

Gossen[®]
Since 1928



PREFINISHED INTERIOR MOULDINGS

**INSTALLATION
TIPS & TECHNIQUES**

Possible Tools Needed

- Combination square
- Tape Measure
- Coping Saw
- Power Miter Saw
- Miter Box
- Level
- Pry bar or chisel
- Utility knife
- Hammer
- Construction Adhesive
- Nail Gun
- Caulk Gun
- Finishing nails
- Nail Set (Optional)
- Color-matched putty
- Safety goggles

How to Select Gossen® Interior Mouldings

When selecting moulding, remember, thickness comes first. For instance, a casing moulding 9/16" thick by 2-1/4" wide is designated 9/16" x 2-1/4" casing. The length of the moulding comes last. For example, all the measurements for a piece of casing would be 9/16" x 2-1/4" x 8' (the length.) Gossen offers mouldings in 7' and 8' lengths depending on the profile.

Cutting

Gossen Mouldings can be cut using standard woodworking tools. Use a sharp, carbide-tipped saw blade with a minimum of 80 teeth.

Miter Joints

There are two ways to miter your mouldings:

1. Mitering across the thickness of the piece by placing the moulding upright in the miter box, just as you would install it on a wall.
2. Mitering across the height, or face, of the moulding by placing it flat in the miter box. Most miter joints are at a 45° angle. Place face up when you cut or you won't get a true miter. Be sure to align the 45° mark on the moulding with the proper slot in the miter box so that the back saw falls directly on your pencil marks. Secure the moulding in place while you complete the cut.

Splicing

When mouldings cover large spans, they must be spliced to fit the length of the wall. The two pieces are joined at a 45° butt joints. Using an adjustable miter box, stand the moulding straight up and cut a 45° angle across its thickness. Miter the edges to be joined at identical 45° angles. When the cut edges are butted together an angular face seam results. Make sure the joint is on a stud to assure a firm fit. Construction adhesive can be used to ensure a permanent bond to the wall.

Coping

The coping technique is typically used to create a perfect fit when butting mouldings at corners. The coped joint is used where mouldings meet at the corners. The advantages of coping over mitering are ease of installation and the ability to better conceal irregularities.

To make a coped joint, measure and cut the moulding to tightly fit into the corner. Cut the next piece of moulding at a 45° angle. Then carefully trim the profile line with a coping saw to create a tight fit at the corner.

Measuring & Installing Gossen® Interior Mouldings

Before beginning your moulding installation, complete any necessary painting or wallpapering, install all doors and windows, and make sure that other permanent fixtures are in place.

Measure and cut your Gossen® Interior Mouldings to fit the two longest sides of the room. Leave ends square to butt against adjoining walls. Edges or shorter moulding pieces are coped to fit over the longer pieces.

Move in one direction around the room as you install mouldings. Begin with the longest wall and install mouldings corner-to-corner, butting both ends.

Cut, cope or miter first, then measure back to the next joint. This method makes matching easier and prevents cutting mouldings short.

To measure a base for an outside corner, use the top edge of the moulding. When measuring for a cased opening:

- (a) lay left side casing against wall to determine miter point for head casing
- (b) miter and install head casing
- (c) measure crown from installed head casing for length of each side-casing, and cut from outside edge

When applying a casing profile around windows or doors, place the moulding flat in the miter box, then trim each edge to a 45° angle. A 90° angle cut is required at the floor.

When making an outside corner miter, allow for the width of the cut by adding the width of the mitered pieces to give an outside dimension.

Gossen® Interior Mouldings don't dimple like wood, so a nail can be set without using a nail set. If a nail set is used, hold nail set on the nail head, give a few hammer taps on the nail set, and drive the nail head slightly under the moulding surface. Fill the small depressions by rubbing a putty stick across them, or by forcing in finish putty with your finger tip.

To clean area, wipe flush with fingers or a dry rag.

Working with Gossen® Interior Mouldings

Most DIY-ers can easily accomplish professional results working with Gossen® Interior Mouldings. All it takes is proper planning, the right tools and knowledge of a few millwork techniques.

