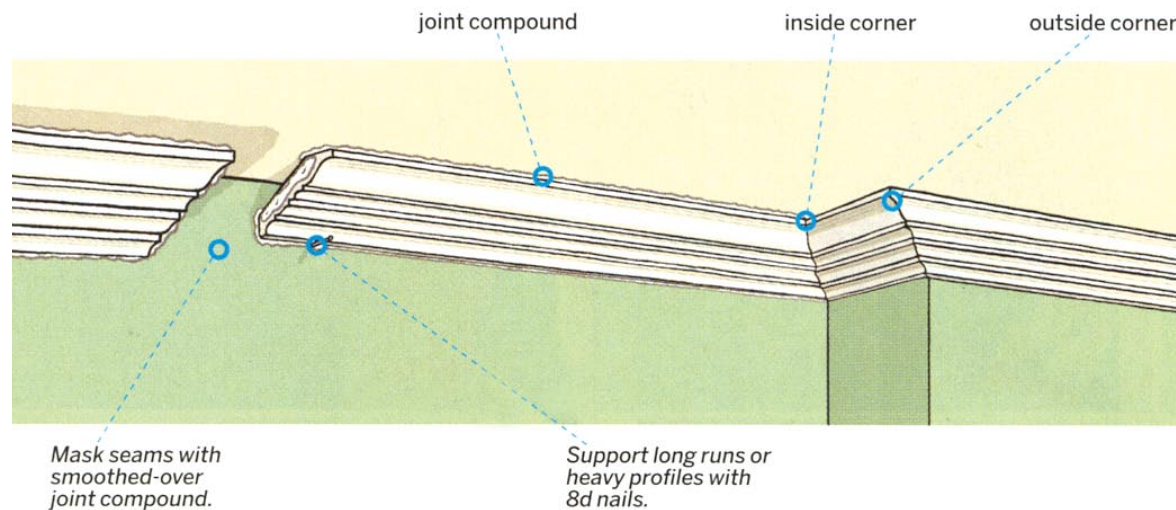


TRIMROC™
Interior Plaster Mouldings

Installation procedure

Simple to install, it's lightweight makes it easy to cut smoothly with a handsaw and it goes up in a flash with joint compound. No coping, no tricky angles, and ragged joints disappear with a dab of mud.



tools you need

miter box and handsaw, 6-inch and 1½-inch putty knives, rasp or sanding block, hammer, sponge and angled sash paintbrush.

materials to buy

plaster-coated foam moulding

Get 10 percent more than you think you'll need, to accommodate offcut

joint compound Lightweight, easy-sanding premixed compound is best. A 1-gallon container will cover about 60 feet of moulding.

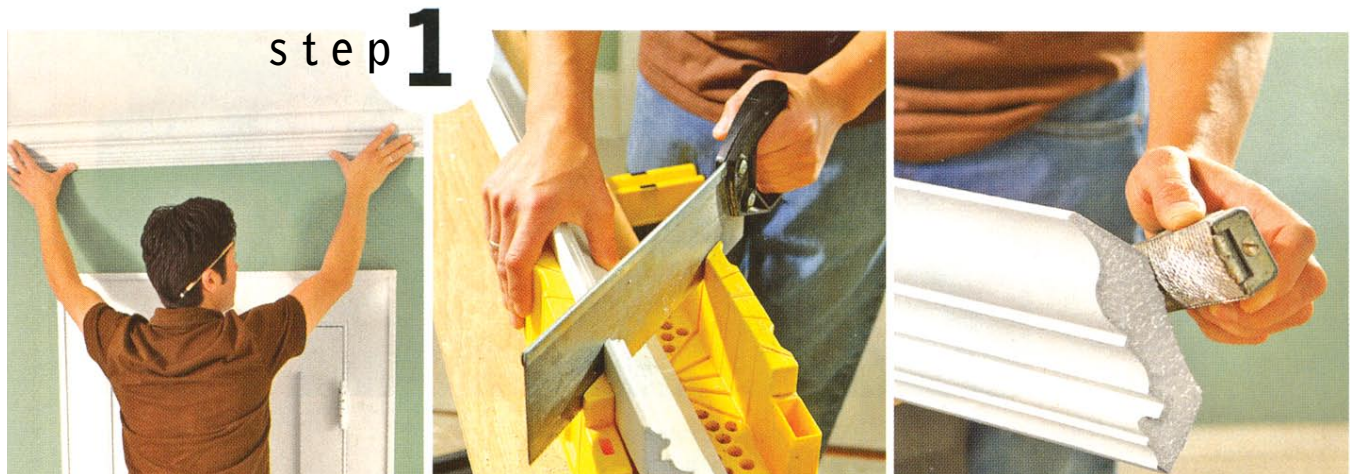
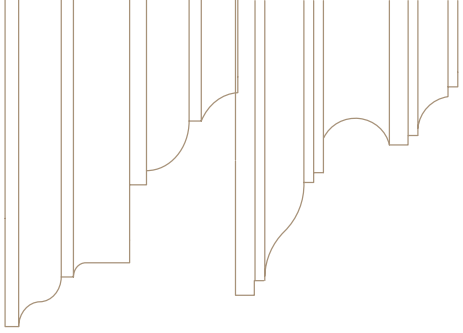
8d finishing nails to support long runs of larger moulding profiles as the compound dries.

