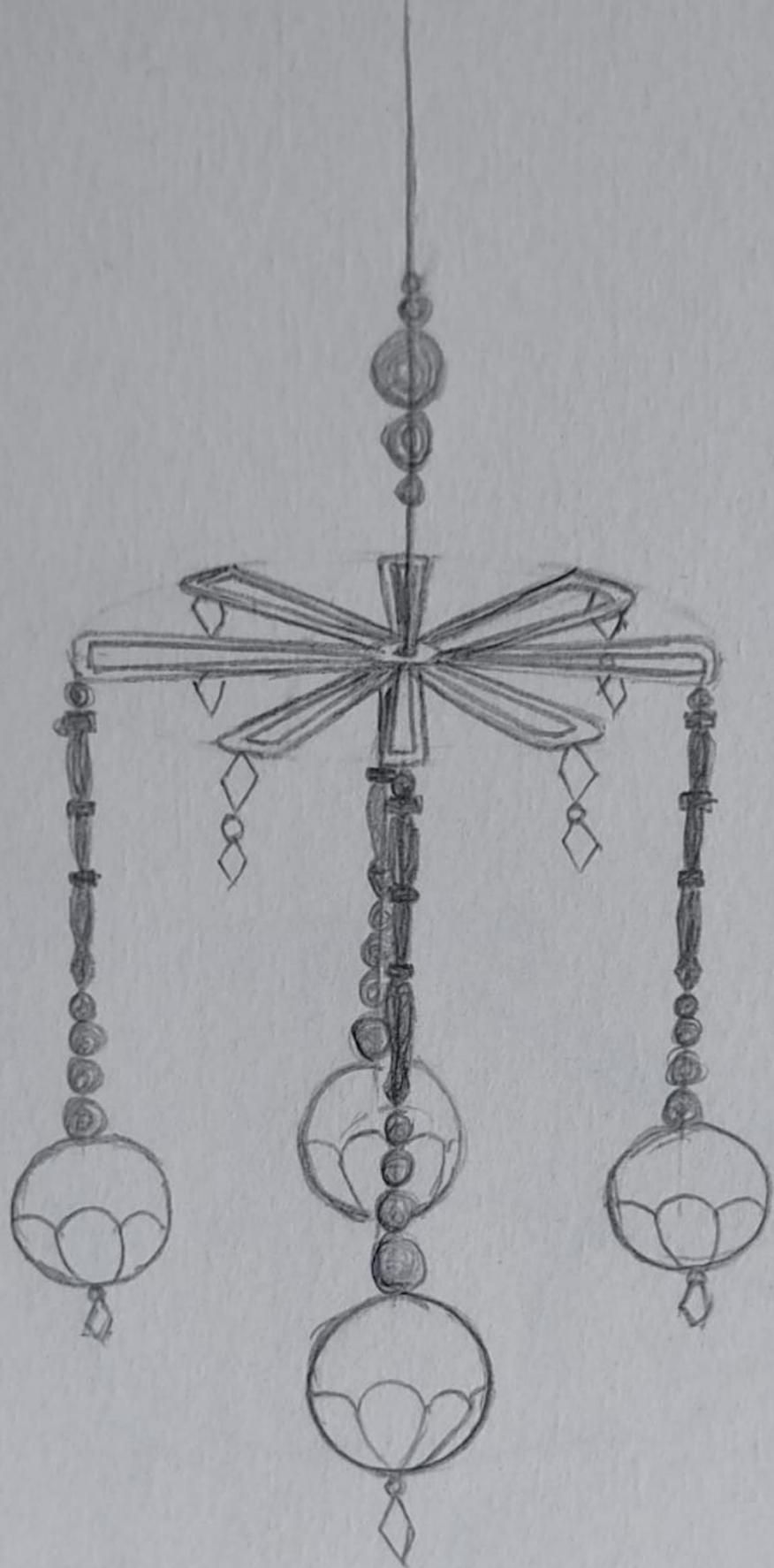
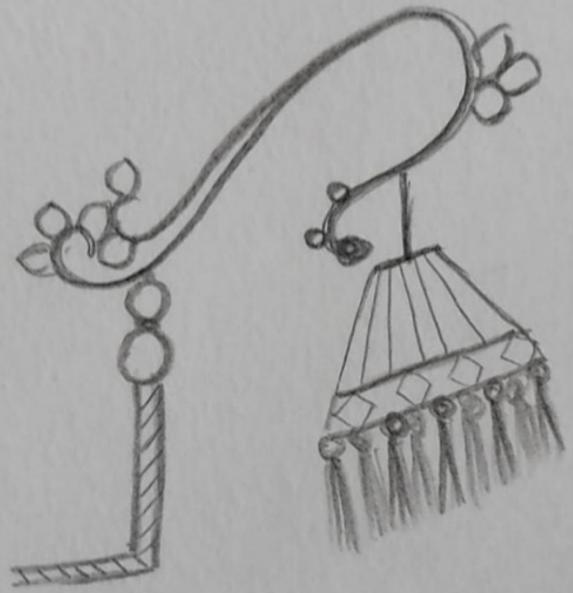
2' 6"

