

**RONA**

**Planning guide**



# Decorating with mouldings



step by step



 [rona.ca](http://rona.ca)

# Plan your project

# 1

**For most renovation projects, planning is the key to success** and in this case, planning means knowing what style of mouldings you want, where you want them installed and how much it's going to cost. Off-the-shelf mouldings are produced and sold in various standard widths designed to fit harmoniously into the décor. This means that while a 5-inch moulding may be suitable for a large living room, it will overwhelm a small bathroom. So, keep in mind that the smaller the space, the narrower the moulding.

**Mouldings are sold in lengths** ranging from 8 feet to 16 feet long and widths ranging from 1/4 to 7 1/2 inches. Before setting foot in the decorating store, ask yourself the following questions.

## Moulding types



Baseboard



Casing



Chair rail



Cove



Crown



Quarter round

**Arabesque:** Various, artistically designed ornaments used to decorate fireplaces, furniture, doors, etc.

**Base blocks:** Like rosettes, installed to assure transition between baseboards and casings at the bottom of doors.

**Baseboard:** Installed at the junction of the floor and walls.

**Casing:** Used around the tops and sides of doors and windows.

**Chair rail:** Installed at between 30 and 32 inches to protect walls from chair backs.

**Corner moulding:** "L" shaped, used to hide inside wall corners and to mask transition lines between differently coloured walls.

**Cove:** Curved mouldings used between walls and ceiling to hide square joints. "L" shaped with concave outside surface for softening 90° angles.

**Crown:** Highly decorative, installed at the junction of walls and ceilings. Made of one concave and one convex member resembling an "S". Back edges cut at 45° to fit into 90° spaces such as the wall/ceiling transition points.

**Decorative moulding:** Used as enhancements in various applications. Variety of profiles. Also used in furniture making.

**Pre-cut moulding pieces:** Installed in corners of ceilings to make the transition between cove and crown mouldings that abut at 90° angles.

**Quarter round:** Small mouldings used in furniture and to hide transition points between walls, floors and ceilings.

**Rosettes:** Rectangular transition pieces used at tops of doors and windows or on furniture. Should be 1/2 inch wider, higher and thicker than the adjoining casings.

## Key planning factors

- How many rooms** in the house need mouldings?
 

<input type="checkbox"/> Bathroom	<input type="checkbox"/> Bedroom 1
<input type="checkbox"/> Kitchen	<input type="checkbox"/> Bedroom 2
<input type="checkbox"/> Living room	<input type="checkbox"/> Den
<input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____	
- Will baseboards be enough, or do you plan **to dress up the doors, windows and walls as well?**

<input type="checkbox"/> Baseboards	<input type="checkbox"/> Door casing
<input type="checkbox"/> Window casing	<input type="checkbox"/> Wall mouldings
- Will you be using **wood, MDF or another material?**

<input type="checkbox"/> Pine	<input type="checkbox"/> MDF
<input type="checkbox"/> Maple	<input type="checkbox"/> Oak
<input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____	
- What **finishes** will you be using? Wood can be stained, oiled or painted. MDF or other composites need to be painted (unless they're pre-finished).
 

<input type="checkbox"/> Paint	<input type="checkbox"/> Oil
<input type="checkbox"/> Stain	<input type="checkbox"/> Stain and varnish
<input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____	

## Moulding material

- ▶ **Mouldings are made of** wood, composite materials like MDF (Medium Density Fibreboard), plastics, etc., with wood being the most commonly used material in Canadian homes.
- ▶ **Jointed and clear pine mouldings are the least expensive**, but pine is easily scratched and dented, while hardwoods, such as oak, maple or cherry, are much harder and more damage resistant, especially around "high traffic" areas of the house.
- ▶ **Jointed pine mouldings, composed of spliced sections**, need to be painted to hide the joints.
- ▶ **The uniform surfaces of full pine mouldings** have no joints and can be stained and/or varnished.

# Measure your home

# 2

Now that you've determined the styles and finishes, you'll need to study the rooms that you plan to renovate. There's an old carpenter's principle **"Measure twice, cut once"**, which we'll paraphrase with **"Measure twice, pay once"**. Careful measurements to determine the right quantities and lengths will spare you extra expense and repeated trips to the store.

