



ARCHITECTURAL COLLECTIONS

Design And Style Guide
For Moulding & Trim

Introduction

About Moulding and Trim

Moulding and trimwork have adorned our homes and public buildings for many hundreds of years.

On one level, mouldings serve a useful purpose by connecting the different elements of building such as wall surfaces to flooring, and door and window openings. Early plaster often cracked where the ceilings met the wall, making crown and cornice mouldings a useful decoration. Early construction techniques allowed moisture to collect in the lower parts of a room or house, creating a need for wainscoting and other finished wall treatments. Chair rails and base mouldings protect walls from sliding furniture and other wear. Different eras and architectural styles had different needs and uses for mouldings. Dish rails and picture rails allowed the emerging middle classes a way to display art and decorative household items. They are largely unused however in homes today.

Moulding and trimwork also provides our living spaces with a finished look, and are a means to make an aesthetic statement or artistic expression. In both public and private buildings, moulding and trimwork would showcase a societies level of craftsmanship and development, and just as often, simply convey a level of wealth and personal status.

The diagrams on the following page identify many of the moulding types that are available.

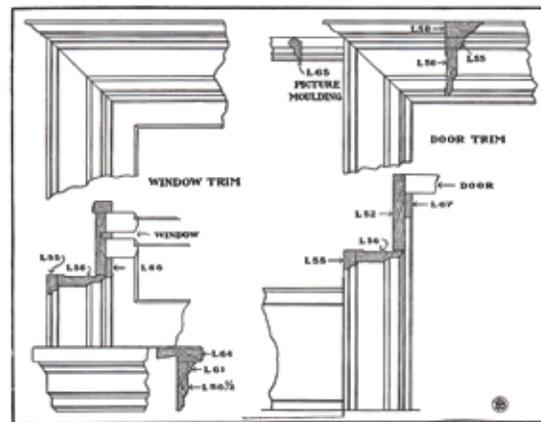
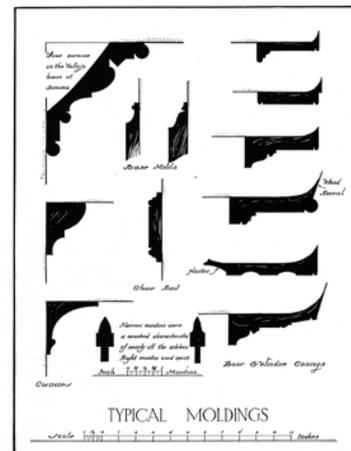
About This Guide

We have attempted to recreate the look and feel of various historical eras using wood mouldings that we currently have in distribution. It is not an exact historical reference.

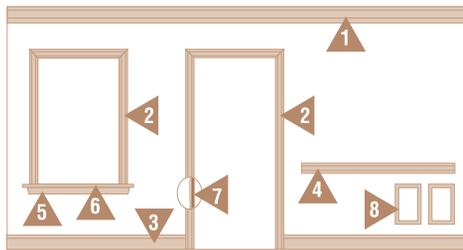
In each historical era there have always been great differences in the style and overall amount of detail. Thus, a very prominent and elaborate home from the Colonial era might appear similar to a more modest Victorian home where the style was more elaborate.

We encourage customers to experiment and find moulding and trim that fits their tastes, and to use history as a general guide. Many of the photographs shown are for reference purposes and do not always represent specific mouldings available from Kelleher Corporation.

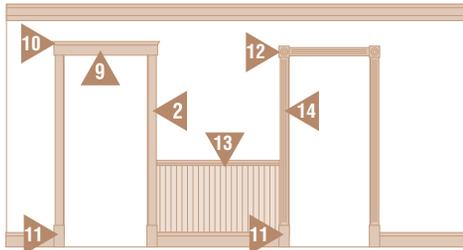
Moulding pattern numbers are based on Kelleher part numbers. Some patterns are available in a variety of wood species. Talk to your retailer about the availability of specific pattern numbers and wood species.



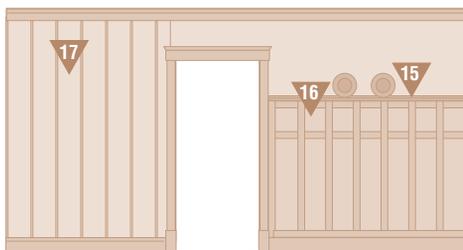
Introduction



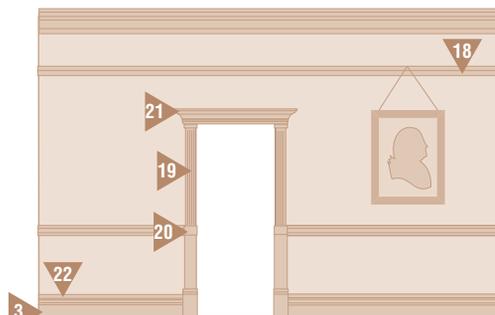
Basic Moulding Types



Basic Moulding Types



Mission/Craftsman Era



Victorian Era

- | | |
|----------------------------|--|
| 1. Crown | 12. Rosette Block |
| 2. Casing | 13. Wainscot Cap |
| 3. Base | 14. Flute & Reed Casing |
| 4. Chair Rail | 15. Plate Rail |
| 5. Apron | 16. Mission Wainscotting |
| 6. Stool | 17. Board & Batten |
| 7. Door Jamb | 18. Picture Mould |
| 8. Picture Frame Moulding | 19. Pilaster |
| 9. Craftsman Style Header | 20. Pilaster Block |
| 10. Header Cap or Pediment | 21. Built-up Victorian Header-Architrave |
| 11. Plinth Block | 22. Base Cap |

Types of Moulding

BASES serve as the finishing cover as the wall joins the floor. Many of the panel mouldings will also make two-piece baseboard applications. Baseboards can also be inverted and paired with cornice mouldings to form larger crown details.

CASINGS are employed as trim elements around doors and windows. In addition, they are often used as larger chair rails or linear banding around a room.

CHAIR RAILS are usually applied to a wall horizontally, approximately 30 to 40 inches parallel to the floor. Traditionally found in dining rooms, they protect walls from sliding furniture. Chair rails are also used as panel mouldings to trim the tops of panels on walls or ceilings, and provide a “wainscot” appearance. They can be paired with casings with backbands to form larger chair rails.

CROWN AND CORNER MOULDINGS are applied where the wall joins the ceiling. They are used to add more interest and design depth to a room. Cornice mouldings themselves can be enhanced by adding baseboards, casings, chair rails, lineal moulding, or panel moulding when used in larger rooms with high ceilings. These large combination details are a creative method for adding stronger and more noticeable design elements in large spaces.

BACKBANDS are applied on all doors and windows, together or separately, or as a simple touch to a well designed room. Primarily utilized to add more overall width and depth on the outer edge of casings, they also serve as a transition element between casings and wainscot details.

DOOR HEADER AND TOP CAP is found above doors and windows and serves as a pediment above these openings. They run horizontally on top of mitered casings to give height to the opening or at the head jamb of an opening with casing. Door headers can be used in fireplace applications as wide casings or a base.

