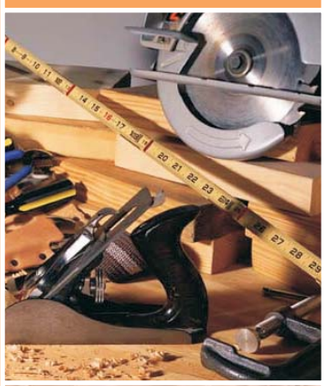
Installation Guide



Tools

Measuring

Cutting

Coping

Kelleher CORPORATION

1. Starting with the Right Tools

Since you only need a few tools to install your wood moulding, you should invest in quality tools. This will make your project easier and the finished product will look more professional. Following is a description of the tools you will use:

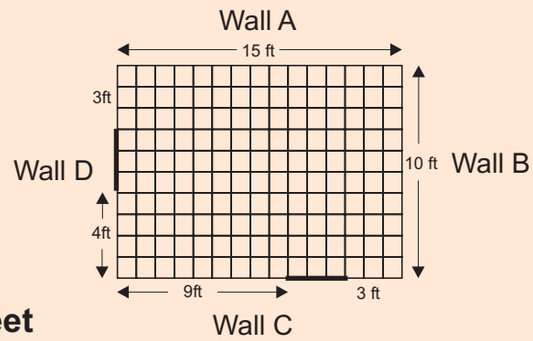
Hammer	***Miter Box***	***Sandpaper***
Nails	***Back Saw***	***Tape Measure***
Nail Set	***Coping Saw***	***Wood Putty***

2. How Much Moulding You Will Need

When you have decided on a project, you will need to measure the length of each wall to determine how much moulding to buy. When you measure each wall add one full foot to the measurement to allow for mistakes.

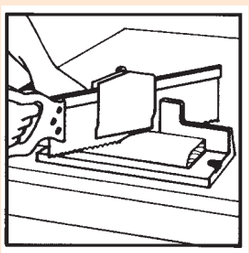
Using a graph like the one shown at right, sketch the shape of your room with each square representing 1 foot. Then use the formula as shown on the example to determine the amount of moulding you will need. This room was measured in order to purchase base moulding. Following is an example of how to determine the total amount of moulding you should buy.

Wall A	15 feet +1 foot	= 16’
Wall B	10 feet +1 foot	= 11’
Wall C	3 feet +1 foot	= 4’
	9 feet + 1 foot	= 10’
Wall D	4 feet + 1 foot	= 5’
	3 feet + 1 foot	= 4’
Total		**= 50 feet**

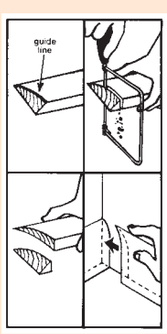


3. Knowing the Right Cutting and Installation Techniques

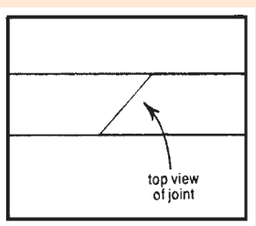
Measuring for Outside Corners, Window and Door Casings - When measuring a piece of moulding which will be mitered at both ends, add the measurement of the width of the width of the moulding to each end. When measuring a piece of moulding which will be mitered only on one end, add the measurement of the width of the moulding to one end of the moulding.



How to mitre mouldings - This is a basic operation in working with mouldings. Most miterjoints are 45° angles. The moulding is either placed flat on the bottom of the miter box or against the back, depending on how the mouldings is to be used. Each of the two mitered members are trimmed at opposite 45° angles. When fitted together, the two pieces will form a 90° right angle. For tight mitered joints, nail and glue as shown, then countersink the nails.



How to cope mouldings - Position the piece in the miter box as if the back of the miter box were the wall when cutting the miter. Trim at a 45° angle. The resulting cut exposes the profile of the moulding, which serves as a guide line for the coping saw. Follow this profile with the coping saw at a right angle with the face of the moulding. This cut results in a duplication for the moulding pattern which will then fit tightly against the face of the adjoining moulding. This coping technique is most often used in comers when butting base mouldings or ceiling mouldings.



How to splice mouldings - Sometimes it may be necessary to splice mouldings together on a long wall. To do this, position the pieces in the miter box as if the back of the miter box were the wall. Miter the joining ends at a 45° angle. This will allow one piece to overlap the other, making a scarf joint. This type of joint is the least noticeable way to join two pieces. The joint should be made where the two pieces can be nailed into a solid piece of lumber, such as a stud, top plate or bottom plate. This will give a good tight fit. Gluing the joint will assure you that the joint will stay closed.