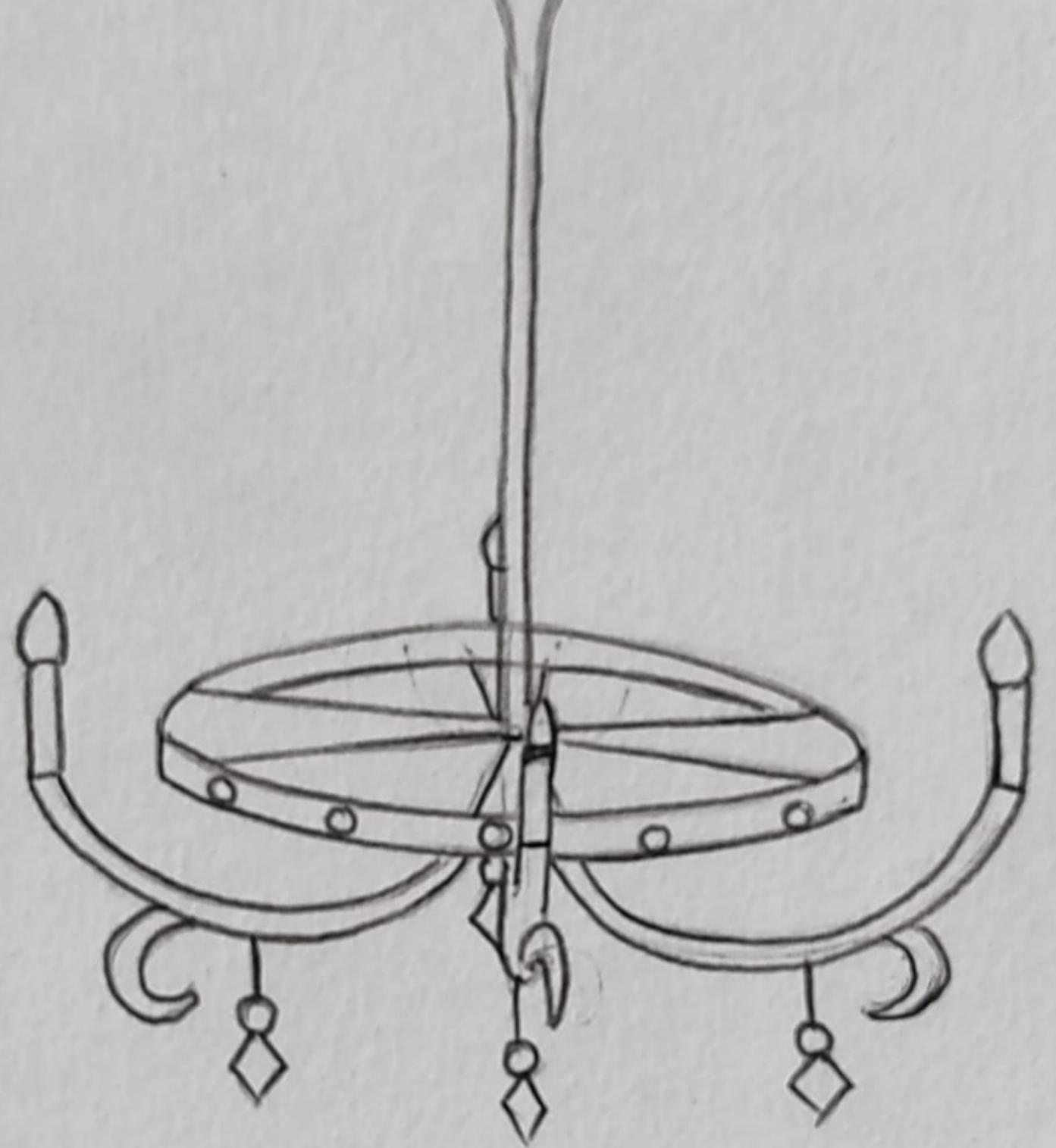
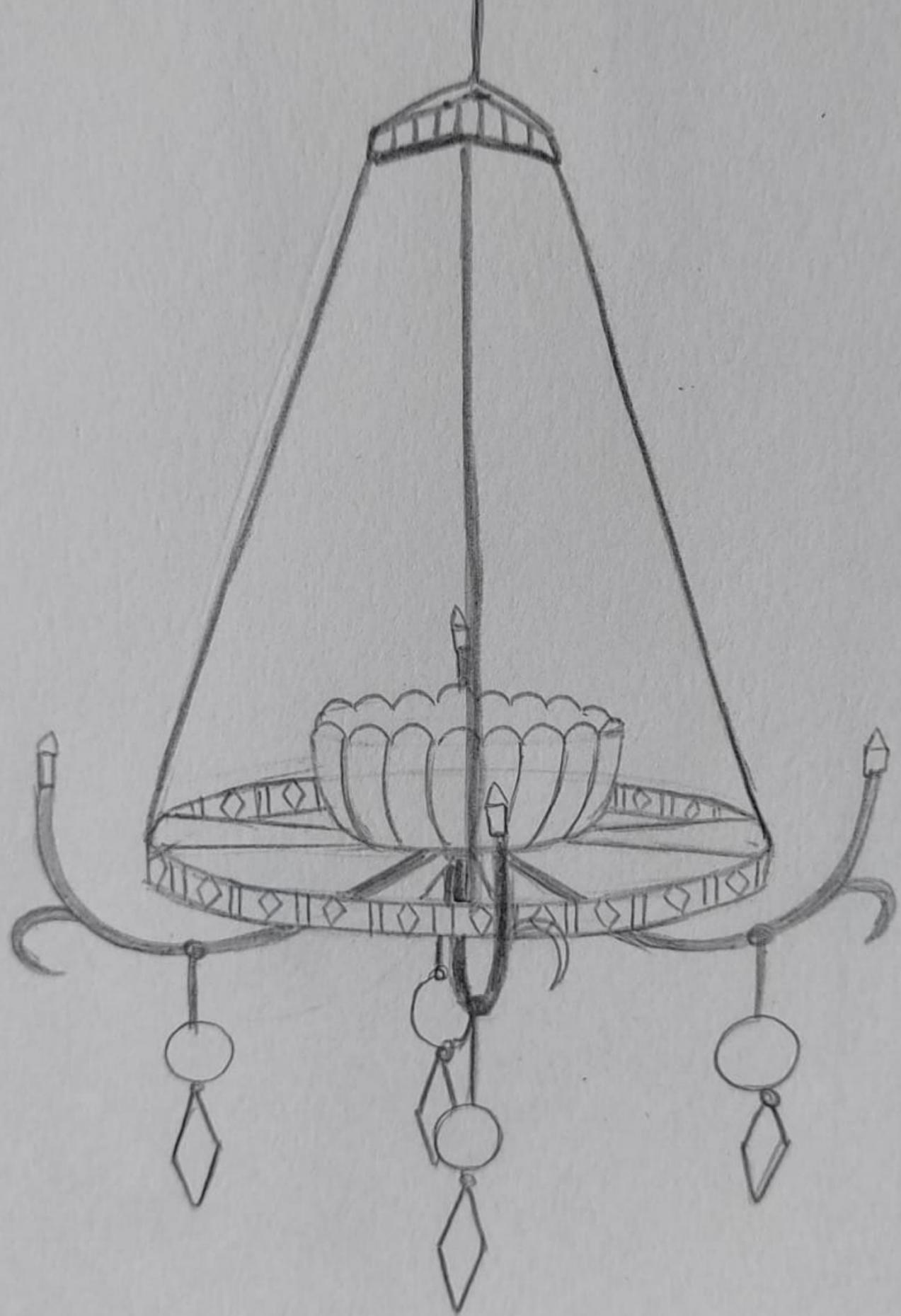
Sitting height of chair - 18"