FLEXIBLE RESIN MOULDINGS can accommodate convex, concave and various other design requirements such as a custom crown for a curved wall. Flexible resin mouldings can accommodate shapes such as eyebrow, oval, half-round and elliptical, providing a simple solution for finished curved openings.

LINEAL MOULDINGS are used with chair rails, crowns, friezes and panels on ceilings or walls.

PANEL MOULDINGS are used to form panels on ceilings and walls and enhance cornice applications. In addition, they can also be used as finer chair rails or with baseboard caps to form two-piece baseboards.

PLINTH BLOCKS are used at the edge where a baseboard joins the casing of a doorway. Lending themselves to both stock and custom applications, they can add the right finishing touch to a dramatic entrance.

CORNER BLOCKS are used at the corner of a top casing. Paired with rosettes, they can set the perfect frame shape to a door.



Classic and Colonial Era Styles

Colonial, Federal, Georgian

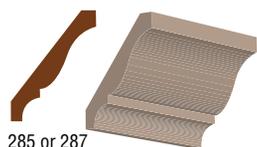
Classic and Colonial Era Styles



Most of the wood moulding we have today has its roots in the rich styles of Colonial America in the 1700's. The early colonists brought with them elements of the popular Georgian styles from Europe. As their new democracy flourished, however, they developed a taste for newer architectural looks based on classic Greek and Roman forms... a style that would be known as Federal .

Colonial trim tends to be simple yet elegant, reflecting the hand crafted production methods of the day. Many mouldings from this period are built-up using several mouldings, especially in rooms with higher ceilings where scale is important. The amount of detail and the overall level of built-up trim was also influenced by the person's or institution's place in society and, more often than not, what they could afford.

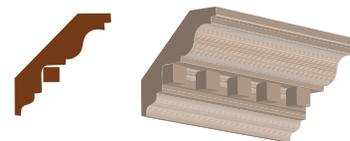
Whether you own a home of this style or just wish to recreate a historical look, a variety of mouldings are available to help you achieve your goals.



285 or 287



64



707
707/DNTL



607



452



382A



453A



241



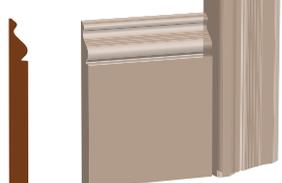
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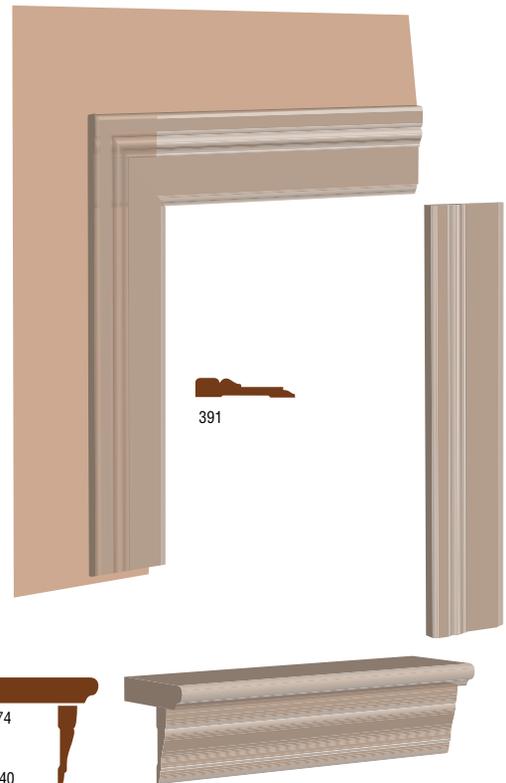
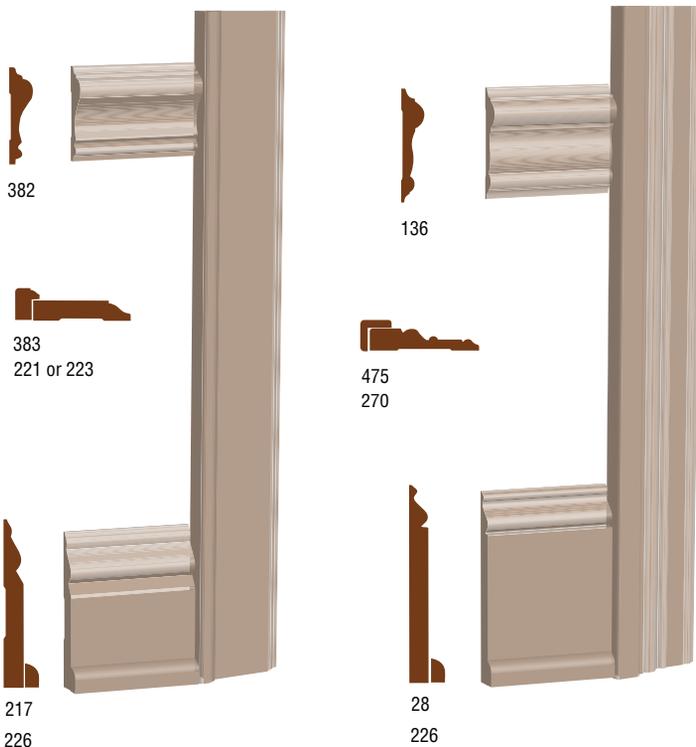
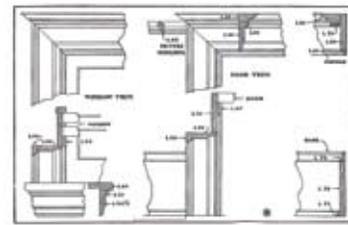
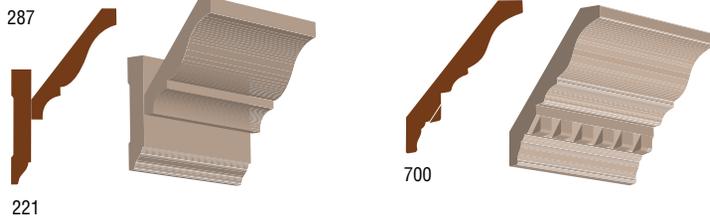
217

Moulding numbers are based on Kelleher part numbers and may be available in several species of wood. Ask your retailer about specific patterns.

Classic and Colonial Era Styles

Styling cues of Colonial and early American styles are the extensive graceful curves and coves that form “Ogee” or “Cyma” edges found in ancient Greek and Roman architecture. The ogee curve is an analogue of a “cyma curve”, the difference being that a cyma has horizontal rather than vertical ends. The early colonists sought to visually express the roots of their new-found democracy using forms of one of civilization’s earliest democracies.

Another cue to this era are larger flat surfaces in baseboard mouldings and casings. A lot of the moulding in this era was crafted by hand. It was very common to apply one or more decorative edges or beads to the bottom and an ornate cap to the top of a piece of flat wood stock.

