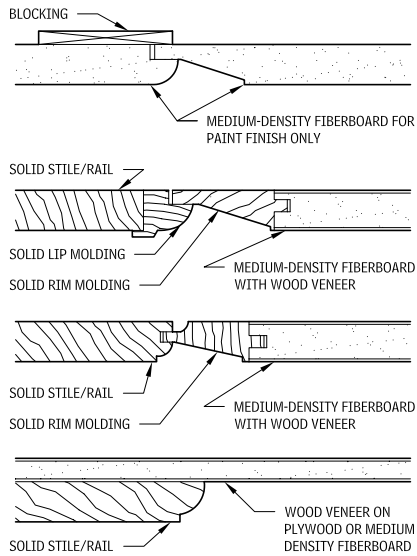
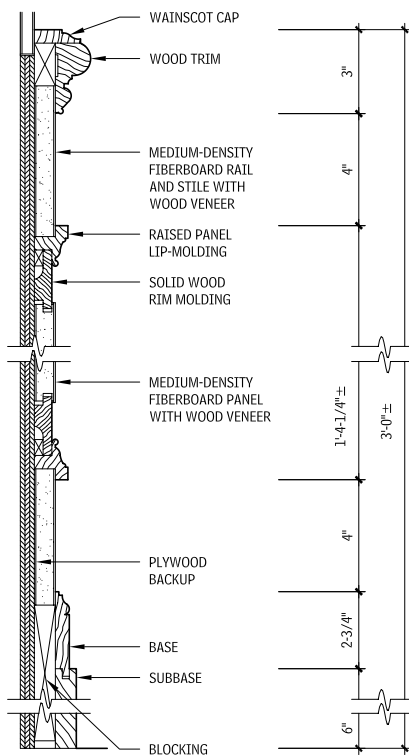


88 WOOD ARCHITECTURAL WOODWORK

STILE/RAIL TO PANEL JOINERY TYPES 11.73



SECTION—WAINSCOT WITH RAISED PANEL AND RAISED MOLDING 11.74



INTERIOR WOOD TRIM

GENERAL

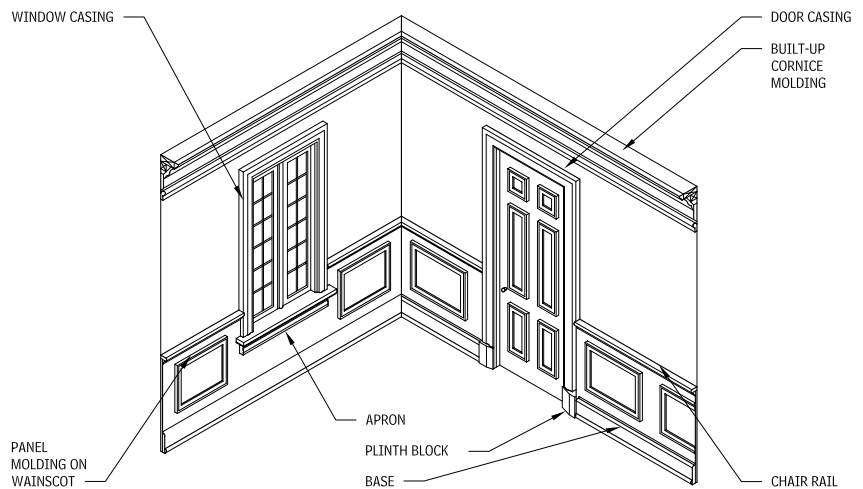
Wood trim is, generally, a decorative treatment applied after wall, floor, and ceiling finishes have been installed. It can be made of flat or molded wood from single pieces of wood or built-up of several pieces that give a more complex and decorative appearance. Interior trim conceals joints between different materials and blocks air infiltration through walls, which typically is greatest at material joints. Interior trim also frames wall and ceiling openings (door and window/skylight trim), defines planar edges (crown and base molding), and acts as a visual divider between dissimilar materials (chair rail).

The Architectural Woodwork Institute differentiates wood trim according to its length: "standing trim refers to the trims of fixed length delivered to the job site (i.e., door jambs and casings, premachined window stools, etc.); "running trim" refers to the trims of random, longer length delivered to the job site (i.e., baseboard, chair rail, crown molding, etc.).

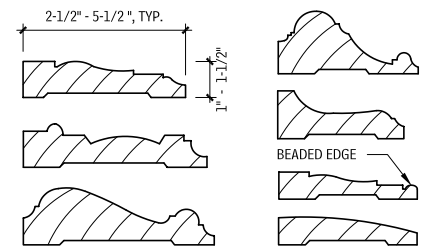
NOTES

- Blocking that receives moldings should be set plumb, level, true, and straight, with no distortion, and should be provided for full surface contact. Attach blocking to substrates with nails, screws, or bolts.
- Woodwork should be stored in a dry, ventilated space. If this is not possible, seal the ends of all pieces as soon as possible. Moldings should be at optimum moisture content at the time of installation and should be allowed to acclimate to project conditions before installation.
- Joints in adjacent and related members should be staggered. Cope at inside corners, and miter at outside corners, to produce tight-fitting joints with full surface contact throughout the length of the joint; use scarf joints (face mitered) for end-to-end joints in trim.
- Blind-nail where possible, and use finishing nails in exposed areas. Predrill as required to eliminate splitting; set exposed nail heads for filling.
- Most flat trimlike baseboards and casing have a ploughed or relieved back, which gives wide trim a degree of flexibility, allowing it to fit snugly against a wall surface.
- The molding profiles illustrated are a small sampling of those available from most millwork shops. Custom profiles should be shown on drawings full size. Dimensions given are for typical stock molding profiles.

TYPICAL WOOD TRIM 11.75



TYPICAL CASING PROFILES 11.76



Casings are used to finish the joint between the window or door head, and jambs and wall finish. Often, a casing used at windows is also used as apron material, with the wide side toward the stool.

TYPICAL WINDOW TRIM 11.77