Explorations

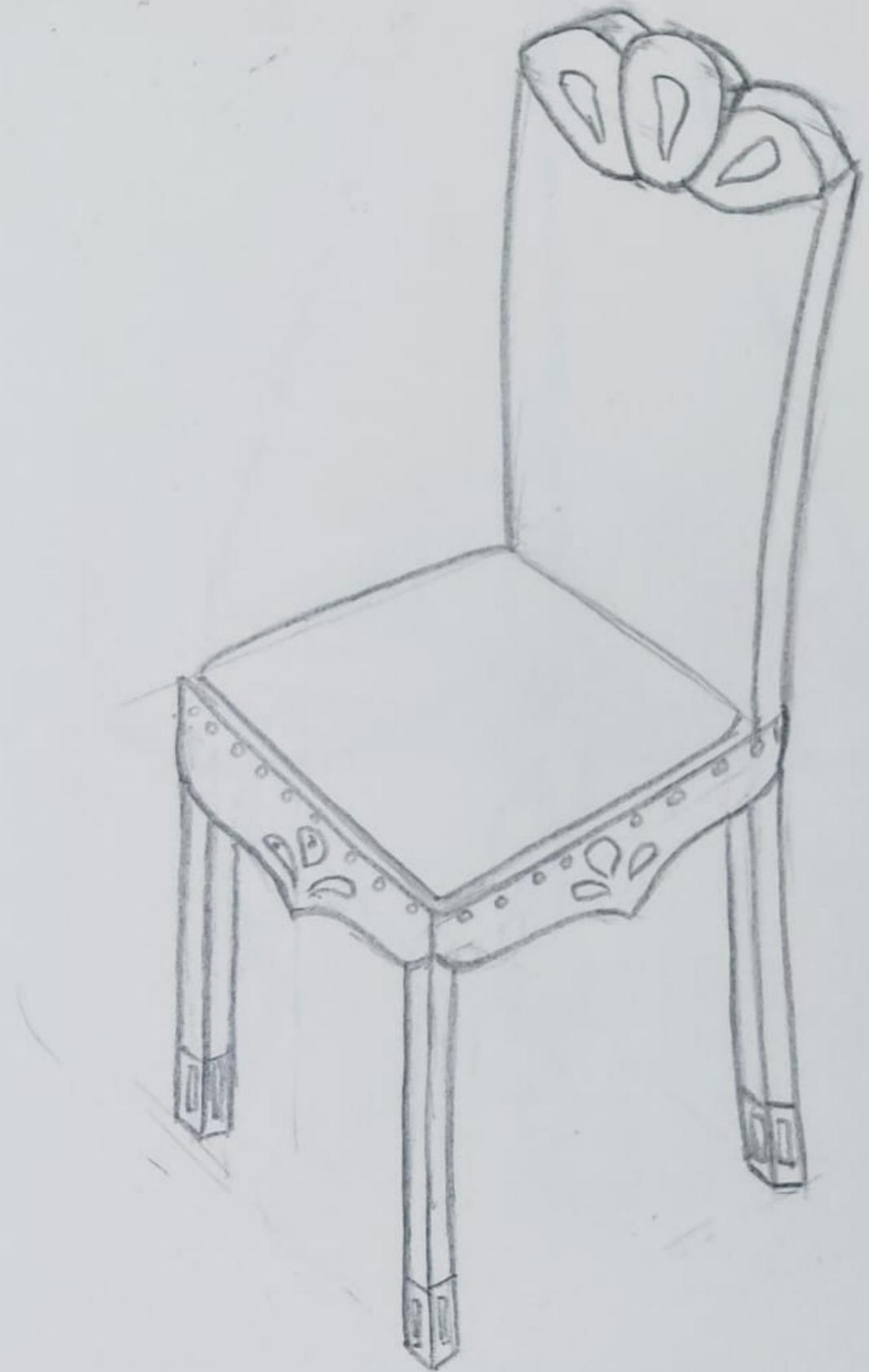
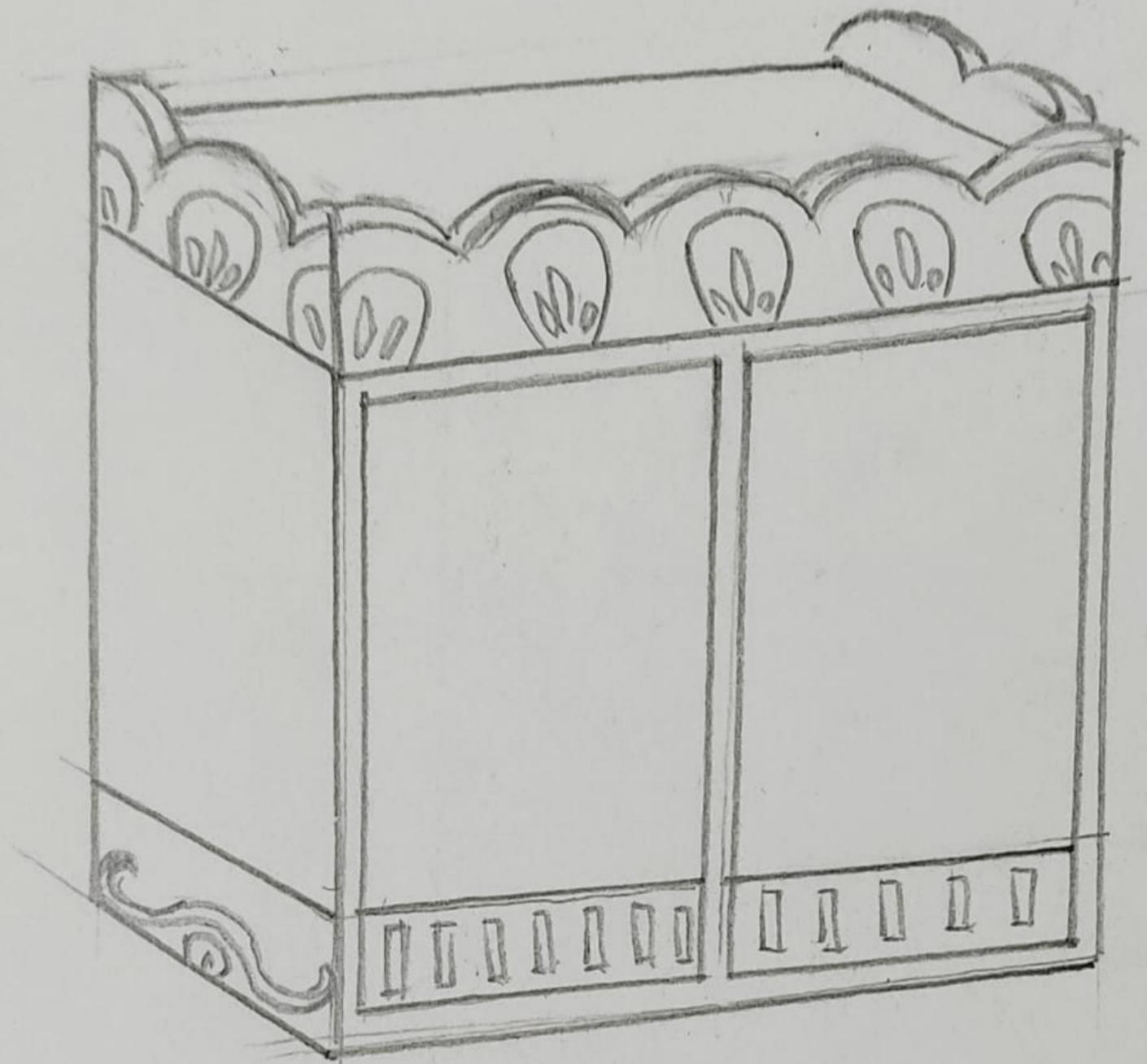
FRONT VIEW