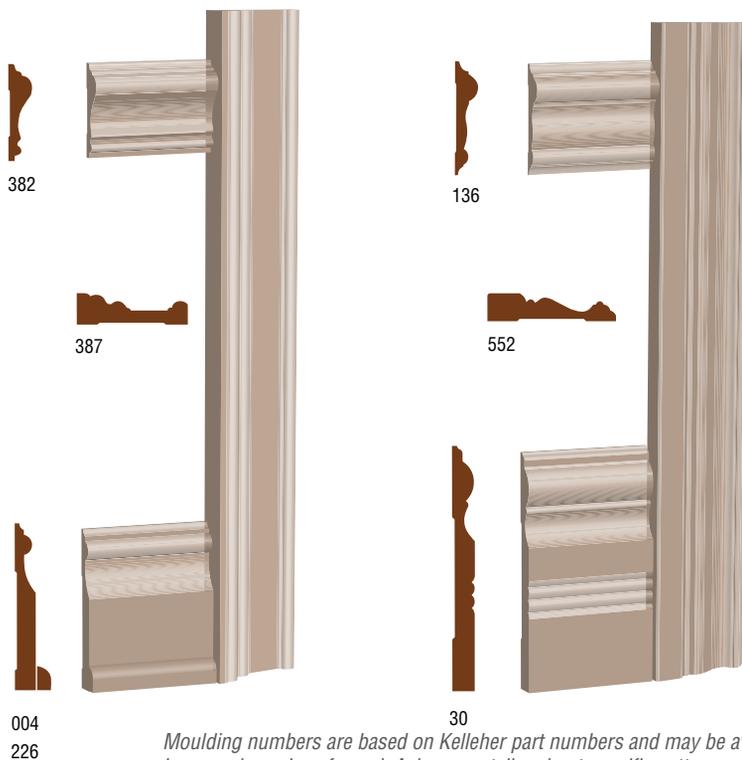
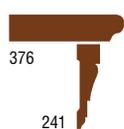
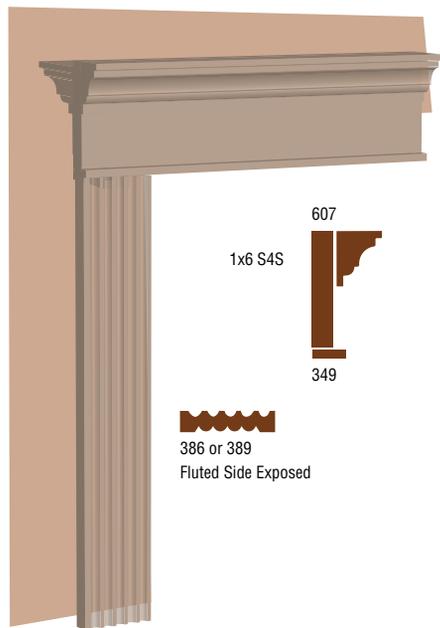
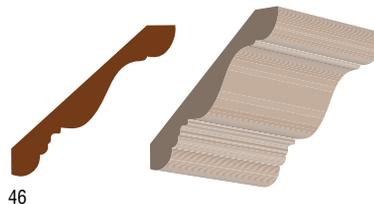
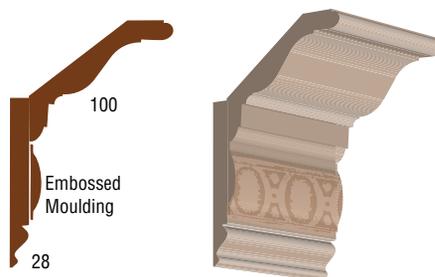


Classic and Colonial Era Styles



Federal and Classical Influences

After the wars of independence (1776 & 1812), Americans became more comfortable in their standing and assertive in their style. Columns, pilasters, and decorative friezes and ornaments were increasingly used on many wall treatments. Wainscoting began to appear in more rooms. Mouldings in the pre-Civil War South gradually became more decorative as the society flourished. Wealthier plantation homes reflected both Classical and European styles.

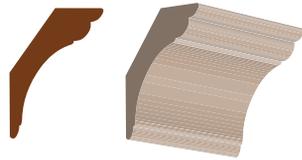


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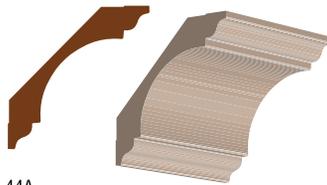
Classic and Colonial Era Styles

Revival and Contemporary Versions

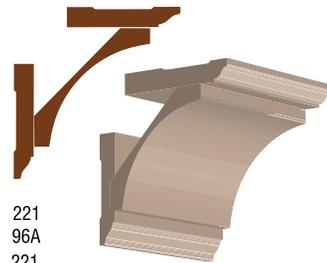
As the use of moulding evolved over time, there have periodically been movements by designers and architects to return to the simple classic forms based on neo-classical Greek and Roman architecture. Furthermore, many of the classic forms remained in use through many architectural periods, just as many styles are used in homes today. Improved manufacturing allowed mills to combine several previously built-up mouldings into a single profile, and make them available to a wider market of consumers. Hence the *Colonial Revival* style evolved based on neo-classical designs. Moulding profiles were simpler or scaled down in size to suit the growing numbers of middle class consumers and smaller rooms.



67



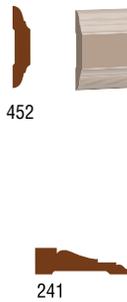
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96A
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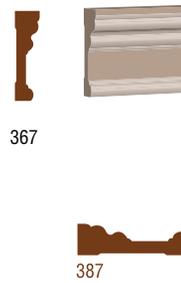
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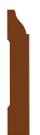
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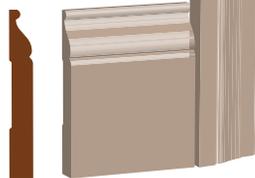
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387



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562



556



Classic and Colonial Era Styles

Applying Colonial in Your Home

Colonial-era mouldings work in a variety of home styles. Their classic forms fit in with many styles of home decor and can add a more finished look or touch of formality to your home.

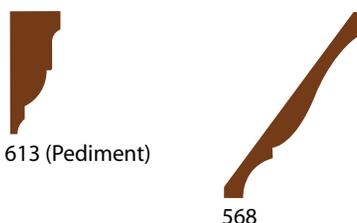
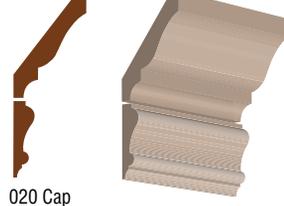
Upgrading or enhancing your existing base mouldings and door and window casings is a good place to start. See if your existing mouldings can be upgraded by adding base caps and back bands. Entryways to your home and formal living rooms or family rooms with a fireplace are also a good place to enhance moulding and trim.

