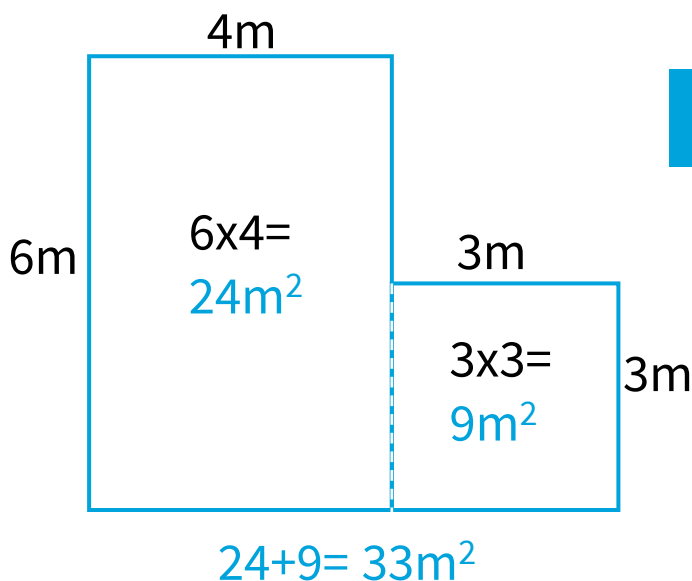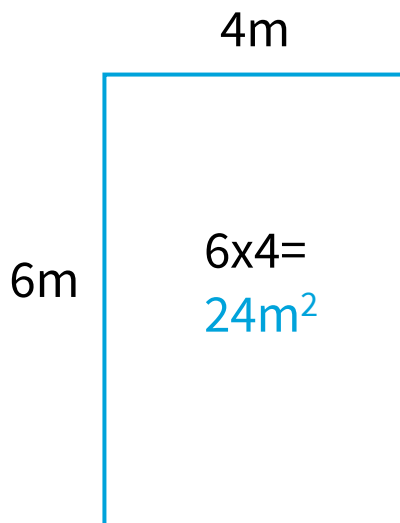# Rectangular or Square Rooms

Standard rectangular or square rooms are very straight forward to accurately measure. You simply need to measure the length and width of the room with a tape measure. If the room is longer than the tape measure itself, simply use a marker such as a coaster or something similar to break it into two measurements.

Once you have the length and width, simply multiply these two measurements together. For example if your room is 4m wide and 6 metres long it will be 24 square metres (6 X 4 = 24).

4m

6m

$6 \times 4 = 24m^2$

4m

6m

$6 \times 4 = 24m^2$

3m

3m

$3 \times 3 = 9m^2$

$24 + 9 = 33m^2$

L-Shaped Rooms

Work on the same principle as above, but simply divide into two rectangles or squares that you are measuring. Again, multiply the width and length of each to get the total sqm areas. You then simply add these figures together.

For example, in the illustration to the left, the initial rectangle is 24 sqm and then additional square is 9 sq m – meaning you total area is 33 sq m (24 + 9 = 33).

Irregular Shaped Areas

Even if you have a complicated room the above method is still relevant – simple break the room into a series of squares and rectangles and add the sq m totals together.

For example, in the illustration to the right, there are five distinct squares or rectangles which add up to a total of 21 sq m.

If you have a curved wall, such as a bay window, it is simpler to assume this is a straight rectangle and measure it from the tip of the Arc.

3m

2m

$3 \times 2 = 6m^2$

1m

1m

$2 \times 4 = 8m^2$

$1m^2$

1m

2m

$1 \times 2 = 2m^2$

$2 \times 2 = 4m^2$

2m

2m

2m

$2 + 8 + 4 + 1 + 6 = 21m^2$

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