Replacing Damaged Base Mouldings

Insert the end of a pry bar or chisel between the wall and base moulding. Pry outward slowly to avoid splitting the wood. Place a wooden wedge into the gap created by the pry bar.

When the base moulding is freed, place the new section alongside it and mark the length and required cuts. Remove protruding nails remaining in the wall before installing new base moulding.

Joining Base Mouldings at Corners/Inside Corners

Inside Corner

When replacing base mouldings at inside corners, measure and cut carefully to form a coped joint. First, temporarily nail the piece of base moulding in a corner. Then trace an outline of the base profile using a small piece of base as a pattern. Remove the temporarily nailed piece of base. With a coping saw, cut carefully along the trace line.

When the cutting is completed, the base moulding will overlap and conform to the shape of the adjacent base moulding. Trim profile edge with a knife.

If drywall doesn't reach the floor, fill in the space or gap with scrap wood for filler. Butt the two base pieces together and nail to sole plate. Finally, sink nail heads and fill holes.

Outside Corner

When fitting base mouldings to an outside right angle, measure and cut the two pieces of base mouldings to a 45° angle across the thickness of the moulding, using a miter box. Bring cut edges together to form miter joint. Nail to sole plate. Drive extra nails through joint into corner.

Installing Base/Shoe Moulding

Cut shoe moulding to proper length to match base. After mitering or coping all corners, use finishing nails to attach shoe to subfloor and to finish flooring. Because it is flexible, the installed shoe will mask any gap between base moulding and uneven floor.

Mark points where base shoe meets the door. Cut a reverse 45° angle to prevent overhang. After cutting, sand the edge for a smoother appearance.

Finish by setting the nail heads below the surface of the mouldings with a nail set. Fill the holes with matching putty. Wipe off the excess.

Trimming a Door

The purpose of the door casing is to cover the joint between the door jamb and the wall. Doors are trimmed on both sides of their opening.

When applying the casing, place the edge of it about 1/4" away from the face of the door jamb so that there is ample room for the hinges and an equal margin on all sides. Miter the corners and attach the top casing first. Then do the sides, using small finishing nails. Countersink nails. Fill sunken surface with putty.

Door Stops

If the door is a pre-hung unit and doesn't have stops, you'll have to put them in yourself. Be sure the plane to which the door stop is attached is level before, during and after your installation.

To replace an existing stop moulding, first install header stop after making 45° cuts on each end. Then measure and install jamb stops.

Trimming a Window

Window casings, like those for doors, surround the perimeter of the opening. For design consistency, the casing around the window frame on the interior of the house should have the same pattern as the one used around the interior door frames.

Use casing to enclose the opening around the window.

Attach the window casing similarly to how you attached to the door frames, except make sure that the inner edge is flush with the inner face of the jambs. This allows the stop moulding to cover between the jamb and casing. Then nail the window stop mouldings to the jambs so that the window sash slides

smoothly.

When casing is used to finish the bottom of the window frame as well as the sides and top, butt the narrow stool against the window jamb. Then miter the casing at the bottom corners and nail into place.

Ceilings

Inside and outside corner joints of crown and cove mouldings require mitering of corners because of their shapes. To miter for inside or outside corners, place the first piece of moulding in the miter box and make a 45° miter cut. Then move the saw to an opposite 45° position. Place the second piece of moulding in the miter box and make another cut. Next, measure for desired length.

Inside and Outside Corner Profiles

Inside or outside corner mouldings conceal irregularities, add accents to decorated walls, cover corner seams and protect corners impact and damage.

Outside Corner at Cove and Base

Trim off the back and attempt to fit outside corner moulding flush as possible with cove or base. Back cut at a 45° angle with a utility knife. Some mouldings fit flush at the base so there is no need for trimming.

Chair Rail/Wainscot

The chair rail mouldings add an unusual decorative touch to plain walls. It also prevents chairs from damaging walls. It is usually installed at chair back height — 33" or 35" from the floor.

Batten Mouldings

The batten strip is among the most versatile of mouldings. Though it has a variety of uses including shelf edging, it is generally applied to cover vertical and horizontal panel joints on walls over 8 feet high.

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