Additional Colonial and Classic Styles:

Existing Crown



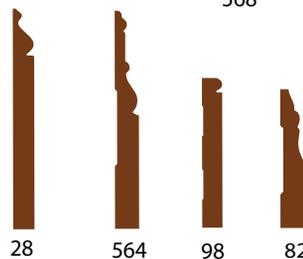
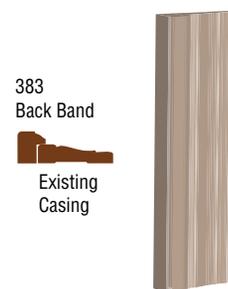
Existing Crown



469



383 Back Band
Existing Casing



384 Cap



020 Cap



Existing moulding and trim can sometimes be transformed by adding a variety of base caps, back bands, and other pieces.



Eras of Grandeur

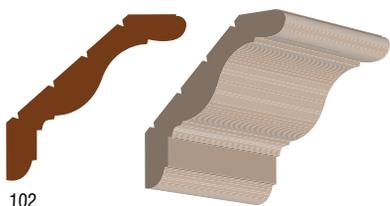
Victorian, Queen Anne, Italianate, Colonial Revival



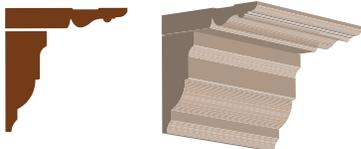
The Victorian Era

The Victorian Era in the Western United States actually encompasses several styles: American Victorian, Queen Anne, Italianate, and others. Many of the famed San Francisco Victorians are actually of the Italianate style.

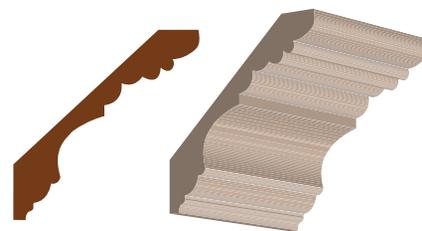
Victorian Era mouldings generally have more detail and complexity, and rely less on the classic Greek and Roman forms. This reflected the zeal and grandeur of the industrial revolution. Industrialization made it possible to produce mouldings with an ever increasing amount of size and complexity. Transportation allowed abundant timber resources to be moved great distances for milling. The homeowners of this era, especially the growing prosperous middle classes, wished to reflect their status and wealth in the elaborate entry ways and public rooms of their homes.



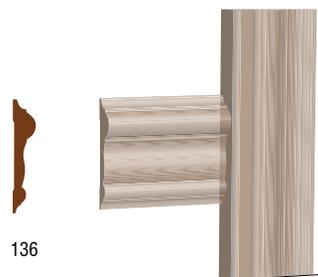
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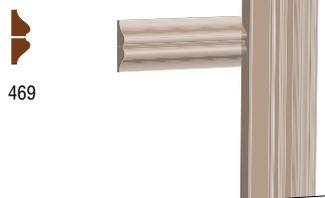
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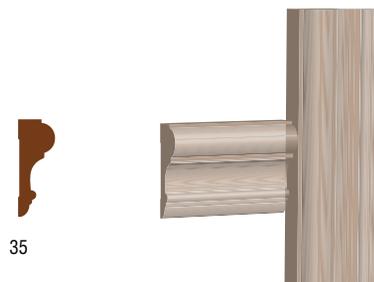
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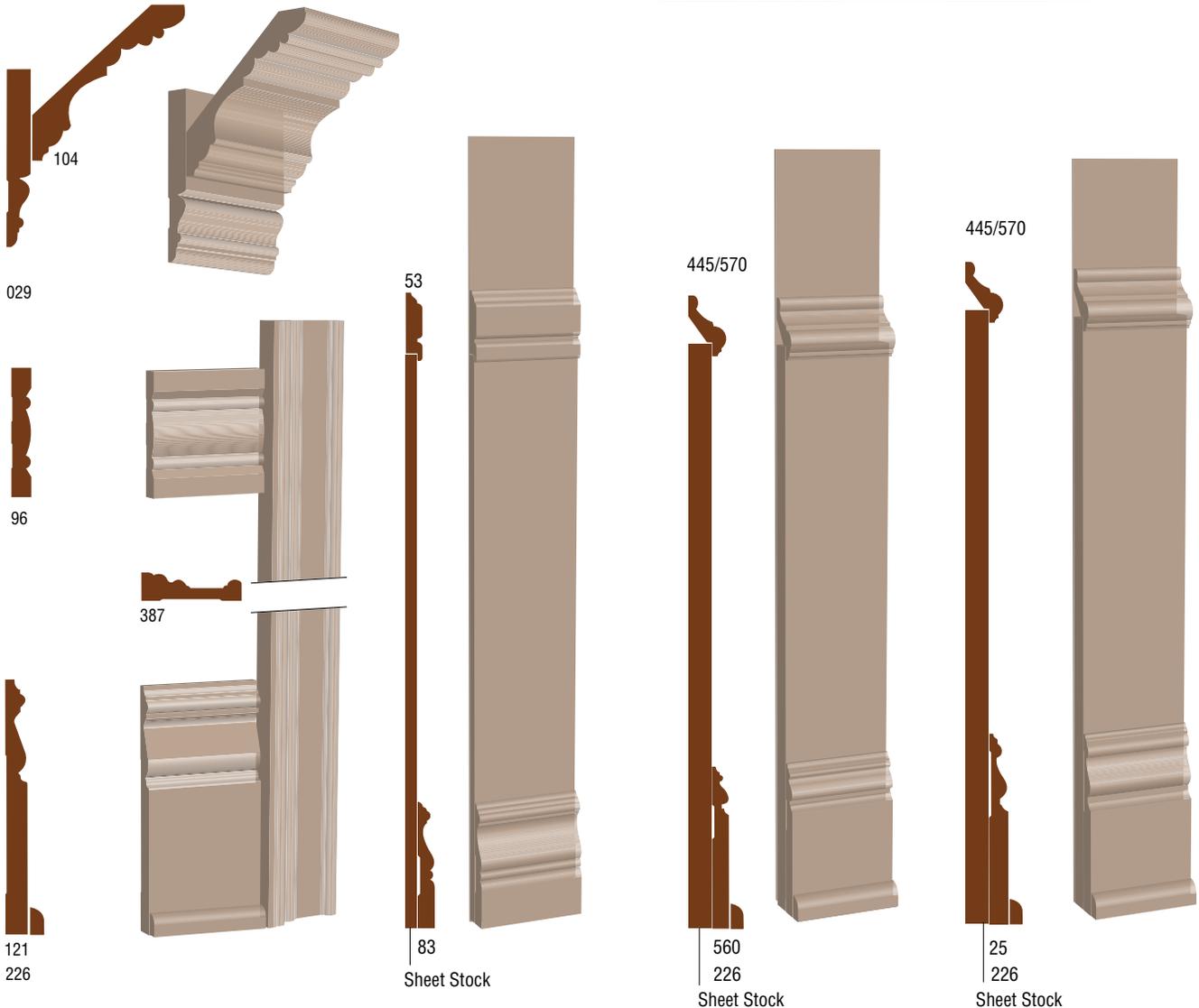


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The Grandeur of the Victorian Era is captured in this transitional grand Colonial Revival / Georgian design in the photo at left.