150-grit sandpaper

painter's tape

primer and paint

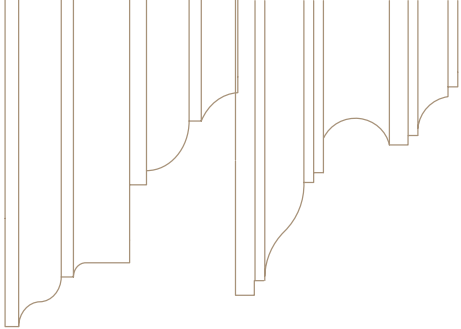
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Lay out and cut the moulding

If you're working with walls that are out of level and plumb, allow your eye, rather than a level, to guide the position of the moulding. For best results, focus on getting the crown to look parallel with any neighbouring trim. Install it starting at an inside corner and work toward any outside corners.

- A. Hold a strip of moulding in place above a door or window casing. Adjust the moulding until it looks even with the casing (ask a helper to stand back and look for you). Draw a pencil line to mark this positioning so that you can install the crown at this alignment.
- B. To cut the moulding at an angle for an inside or outside corner, place it in a miter box upside down and braced against the bottom and side of the box, as if it were angled against a ceiling and wall. Using a handsaw, cut the moulding at a 45-degree angle. On an inside corner, the top part of the moulding will be shorter; on an outside corner, the bottom part will be shorter.
- C. Using a rasp or sanding block, shave the back of the angled cut to create room for the two corners to come together tightly at the face.



Install the moulding

The crown adheres to the wall with joint compound, but using too much will allow it to slide down the wall. As the compound sets, support long runs of moulding with 8d nails.

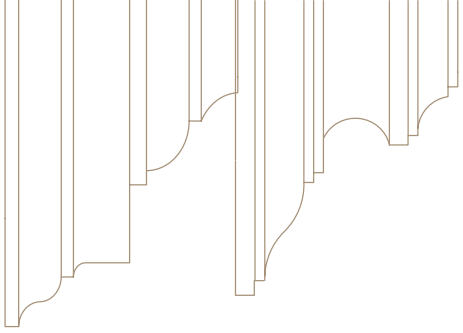
A. Using a 6-inch putty knife, spread a 1/2-inch bead of joint compound the length of the moulding along the top and bottom edges. Spread mud liberally to each cut end.

B. Push the two mitered ends together to create the inside corners, making sure their faces align in the corner. Match up the detail of the profile first, then use mud to fill any small gaps between the moulding and the ceiling on either side.

C. On an outside corner, press the mitered ends together until mud squeezes out of the joint. Backfill gaps using your finger or a putty knife.

D. Along straight runs, push the straight-cut ends to create a butt joint. On long runs, place an 8d nail under the moulding every few feet and at joints to hold it in place. Angle the nails up slightly to hide the holes, and sink them enough to keep them in place.





step **3**



Smooth the joints

Cleanup will be easier if you clear away excess joint compound while it's still wet.

A. Use your finger to smooth out the seams where the moulding meets the wall and the ceiling. Use a wet sponge to help wipe away the compound—if you do, the seams will “hollow” as it dries.

B. Using a small putty knife, push more compound into and over butt joints. Pull the knife over each detail of the profile, leaving the compound a little proud of the joint. Once dry, the excess can be sanded smooth.

Prep and paint

Joint compound is easy to sand, and once you go over the seams where mouldings meets mouldings, the joints will almost disappear.

A. After the joint compound dries completely, sand down the excess using 150-grit sandpaper.

B. Mask the walls along the edges of the moulding with painter's tape.

Using an angled sash brush, prime and paint the moulding to match the door and window casings in the room.

step **4**