## Kitchen



### Room Dimensions

Length: \_\_\_\_\_  
Width: \_\_\_\_\_

### Door #1

Height: \_\_\_\_\_  
Width: \_\_\_\_\_

### Door #2

Height: \_\_\_\_\_  
Width: \_\_\_\_\_

### Closet

Height: \_\_\_\_\_  
Width: \_\_\_\_\_

### Window #1

Height: \_\_\_\_\_  
Width: \_\_\_\_\_

### Window #2

Height: \_\_\_\_\_  
Width: \_\_\_\_\_

### Window sill

Height: \_\_\_\_\_  
Width: \_\_\_\_\_

### Cupboards

Width: \_\_\_\_\_

### Island

Width: \_\_\_\_\_

## Bathroom



### Room Dimensions

Length: \_\_\_\_\_  
Width: \_\_\_\_\_

### Door #1

Height: \_\_\_\_\_  
Width: \_\_\_\_\_

### Door #2

Height: \_\_\_\_\_  
Width: \_\_\_\_\_

### Closet

Height: \_\_\_\_\_  
Width: \_\_\_\_\_

### Window #1

Height: \_\_\_\_\_  
Width: \_\_\_\_\_

### Window #2

Height: \_\_\_\_\_  
Width: \_\_\_\_\_

### Window sill

Height: \_\_\_\_\_  
Width: \_\_\_\_\_

### Cupboards

Width: \_\_\_\_\_

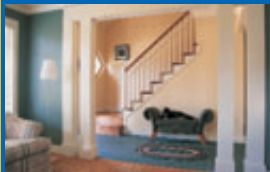
### Shower

Width: \_\_\_\_\_

### Bathtub

Width: \_\_\_\_\_

## Living room



### Room Dimensions

Length: \_\_\_\_\_  
Width: \_\_\_\_\_

### Door #1

Height: \_\_\_\_\_  
Width: \_\_\_\_\_

### Door #2

Height: \_\_\_\_\_  
Width: \_\_\_\_\_

### Closet

Height: \_\_\_\_\_  
Width: \_\_\_\_\_

### Window #1

Height: \_\_\_\_\_  
Width: \_\_\_\_\_

### Window #2

Height: \_\_\_\_\_  
Width: \_\_\_\_\_

### Window sill

Height: \_\_\_\_\_  
Width: \_\_\_\_\_

## Room



### Room Dimensions

Length: \_\_\_\_\_  
Width: \_\_\_\_\_

### Door #1

Height: \_\_\_\_\_  
Width: \_\_\_\_\_

### Door #2

Height: \_\_\_\_\_  
Width: \_\_\_\_\_

### Closet

Height: \_\_\_\_\_  
Width: \_\_\_\_\_

### Window #1

Height: \_\_\_\_\_  
Width: \_\_\_\_\_

### Window #2

Height: \_\_\_\_\_  
Width: \_\_\_\_\_

### Window sill

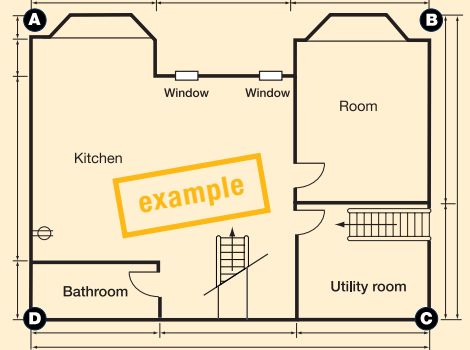
Height: \_\_\_\_\_  
Width: \_\_\_\_\_

## Draw a plan view

# 3

- ▶ **Draw to scale.** Although it's a bit more involved, it will give you a better perspective of the work and the obstacles you may encounter.
- ▶ Accurately position potential obstructions such as electrical baseboards, air vents, fixed bookshelves, etc, that need to be bypassed or cut out.
- ▶ Enter floor level cupboards, closets, baseboards, shower and bathtub, etc., and indicate their dimensions.