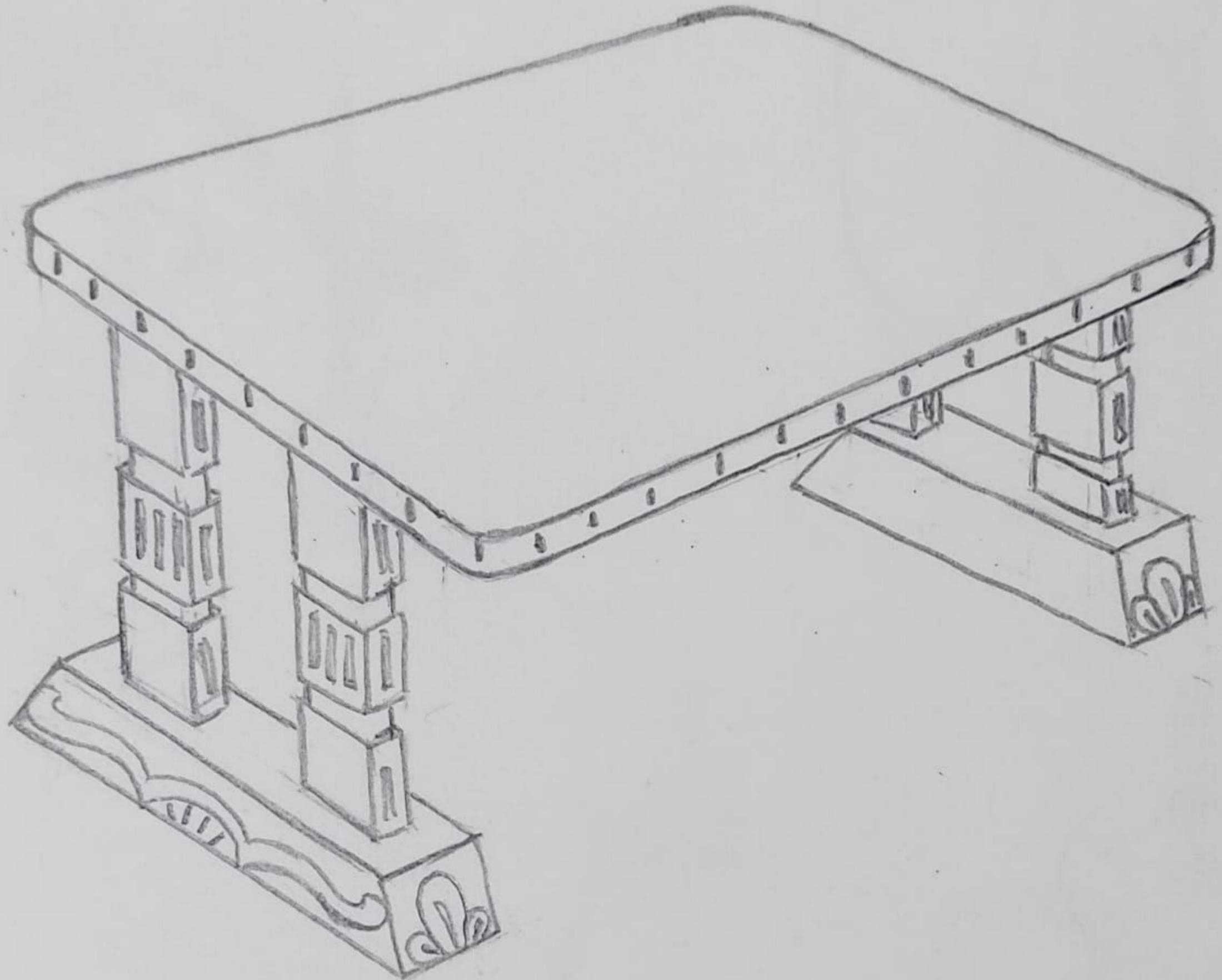




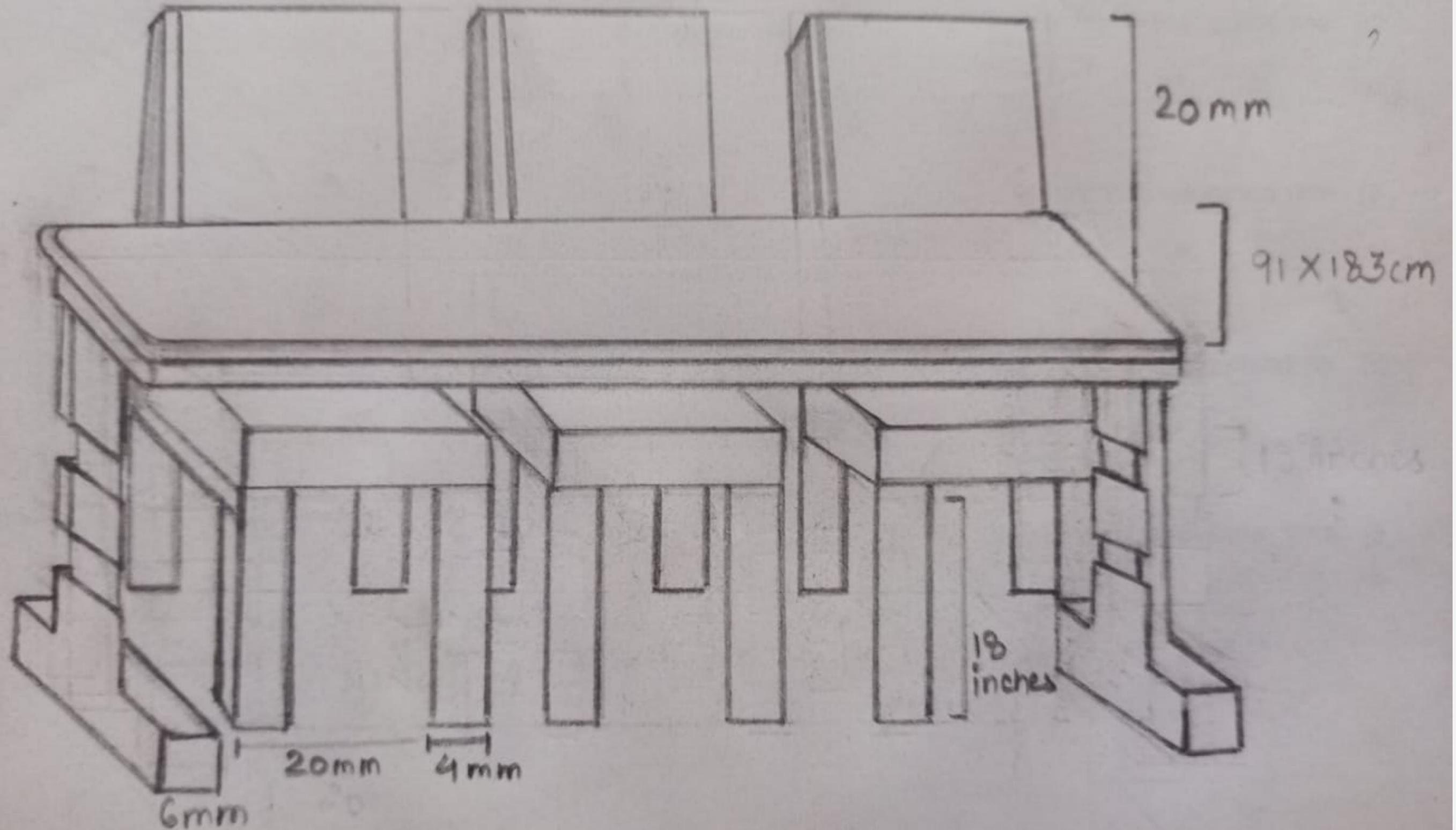


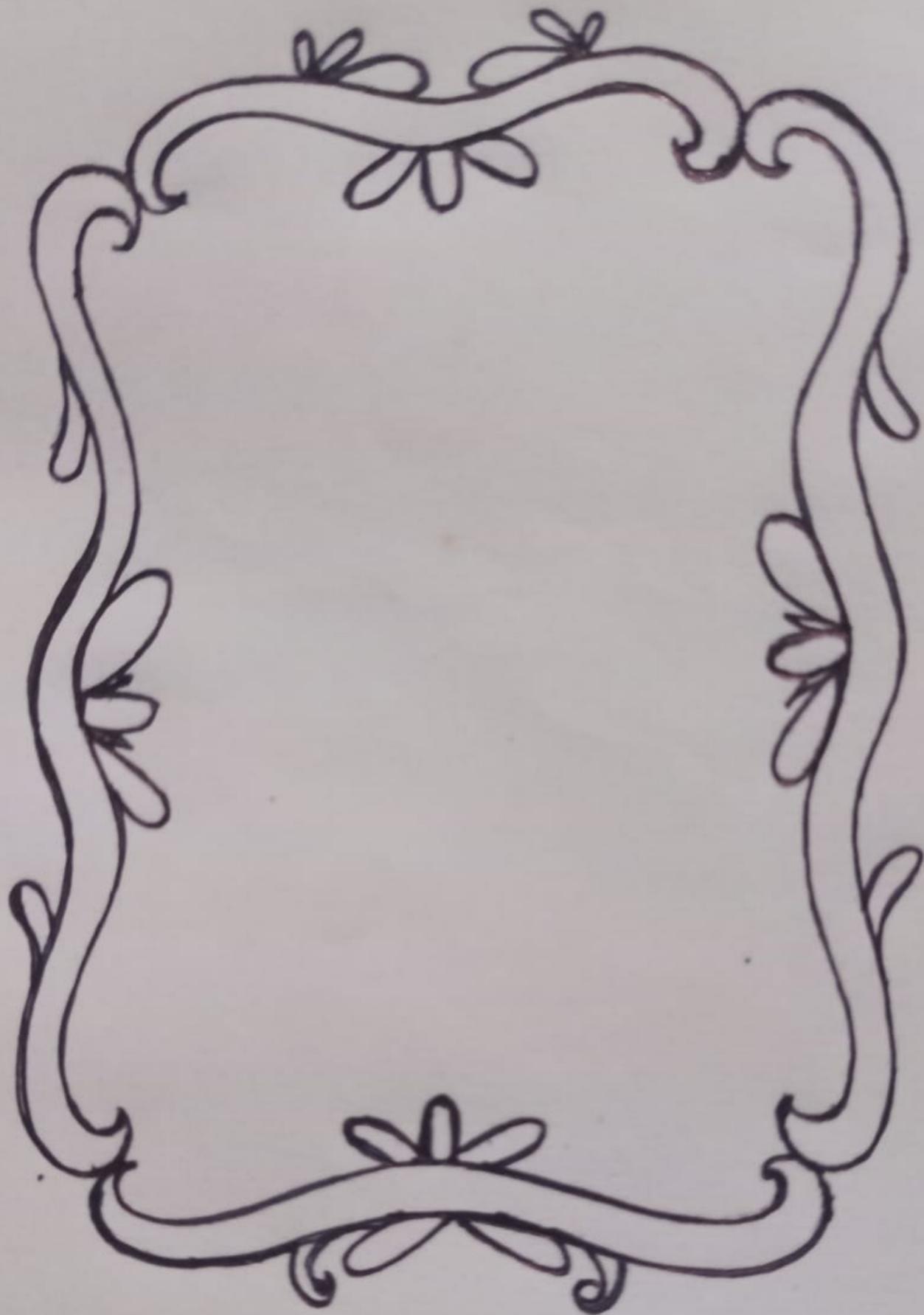






Final Designs





Height - 60-65 inches above
grom the floor

Material used - Sheesham
wood

Vertical



Drywall Hooks

Drywall hooks are often rated to hold a load that would suffice for most mirrors. They provide a good hook to hang mirror from, and they do minimal damage to wall.

