

Moulding Buildups

For a custom look the doubling or tripling of moulding profiles adds depth to any moulding application. A careful installation with the right combination of patterns can give the visual illusion that your moulding buildup is actually one ornate piece. Pictured here shows a crown buildup that uses a crown moulding surrounded by two identical baseboards. This look enables you to make a more impressive statement with your ceiling trim. This is just one combination, the experienced staff at Windsor can show you many options for ceilings, floors, doors & windows.



Paint or Stain



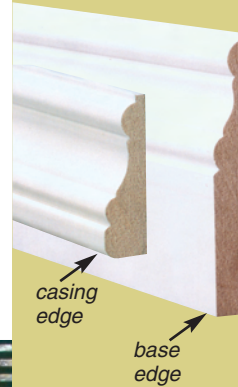
Paint is recommended for moulding surfaces already coated with primer. In most applications a semigloss coat for durability, washability and appearance is recommended. We recommend two finish coats. Mouldings with pronounced wood grain are better suited to stain or varnish. Hemlock can be stained to virtually any tint, but also provide a high quality surface for paint when primed.

Windsor Plywood

Windsor Plywood's MOULDING PLANNER



Casings & Baseboards



One of the most common questions homeowners and do-it-yourselfers ask is what is the difference between a casing and a base? The simple answer is a casing features a rounded edge where a base has a square edge. Casings can also be used as a base, but the square edge of the base does not lend itself to be used as a casing.

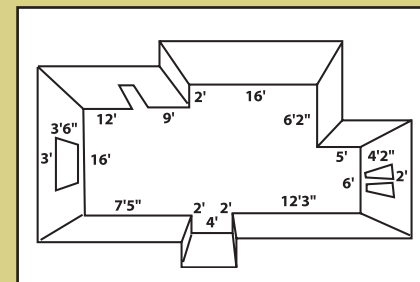
How Much Do I Need?

Take careful measurements of walls, windows, etc and round up to the nearest foot. Add 10% extra for cutting errors and miter cuts.

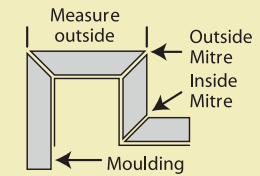
Measuring Tips:

Measuring is easiest with two people. If measuring alone, place a nail in the wall to hold the end of the measuring tape. Make sure to place the nail in a spot where the moulding will be installed.

Start to measure at one corner of the room, and work your way around the room in a circular manner. Clearly mark every measurement on a piece of paper, having separate columns for the different



types of moulding. Here is an example of a room that has been measured. Pay attention to all of the measurements taken and think about how the measurements would be rounded.



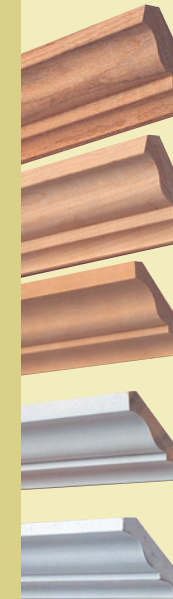
Mouldings are available in 3' to 16' lengths. Whenever possible, try and use shorter pieces rather than buying a longer piece and cutting it into several shorter lengths. Experience shows that over half of a homes' interior trim consists of lengths under 8'.

Room Preparation

The surface that the mouldings are to be installed on must be flat, clean and dry. Old wallpaper and surfaces with water damage should be removed. Wash or wipe down the surfaces where the mouldings are to be installed to remove any dust or dirt. Patch any holes or cracks on surfaces.

Mouldings may be lightly sanded prior to installation to ensure adhesion for the primer, stain or paint finishing.

Climatizing



Mouldings should be stored in dry rooms with a normal ambient temperature. Avoid wet or excessively humid environments.

It is very important to acclimatize your mouldings for 24 - 48 hours before installation. Mouldings that are made of natural materials including MDF and other manufactured products can absorb moisture from many sources such as a damp garage floor. The result of this can be that your mouldings can shrink after installation leaving gaps that need to be dealt with. A good solution to this is to stack them in the room which they are going to be installed. Ideally the mouldings should be separated to allow air to circulate.



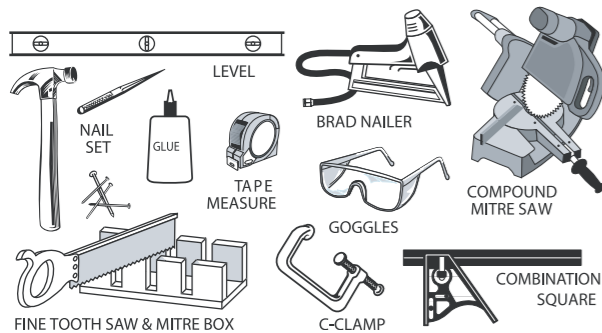
Basic Profiles

There are over 350 standard wood moulding profiles although all patterns are not available at all times in all areas. However, in most cases a substitute pattern is easy to find. In the chart below, you will find the common names of the standard mouldings as a reference.

| | | | | |
|---------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|---------------------|
| door pediment | base | batten | cabinet mould | casing |
| chair rail | corner block | cove | crown | cabinet door edging |
| handrail | bottom rail | outside corner | panel mould | picture frame |
| plinth | quarter round | screen mould | stop | wainscot chair |

Basic Tools, Simple Skills

The beauty of mouldings is that a few basic tools and a little skill are all you need to get going.