**Scale: 1/4 inch = 1 foot**



START →

A

B

D

C

# Calculate your budget

# 4

Now's the time to transfer the information from the *Plan View* to determine costs. **You can use the calculator on the RONA website to determine these items.**

Ask yourself, if this a do-it-yourself job or should it be entrusted to a specialist?  
If you plan to tackle the job yourself, do you have the tools you need?  
Will you need to buy or rent?

Choosing the right lengths saves money and does a better job. If you have to cover a 14-foot length with baseboard, select one 16-foot moulding instead of two 8-foot lengths.

## Kitchen

Moulding	Length	8 ft	12 ft	16 ft	Unit \$	Quantity	Total \$	RONA Code
Baseboard		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Casing		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Corner		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Cove		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
O'gee		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Other:		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				

## Bathroom

Baseboard		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Casing		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Cove		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Other:		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				

## Living room

Baseboard		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Casing		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Chair moulding		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Cove		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Crown		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Other:		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				

## Room

Baseboard		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Casing		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Chair moulding		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Cove		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Other:		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				

**TOTAL**

## Tools\* & materials

- |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Drill and drill bits | <input type="checkbox"/> Paintbrushes     | <input type="checkbox"/> Carpenter's glue   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Drop cloth           | <input type="checkbox"/> Protractor       | <input type="checkbox"/> Finishing nails    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hammer               | <input type="checkbox"/> Pry bar          | <input type="checkbox"/> Nail hole filler   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Handsaw              | <input type="checkbox"/> Putty knife      | <input type="checkbox"/> Mitre saw blades** |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mitre box            | <input type="checkbox"/> Sander           | <input type="checkbox"/> Sandpaper          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mitre saw            | <input type="checkbox"/> Tape measure     | <input type="checkbox"/> Tack rag           |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Nail set             | <input type="checkbox"/> Automatic nailer |   |

\* Certain power tools such as mitre saws and automatic nailers can be rented.

\*\* Ask your RONA representative what type of saw, 8 1/4-inch, 10-inch or 12-inch, is best suited for your moulding job. Remember that a 10-inch mitre saw won't cut through a 7-inch wide moulding in a single pass. You may have to buy or rent.



### Client info

<b>Name:</b> _____ <b>Address:</b> _____ _____ <b>City:</b> _____ <b>Postal code:</b> _____ <b>Telephone</b> • Home: (    ) _____ • Work: (    ) _____ • Mobile: (    ) _____	<b>Estimated project start date:</b> /    / <b>Project site:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Same <input type="checkbox"/> New construction <input type="checkbox"/> Other address: _____ _____ <b>City:</b> _____ <b>Postal code:</b> _____
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### Tips and advice

- ▶ **Leave wood or MDF mouldings in the room where they're to be installed for a minimum of 48 hours.** This will acclimatize the material and help eliminate reactions (expansion and contraction) to room temperature and humidity after they're installed.
- ▶ **If you can apply primer and finishing coats before installation,** do it, as painting in place is usually more difficult and time-consuming. This way, you'll eliminate the need to mask the surrounding, walls, floor, doors and windows. Even better, measure and pre-cut all your pieces (you may have to number them) before applying a finish to be able to sand away the rough edges or raised grain left from the saw blade.
- ▶ **Usually mouldings are nailed, or glued and nailed.** Screws are rarely used. If you use glue, remember that the wall surfaces will be badly damaged if the mouldings have to be removed. Also, to avoid splitting, pre-drill hardwood mouldings before nailing.
- ▶ **There are numerous moulding manufacturers** in North America and, although they produce the same moulding categories (o'gees, crown, cove, etc.), each individualizes its products by making small modifications to the basic designs or decorative patterns. The result of these slight alterations is that, for example, a crown moulding made by company "A", won't be an exact match of a crown moulding manufactured by company "B". This is important when replacing a damaged moulding.
- ▶ **If you must splice baseboards, casings and cove mouldings,** cut them at 45°. This will help hide the joints. For casings, in the absence of base blocks and rosettes, cut the pieces at 45°.
- ▶ **Rosettes and base blocks don't need mitering.** They abut with baseboards and casings at 90°.
- ▶ **Sink the finishing nails into the material** with a nail set and cover the holes with nail hole filler. Nail hole filler can be purchased in various colours to match the background.

### Comments

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