The Victorian Era

Moulding treatments from the Victorian era continued to be built-up from several mouldings, especially in larger rooms and entry/stair wells with higher ceilings. In higher ceiling rooms, picture rails emerge to add visual interest to higher walls, and provide home- owners a means to hang their newly acquired art without damaging the plaster or fabric wall treatments of the day. Wainscoting walls to the chair rail or plate rail height was common in entry ways and other public rooms. Ornaments and carved patterns or Friezes were used more abundantly.





The Victorian Era

Styling Cues:

Styling cues of the Victorian era are basically greater size and detail. Intricate patterns and rounded bead cuts were easy to execute and very common. Some of the classic ogee forms exist but they are usually replicated several times in a profile and are augmented with numerous beads and enhancements. Door and window casings tend to be symmetrical and were often used with decorative corner and plinth blocks.



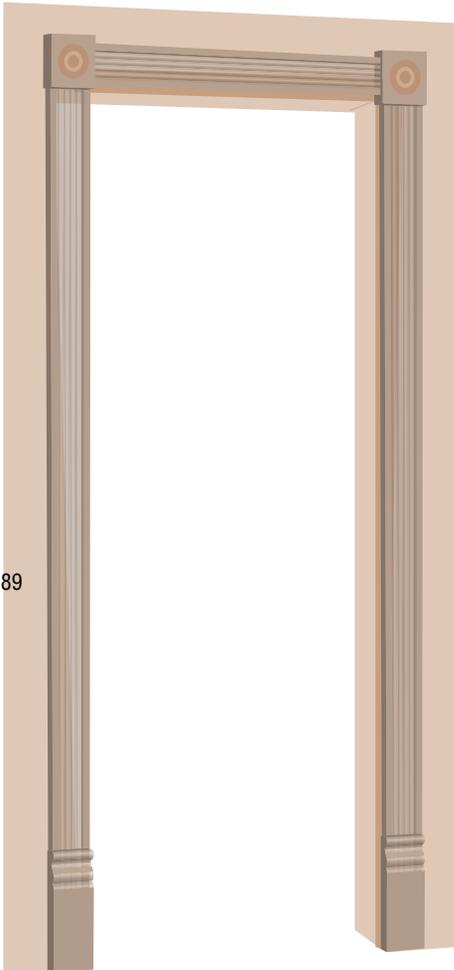
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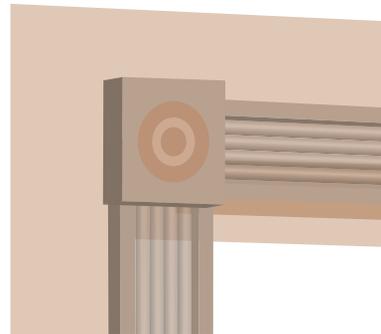
386

These casings typify the machined details and symmetry in Victorian mouldings.

Bullseye Block / 734



386 or 389
Reed Side
Exposed



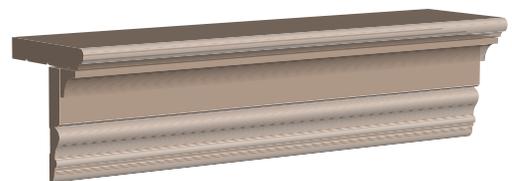
Plinth Block / 742



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274

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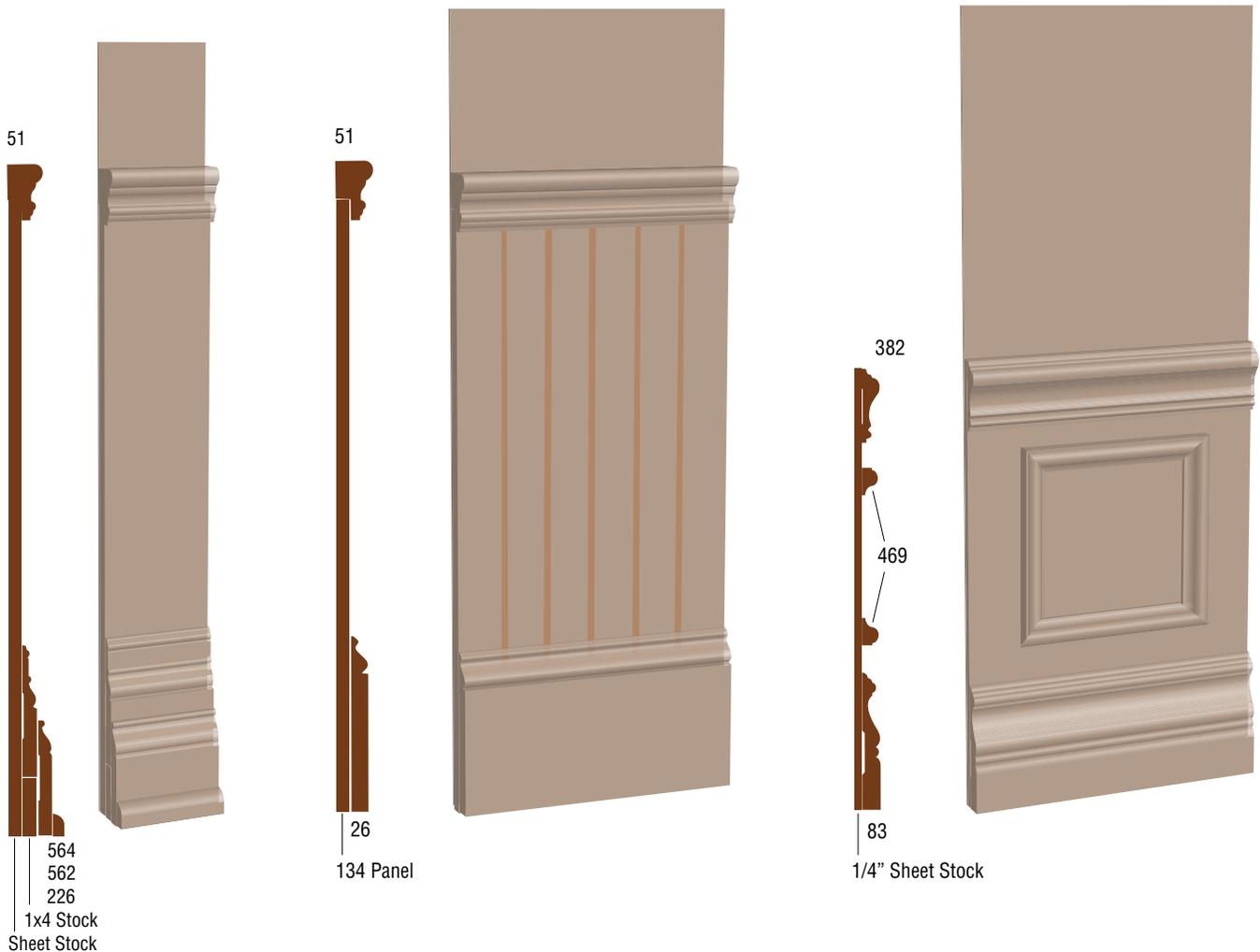


The Victorian Era

The chair rail, a common feature in dining rooms of more prosperous colonial-classic homes, is more widely used in parlors and other public rooms. A variation of the chair rail known as a Plate Rail, often with raised panel wainscotting, was also very common. Interior decorators refer to this look as the “three part wall”, with each section receiving a different treatment such as wood, fabric, or plaster.