In order to cut accurate 90° and 45° angles you will require a simple mitre box for most moulding work. *Tip:* Using a compound mitre saw and a compressed air brad nailer will not only make all stages of installing mouldings easier, but it will also speed up the process considerably.

Note: Always wear eye, ear and respiratory protection when doing any home improvement project.

How To Install Mouldings

We recommend prefinishing the moulding before installing. Install the moulding piece by piece, working your way around the room, leaving the nail heads exposed to allow for any repositioning. Avoid nailing the last 2 to 3 inches in each piece to avoid splitting. Nail in the curved or cove part of the moulding to better hide the nail holes. Nail mouldings into wood studs or jambs. Any good quality finishing nail properly countersunk works well. C-clamps should be used to secure the moulding in the miter box for more accurate cuts. Always use scrap wood between the clamp and the moulding to prevent surface damage.

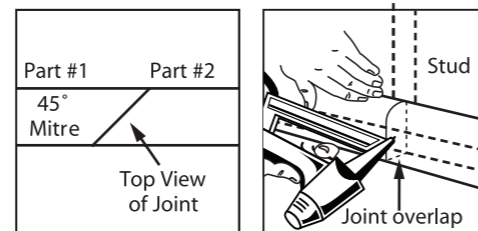
Tip: Mark the required length on the back of the moulding. For an inside corner, cut the moulding so it is shorter on the face side. For an outside corner, cut moulding so it is longer on the face side.



How To Splice

Sometimes on a long wall it is necessary to splice mouldings together. To do this, position the pieces in the mitre box as if the back of the box were the wall. Mitre the joining ends at a 45° angle. This type of joint is the least noticeable way to join two pieces because the one piece overlays the other, making a scarf joint, creating a vertical face seam in the finished installation.

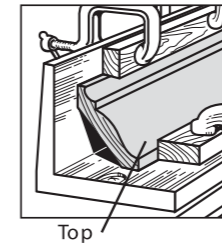
The joint between the two pieces should be made



where there is a stud, a top or bottom plate or other solid pieces of lumber to nail into. This will ensure a good fit. The use of glue will ensure that the joint stays tightly closed.

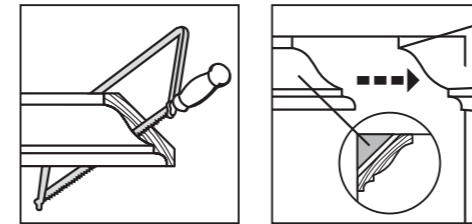
How To Cut a Crown or Cove

Because the back of crowns do not lie flush against the wall, cutting correct 45° mitres is critical. Clamp two blocks of wood to the mitre box to hold the moulding in place at the angle at which it will be installed. Once blocks are in place, insert moulding prior to cutting, face out and upside down. Then cut your 45° angles with a fine tooth saw. Keep clearly in mind which edges go against the wall, and which go against the ceiling. To flat cut crown mouldings with a compound mitre saw refer to the owner's manual that came with your saw.

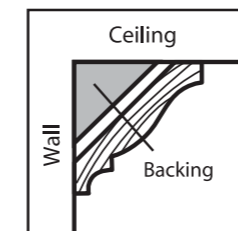


How To Cope a Crown

Trim the moulding in a mitre box at a 45° angle. The exposed profile serves as a guideline for the coping saw. To establish a cutting line, highlight



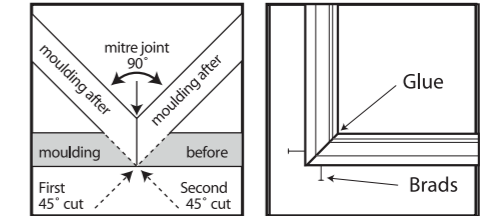
profile shape by marking along front edge of profile with pencil. Cut along the line at a 45° angle. The adjoining piece of moulding is cut at a 90° angle and butts flush into the corner.



Tip: When putting up crown moulding a helpful tip is to put up a backing which can be made from cut down 2x4 or any inexpensive wood. You should leave a small gap between the crown and the backing to allow for uneven walls and ceilings. The backing saves you searching for studs and makes for an easier installation.

How To Mitre a Moulding

Most moulding mitre joints are at 90° angles and consist of 2 pieces of moulding cut at opposing 45° angles. When fitted together they should form



a tight right angle. Place the moulding flat on the bottom of the mitre

box or against the back, depending on how the moulding is to be used. For tight mitre joints, nail and glue as shown. If the moulding you are cutting is a large crown, it might be too big to fit in a standard mitre box because it will be too high. This is where an electric chop saw comes in handy. *Tip:* Make a few practice cuts on extra pieces of moulding to avoid errors and wastage.

Installing Door Casings

1. A 1/4" reveal should be left between the face of the jamb and the edge of the casing. Draw a line 1/4" back from the face of the jamb. The inside edge of the casing is placed on this line.
2. Mitre the corners of the top casing first so that the top end extends to the outside of the side casing. Nail in position - nails should only be driven part way in.
3. Measure and mitre the top ends of the side casings (leave bottom ends square.) Temporarily nail in position. Countersink all nails and fill.