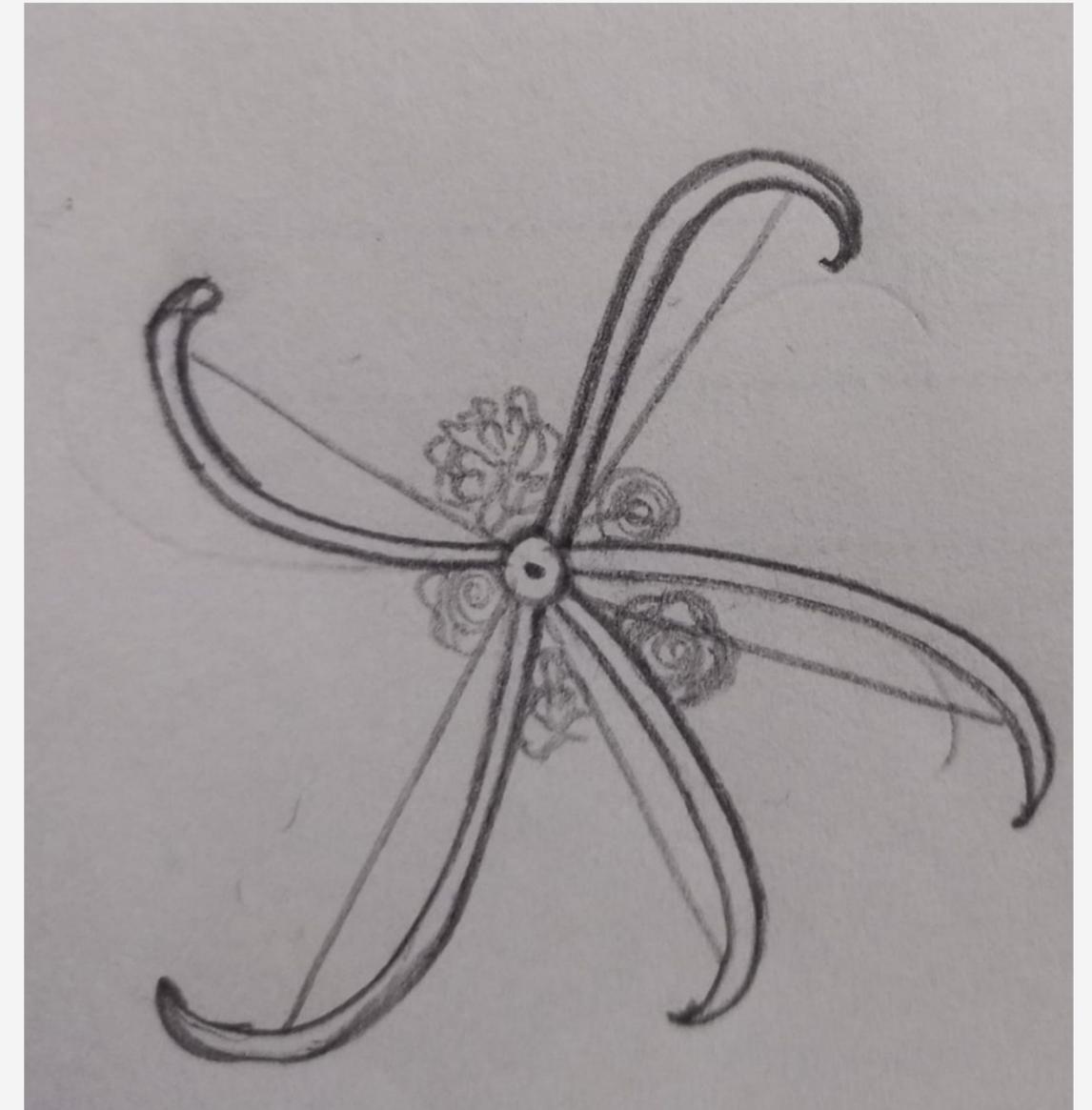
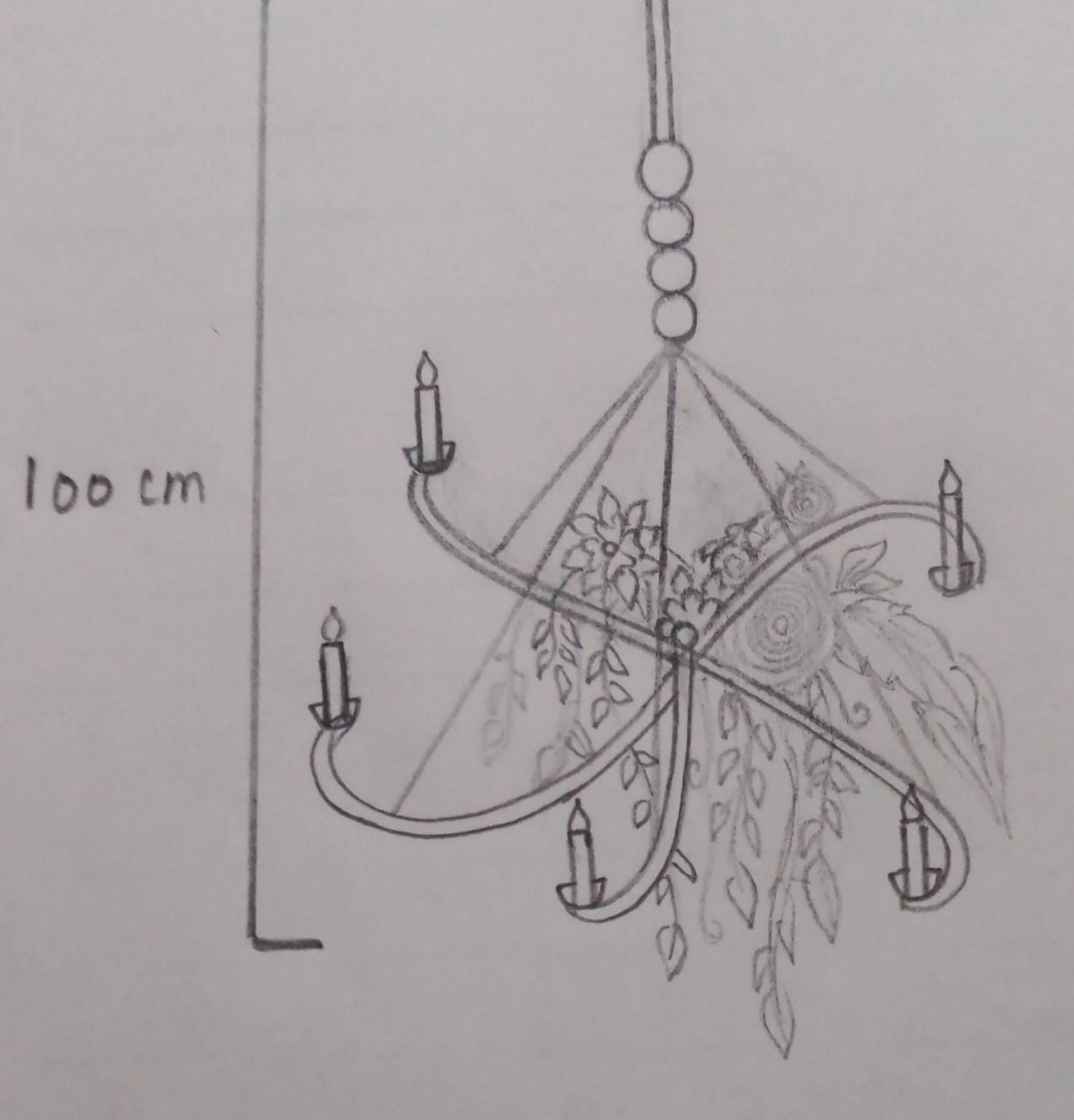
Material - Brass

Brass tube - 1/2 nominal size, 0.84 inches
outer diameter

Bulb used - Candelabra bulb

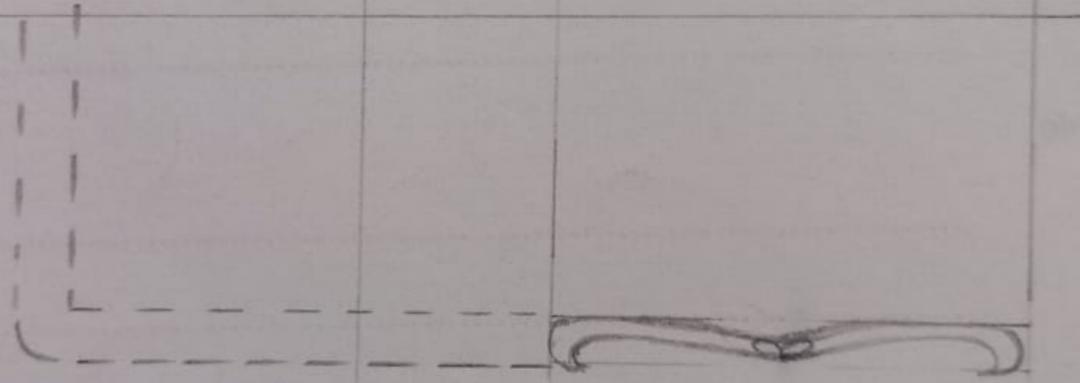
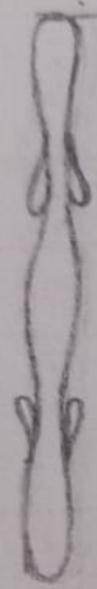
Wire thickness - 12 guage

