

## FLEXIBLE “MADE-TO-FIT” MOULDINGS INSTALLATION

### FASTENING:

For best results, the use of polyurethane construction adhesive in addition to pneumatic pin nailing is recommended. Use of tape or clamps may be helpful in securing material in position while adhesives bond. Nails should be kept to a minimum and  $\frac{3}{8}$ " from any edge.

### CUTTING:

Material can be cut, shaped, and sanded using standard woodworking equipment. Note that the wood grain on stain grade material is only on the surface and will be eliminated if sanded.

### STAIN:

The use of water based stain such as Minwax® works well. Apply with a brush or rag and wipe off. Additional coats may be applied if necessary to match wood. Be sure to allow the first coat to dry completely before applying more stain. Finish with a clear coat after staining.

### PAINT:

Primer coats are not recommended. Use water based Acrylic Latex Paint. When using Alkyd Enamels an exterior primer such as Kilz® is required. When using Alkyd Enamels additional drying time may be necessary. Never paint before installation. The material is flexible and the paint may crack during installation.

### INSTALLATION TIPS - HALF ROUND and ARCS:

1. Check the thickness of the product to the thickness of the matching wood where the flexible moulding and the wood moulding will meet.
2. Align radius product to window.
3. Support the flexible moulding by tacking in place to see proper alignment.
4. Nail at the top of the arch first and work towards the ends.

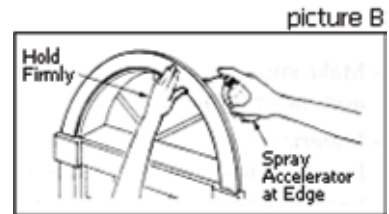
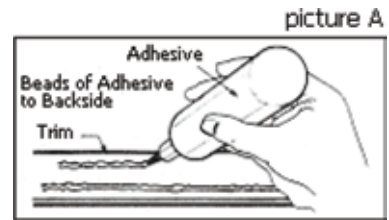
### INSTALLATION TIPS - CROWN MOULDINGS:

1. Check the thickness of the flexible moulding to the thickness of any other product being butted against it. It may be necessary to shim or plane-off either product to have material properly line-up.
2. Support the flexible moulding in position to check proper fit.
3. Pre-drill nail and screw holes.
4. Fasten nails and screws into the cleating on the wall.
5. Use drywall screws for large crown mouldings along with adhesive.
6. All crown mouldings are made to a specified radius. Do not compress or stretch the material as cracking may occur.

## INSTALLATION USING GEL SUPER GLUES:

Apply a bead of adhesive where the moulding bonds to the wallboard and another bead where the moulding bonds to a jamb or window (see picture A). Put into position and hold firmly until the adhesive sets (approx. 2 minutes). Increase the cure rate to 5-10 seconds by spraying accelerator at the edge between the moulding and the wallboard (see picture B).

By using GEL Super Glues nailing and nail holes are eliminated.

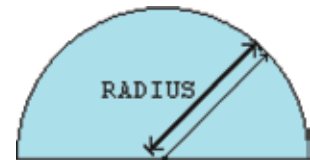


## FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

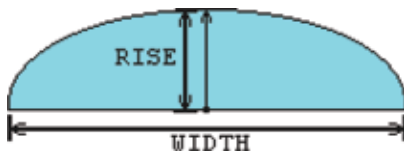
**Q:** Do I need to order flexible mouldings preformed to match a curve or do we order it straight and form it on the job?

**A:** You will need to order the material preformed to match a curve. Imagine taking a belt and laying it flat on a wall and then trying to bend the ends down towards the floor to create an arch, the belt will buckle and so would our moulding. Yet the same belt will wrap around something easily, the same is true of our flex moulding.

For half round windows or openings the measurement we need is the radius and the width of the base of the opening. The radius is the distance between the mid-point of the base line and the edge of the half round opening.



For arched door entries and other arched openings, we need two measurements: width and rise. The width is the widest distance at the base of the arch and the rise is the largest distance between the base and the top of the arch.



For elliptical windows, please provide us with a template.

**Q:** How do I calculate the footage of the flexible material needed for a radius or arch opening?

**A:** If the opening is true half round, like the radius shown above, add the width of the casing to the radius and multiply by 3.146 and divide by 12, then round up to nearest foot.

If the opening is an arch (segment head) add the width of the opening and the rise in the center of the arch and add 12 inches, then round up to the nearest foot.

**Q:** How do I stain the flexible mouldings?

**A:** Thin, watery or mainly solvent base stains will not work well. If you must stain the flexible moulding, be sure to use a heavily pigmented oil-based stain, gel stain, or artist oil. You can also mix tints or stains into a clear glazing liquid available at most paint stores. Wipe or brush stain to desired color and apply a clear top coat finish.

**Q:** Is the flexible moulding temperature sensitive?

**A:** The flexible moulding is a polyester resin based product and is less flexible when stored at temperatures below 55° Fahrenheit. Improper flexing of the material at or below 55°F may cause breakage. Before installing allow the flexible moulding to reach room temperature somewhere between 60-80°F.

**Q:** Can you use flexible mouldings for exterior applications?

**A:** Yes. The flexible moulding is a polyester resin based product.

**Q:** Can the flexible mouldings be nailed and glued like regular wood mouldings?

**A:** Yes. Pneumatic pin nailers work well (even better when nails end are ground blunt and not pointed). Nails should be kept 6" apart and  $\frac{3}{8}$ " for any edge. Pre-drilling is not necessary when using #6 or smaller finish nails.

Some installers use only glue adhesives and no nails at all. GEL Super Glue combined with panel adhesive will do the job well when no nails are used.

**Q:** Can the flexible moulding be cut, shaped, or sanded like wood mouldings?

**A:** Yes. The flexible moulding can be cut, shaped, or sanded using standard woodworking equipment. However, if a wood grain is on the moulding, sanding will remove the wood grain finish.