Wainscotting, Baseboard,
and Wall Treatments





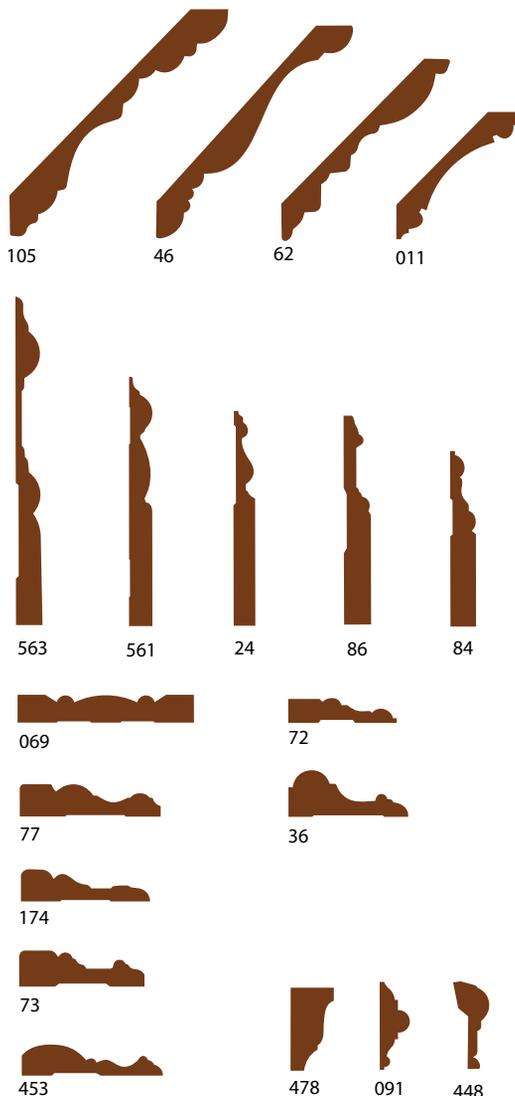
The Victorian Era

Victorian Era For *Your* Home

The Victorian era covers a wide range of styles. While many of us do not own a home of this era, we can capture the essence of the period in many fine moulding patterns scaled for modern day homes.

Homes of this era often featured trim in solid wood, stained Pine or Oak, particularly in the entry way and parlour rooms. Many have been painted over the years to suit interior design trends. A large selection of paint ready pine and Medium Density Fibreboard mouldings are available.

Additional Victorian Era Mouldings:



The Haas Lilienthal House in San Francisco has many fine examples of Victorian/Queen Anne period architecture. Restoration carpenters have carefully restored and maintain the moulding and trimwork. The home is open to the public for tours. <http://www.sfheritage.org>

Moulding numbers are based on Kelleher part numbers and may be available in several species of wood. Ask your retailer about specific patterns.



**Craftsman, Mission
Arts & Craft Movement**



Craftsman, Mission, Arts & Crafts Movement

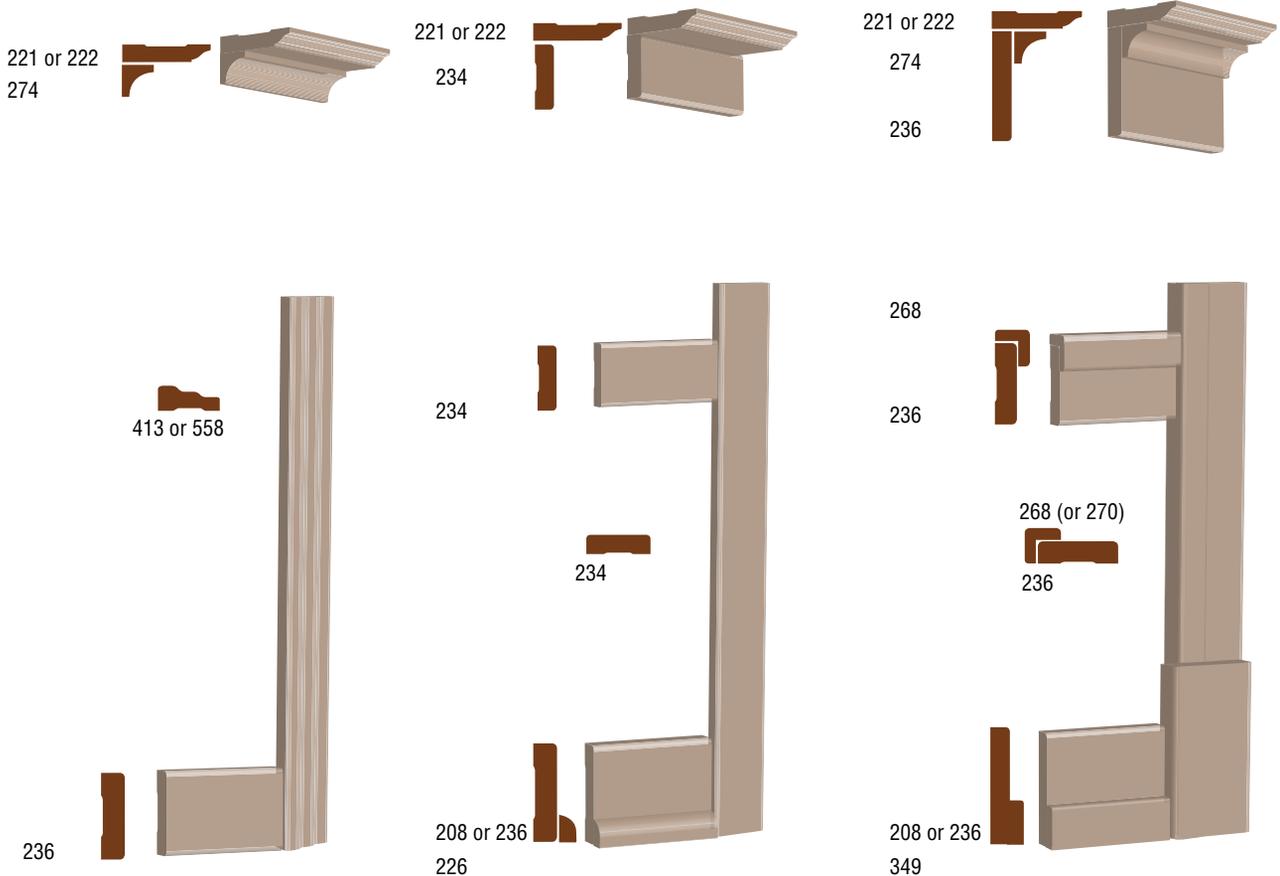
Influences of the Arts & Crafts Movement

Amid the excesses of the Victorian era, there came a new movement of artists and architects emphasizing the simplicity of form, natural materials, and individual craftsmanship over industrialization. This period saw a move away from the detail and ornamentation of the Victorian and previous eras, to simpler, more rectangular forms.