Rope



SIDE VIEW

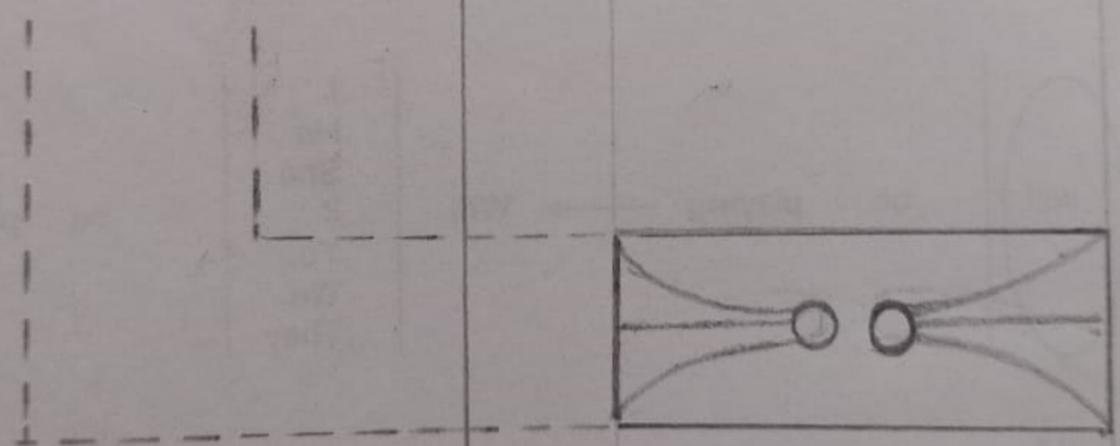
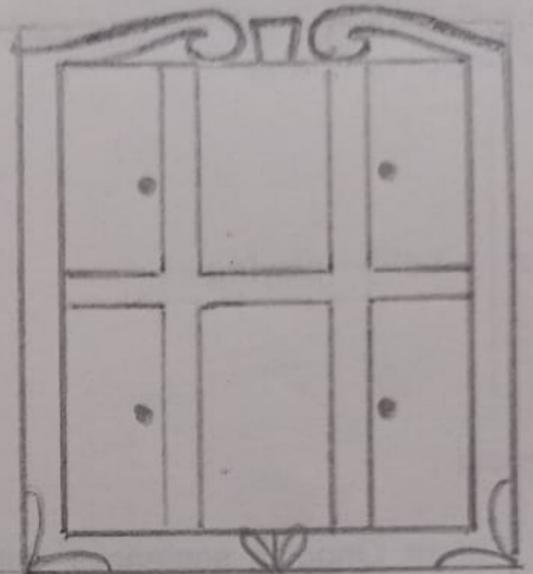
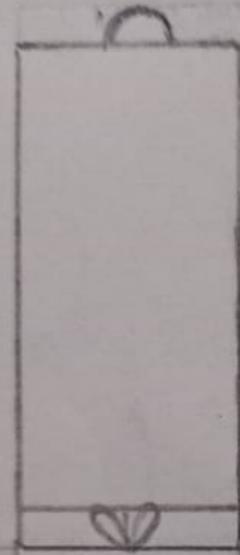
