



**SOUTHERN
PINE PRODUCTS**

Mouldings DIY Guide

Creating green building solutions



Tools Required:

Mitre Box (or Power mitre saw)

With a right and left 45 degree and a 90 degree angle cutting slot in the front and back sides of the box.

Coping Saw

A very thin blade with closely spaced and slightly set teeth, to be used for internal mitre angles.

Tape Measure

It is recommended a rigid builders type tape measure is used to avoid stretch in the tape causing incorrect measurements. Remember to measure twice and cut just once.

Hammer

A 12 ounce claw hammer may be the best tool to drive nails into mouldings to fasten them in place, as a 16/20 ounce is more difficult to control due to its heavier weight.

Nail Punch

You will need a nail punch to countersink nails so the nail heads won't show when they are filled with wood putty or other types of wood filler.

Safety

When using power equipment, please wear safety glasses or goggles to protect your eyes. When working with paints or stains be sure to have plenty of ventilation.



STEP 1

MEASURING

First measure the amount of moulding required for ceilings, walls and floors. Measure along walls allowing 300mm to each total measurement for mitre cutting. For most projects shorter lengths are easier to handle.



STEP 2

HANDLING

Always take special care when handling wood mouldings as they can be damaged by rough treatment. It is recommended that you store mouldings in a clean dry area in the room(s) in which they will be installed. Let mouldings "adjust" to the temperature and humidity in these rooms approximately 2 hours before installation.



STEP 3

CUTTING

With a pencil, lightly mark mouldings for mitre cuts at the longest point of the 45 degree angle. Then make the cut, letting the pencil mark guide you through it. It is wise to practice the cuts on some scrap moulding to make sure the cuts are accurate and the saw is sharp and working properly.



STEP 4

MITRE CUTS

A 45 degree mitre cut is the most common moulding cut, although other angles may be required. The secret to cutting any mitre is to measure twice for the length of the moulding required, lightly marking the angle on the moulding, and then making the cut. Follow this procedure for both inside and outside corner mitre cuts.



STEP 5

COPING CUTS

In a mitre box cut both ends of mouldings at 90 degrees allowing about 25mm for the cope cut. Tack one piece in place, butt the adjoining moulding against the other and draw the profile of the moulding on the tacked piece. Remove both and with the coping saw cut following the traced profile. The profile is your cutting guide. Simply follow the profile with a coping saw at a 90 degree angle to the mouldings face. Assemble the coped moulding flush against the other.



STEP 6

SPLICING CUTS

Use this cut when joining mouldings end on end. On plain mouldings the cut can be at 45 degrees or fancy mouldings a 90 degree angle is the easiest to make fit. Include the width of your saw blade in your measurements.



STEP 7

NAILING

When nailing, 40-50mm finishing brads are recommended. Ensure fixing is to a minimum depth of 25mm into the framing timber. Mouldings can also be glued using most of the commercial brands of adhesive available. Use adhesives in accordance with manufacturer's instructions.



STEP 8

The first undercoat which is critical should not be thinned. For best results lightly sand between coats. Any standard finishing system, whether oil based or acrylic, can be applied for the final top coats. Further technical information on painting or staining techniques should be obtained from paint manufacturers.