In America this movement was embodied most notably in the *Craftsman* and *Bungalow* style homes of the early 1900's. Notable architects and designers of the day such as Gustav Stickley and the Green brothers embraced the style in many projects. Other notable architects such as Frank Lloyd Wright, George Elmslie & William Purcell, implemented the look in finer home designs in what would become known as the *Prairie Style*. The movement shared much with the architecture of the Spanish missions found in the western United States, and these simple forms and influenced home design for several decades.



Natural woods were often used in earlier craftsman/Arts & Crafts styles. As the century progressed, painted designs of the same style and form were increasingly common. We invite readers to experiment with many of the design ideas presented in this section using stain or paint grade mouldings. The numbers beside each pattern represent a sample of pattern numbers; please refer to the catalog for specific item numbers.

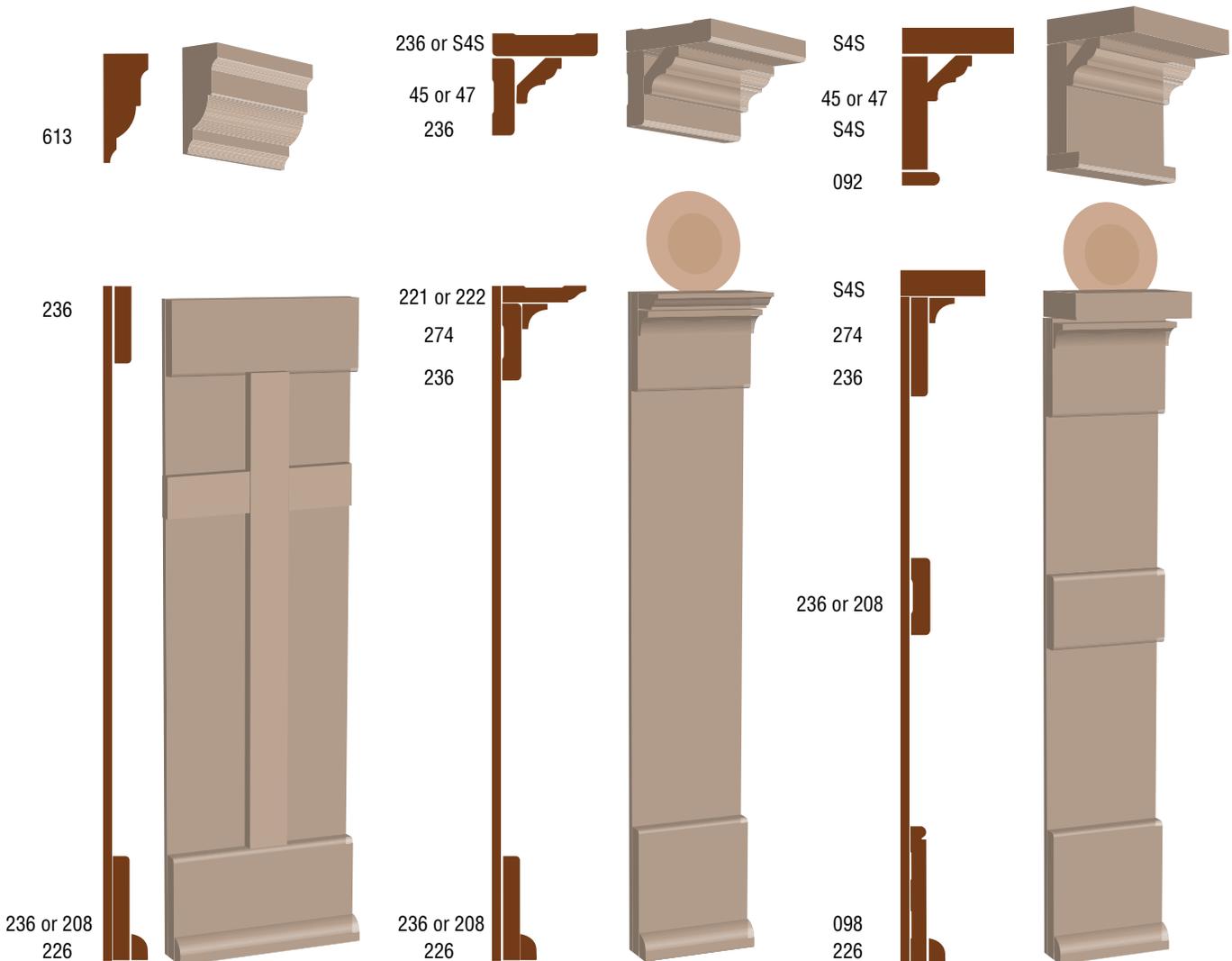


Craftsman, Mission, Arts & Crafts Movement

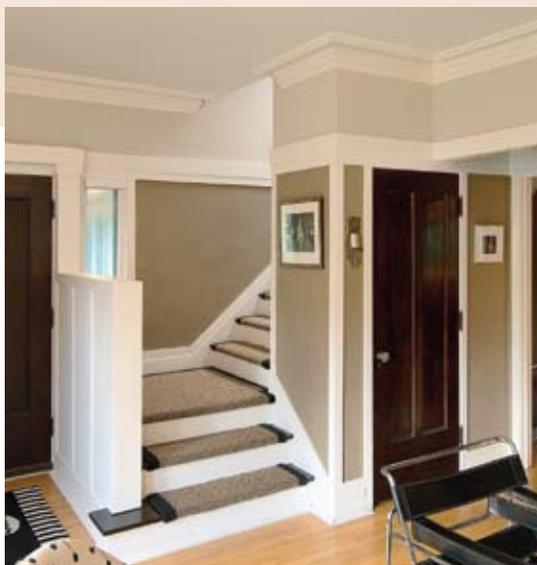
Styling Cues:

Important styling cues of this era are rectangular shapes of beautifully grained wood, usually unpainted, with rounded or eased edges... and always cut and installed using precise carpentry! Additional details or embellishments when desired usually consist of some additional edging details, a cove, or a classically formed ogee used in a door pediment or crown. Architects, particularly in finer homes, chose to soften the impact of such a stark design on their clients.

When remodeling a home in this style, consider natural wood mouldings in species such as Alder, Poplar, Douglas Fir or Oak.