FRONT VIEW



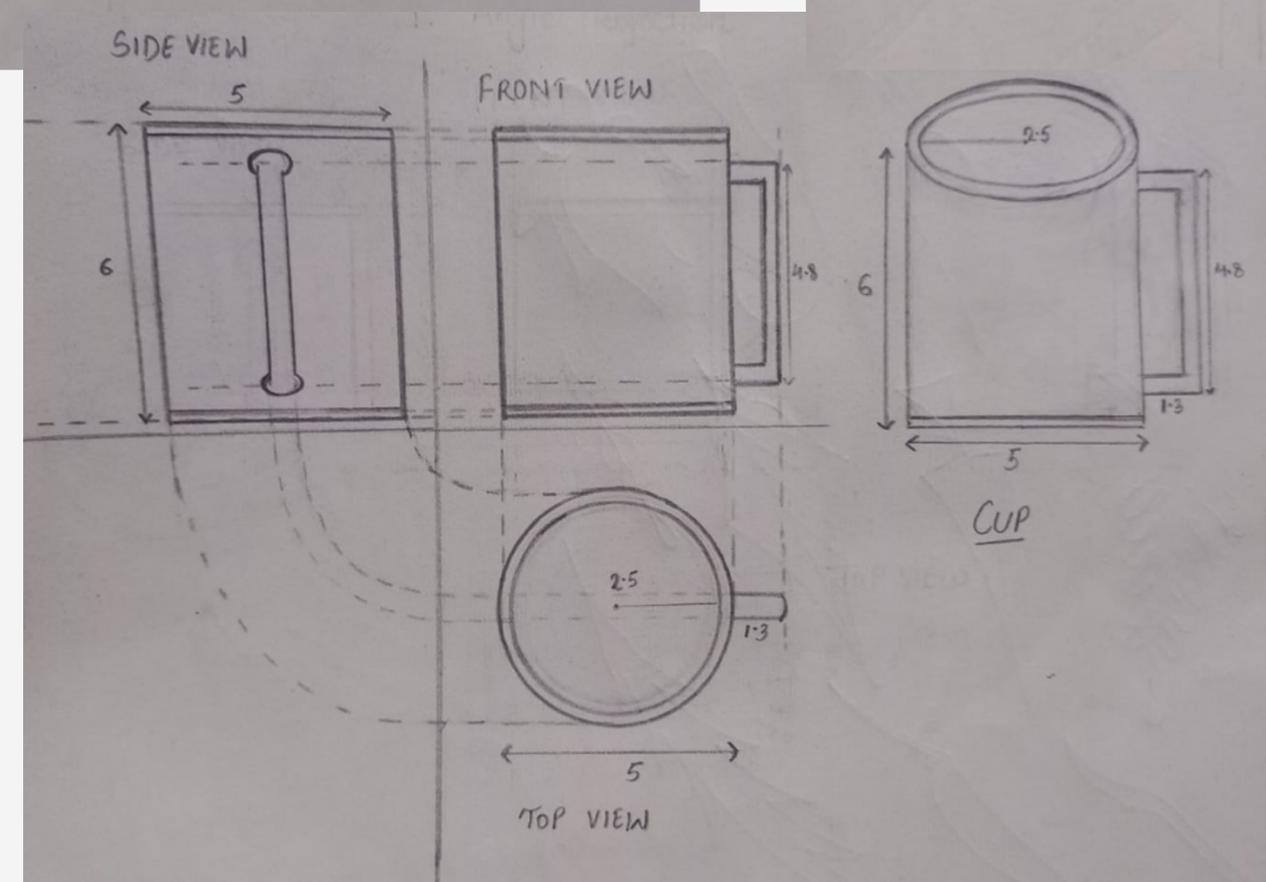
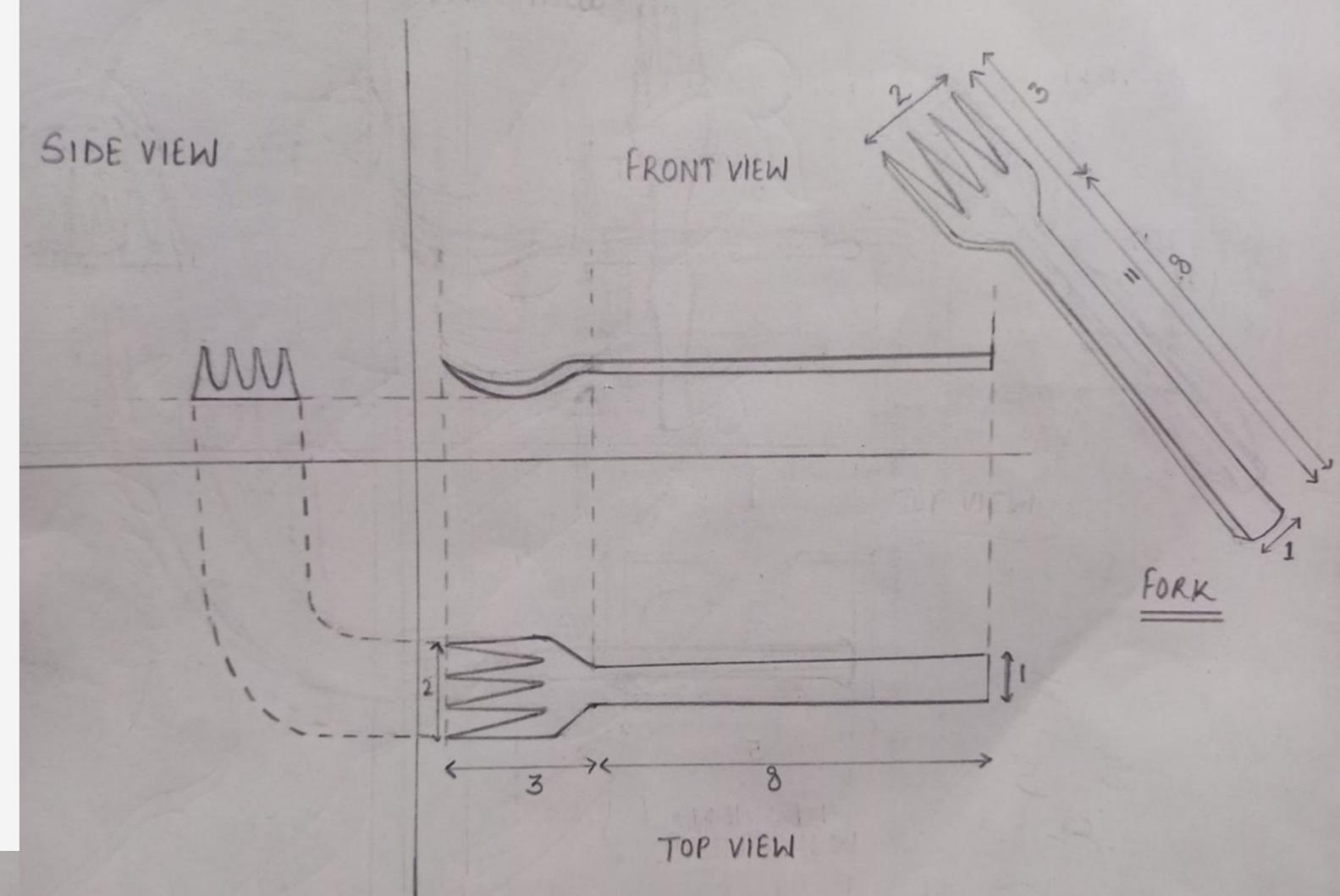
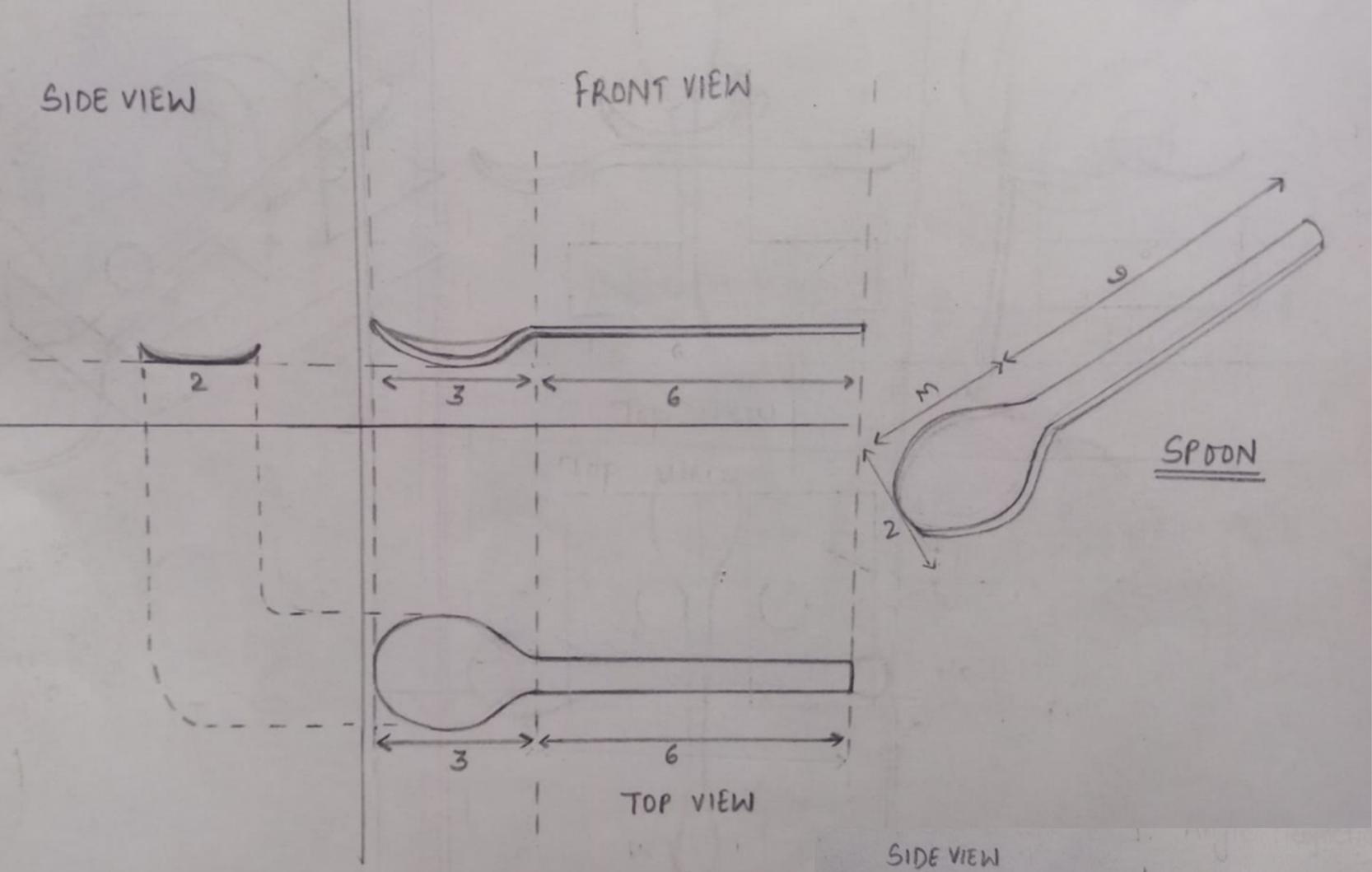
TOP VIEW