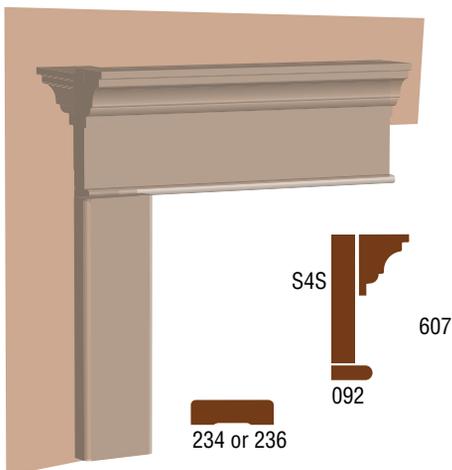
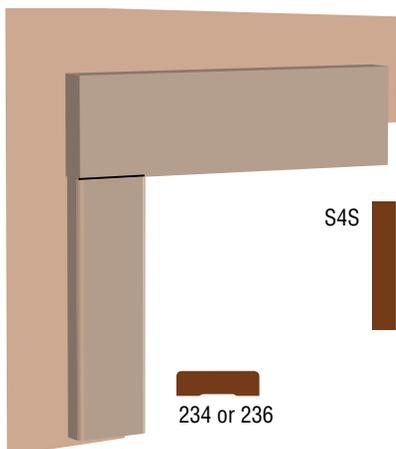
Craftsman, Mission, Arts & Crafts Movement



The California Bungalow

In the Western United States, the Craftsman style had much in common with architectural forms of the Spanish Missions; simple rectangular forms, natural wood materials. Yet there would be the occasional link to the classic styles, in the form of a modest sized carved pediment or crown.

Craftsman and Mission style trim works well in many contemporary suburban homes, and can be painted for some very dramatic effects.





Careful blending of different architectural styles can produce very dramatic results.



When installing or upgrading windows, consider upgrading the window casing treatments and other mouldings in the room.

Twentieth-Century America

Twentieth-Century America

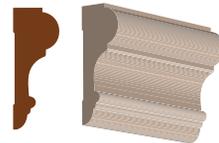


The *Arts & Crafts*-inspired *Craftsman* and *Prairie* styles, *Colonial Revival*, and other styles lasted well into the 20th century, and were adapted to suit the many styles of homes that were being built.

Homes in the Western and Southwestern United States continued to be influenced by the architecture of Spanish Missions. Mouldings added a finished look to home designs that typically featured tiled floors and rustic wall treatments. Homes often maintained a link to the grandeur of their European roots by using one or more decorative crowns or casings.

Builders during the post-war housing boom, however, generally paid less attention to moulding and trim than in the past. Those that did often used scaled down versions of traditional patterns or opted for variations of the *Craftsman* style. Many of these homes however are a wonderful canvas to express one's own style and design ideas. The *Ranch* and other homes of suburban America often bring new needs for built-in entertainment cabinetry, casings for expansive windows, and kitchens which are increasingly part of today's open floor plans.

36



490

236



424



207 or 209



410



Moulding numbers are based on Kelleher part numbers and may be available in several species of wood. Ask your retailer about specific patterns.

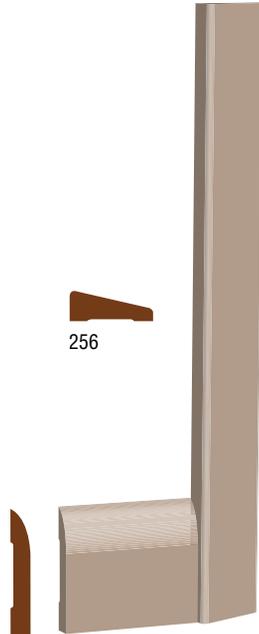
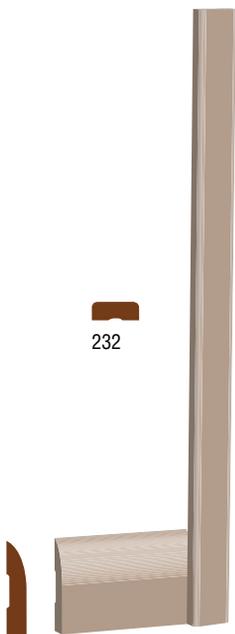
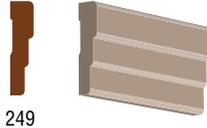
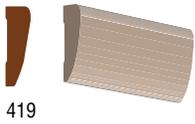
Twentieth-Century America

What to do with YOUR Home!

Try taking inspiration from the many historical designs presented in this guide. If your ceilings and entry ways are not high enough to use elaborate build-ups, consider some of the smaller graceful shapes of the Colonial or Victorian patterns. If your home has simple round edge trim, consider adding a variety of caps and back bands to enhance the existing installation — just as early American carpenters once did! (See the *Colonial* Section)

Try combining moulding and trim with dramatic paint schemes. Add picture rails or chair rails to your room and try contrasting or complementary colors above and below the horizontal lines.

Upgrading to natural wood mouldings such as Poplar, Alder and Douglas Fir adds warmth and character to any room. The lighter tones and subtle grains complement even the most refined interior design styles. Solid Pine and Oak mouldings can also be stained for a variety of pleasing finishes.

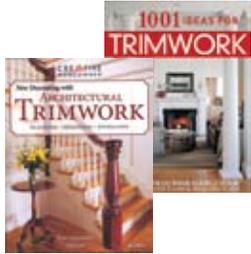


Gallery



Design Resources

We invite readers to consult any of the fine books listed below for help in designing and installing their moulding and trim applications.



Creative Homeowner publishes two fine books with many trim ideas: *New Decorating with Architectural Trimwork* & *1001 Ideas for Trimwork*
<http://www.creativehomeowner.com>



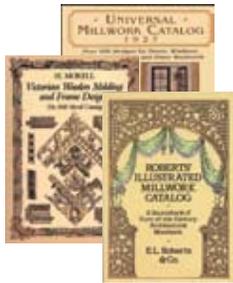
Creating a New Old House: Yesterday's Character for Today's Home
ISBN 1-5615-8615-3



Crown Moulding & Trim is an excellent installation guide and works well with *True Angle™* moulding measurement devices.
Available from Kelleher Retail Outlets.



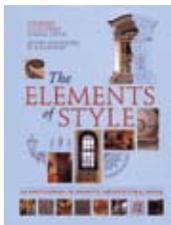
In the Victorian Style
San Francisco Victorian Homes
ISBN 0-8118-5360-8



Dover Publications publishes a variety of books documenting historical moulding and millwork applications.
<http://www.doverpublications.com>



In the Arts & Crafts Style
A guide to an Enduring Style
ISBN 0-8118-0505-7



Elements of Style: An Encyclopedia of Domestic Architectural Detail.
ISBN 1-55407-079-1
Firefly Books.
<http://www.fireflybooks.com>



Wright Rooms The Rooms of Frank Lloyd Wright
ISBN 1-887354-21-2

At Home on The Prairie The Houses of Purcell & Elmslie
ISBN 0-8118-5041-2

Photography by Christian Korab



Abrams Guide to Period Styles for Interiors
ISBN 0-8109-5914-3

Weblinks:

Bungalow Home Information

<http://www.ambungalow.com/Ambungalow/whatStyle.htm>

Architectural and Period Styles Explained

<http://freenet.buffalo.edu/bah/a/archsty/>

www.kelleher.com

Visit our website for more information about our products, how-to information, and to order a catalog.

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P.18,19, 22 Christian Korab, P.15 (Bottom) MisterSF