SIDE VIEW

FRONT VIEW



TOP VIEW



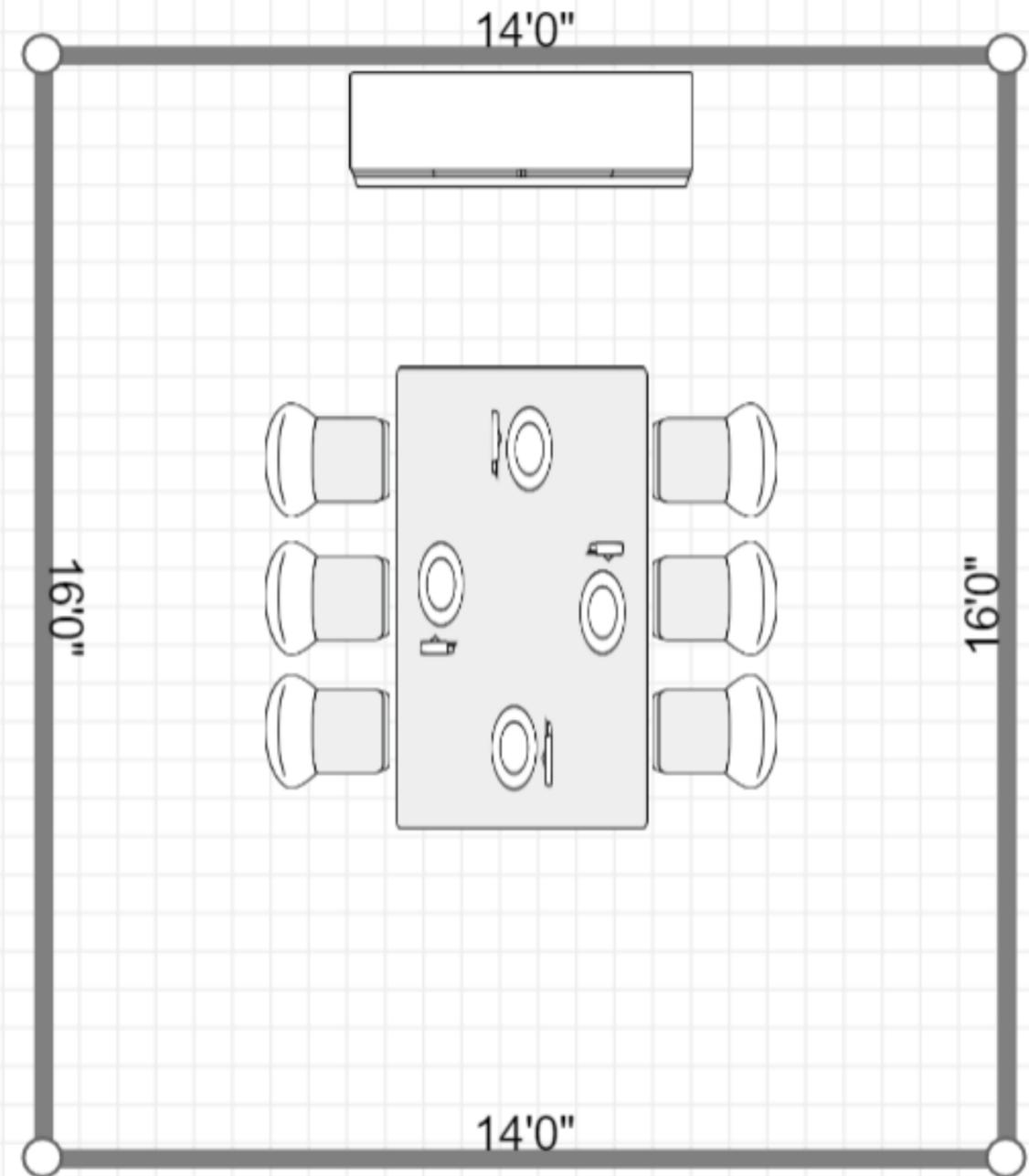
Digital layout

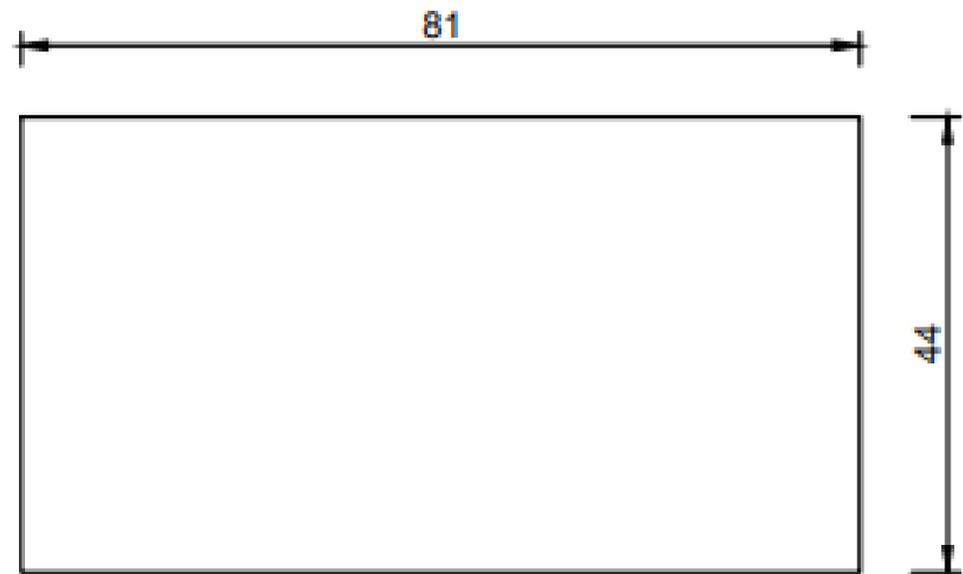
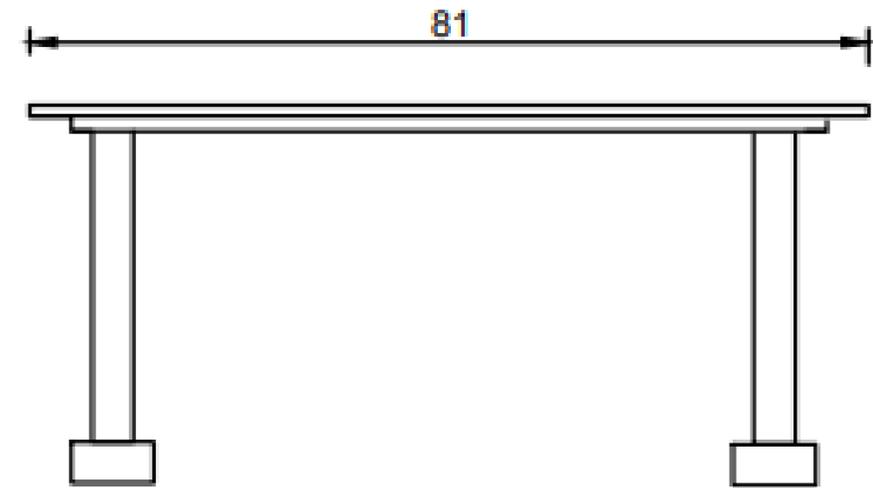
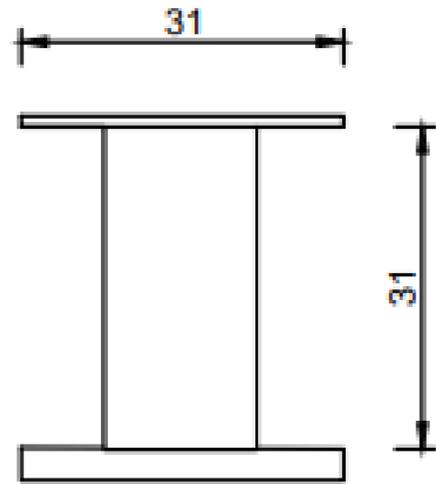
Average dining room size - 14' * 16'

Table - 81" * 44"

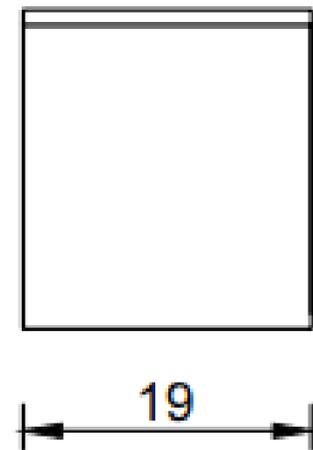
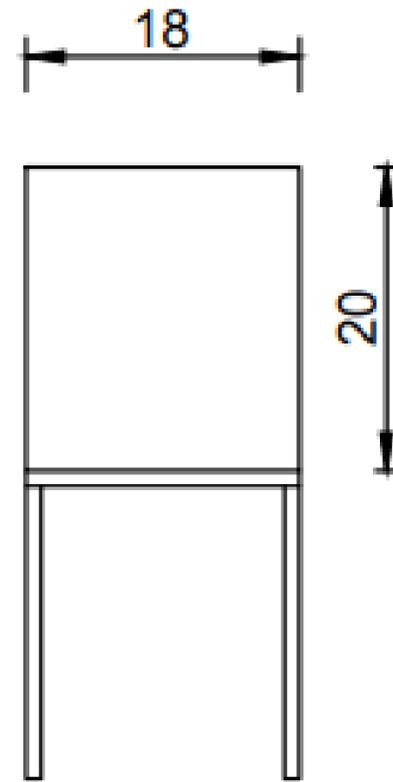
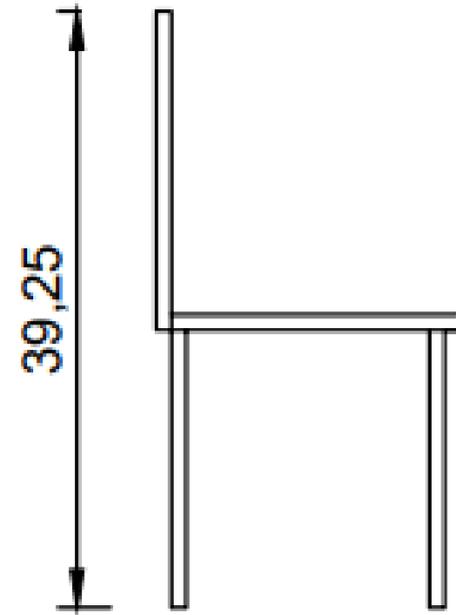
Chair - 20" * 22"

Buffet/Cabinet - 20" * 60"





Measurement in inches



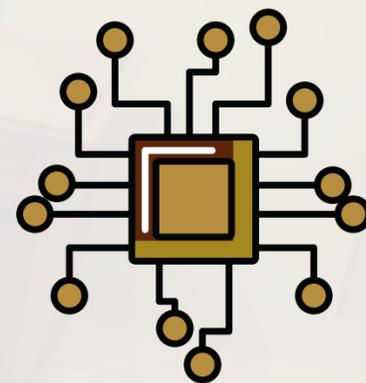
Measurement in inches

Table 3d Render





3D Explorations





Average dining room size - 14' * 16'

Table - 81"* 44"

Chair - 20"* 22"



CHANDELIER - Material - Brass , Brass tube - 1/2 nominal size, 0.84 inches outer diameter
Bulb used - Candelabra bulb , Wire thickness - 12 guage , Rope



Buffet/Cabinet - 20"* 60" , Material - Sheesham wood



MIRROR - Height - 60-65 inches above from the floor Material used - Sheesham wood Vertical

