

# MouldeX<sup>®</sup>

ARCHITECTURAL MOULDINGS |

## MouldeX<sup>®</sup> Mouldings Specifications **Installation Manual**



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## Preface

The D.I.Y. guide for installing MouldeX® mouldings is designed to offer enough information for the home handy person. Builders and tradesmen using MouldeX® mouldings for the first time will also find this useful as a checklist.

### Tools required:

- Mitre saw with diamond blade
- Tape measure, pencil etc
- Small tool
- 10mm notched trowel
- 50mm paint brush
- Mixing bucket and mixer for glue
- Fixings - refer to following

# MouldeX® Mouldings Application

## 1. Planning/estimation

- Allow for mitres around windows and building corners.
- Allow 5% wastage for joining lengths on straight runs.
- Avoid un-necessary joins.

Whilst joins can be finished to a level that won't be seen, it is not worth the labour on a join to save short lengths.

## 2. Marking out

- Chalk line the whole job.

This will highlight any issues you have in regards to layout before it is too late.®

## 3. Measuring

There are two types of moulding installation, around windows or a building.



fig [1]



fig [2]

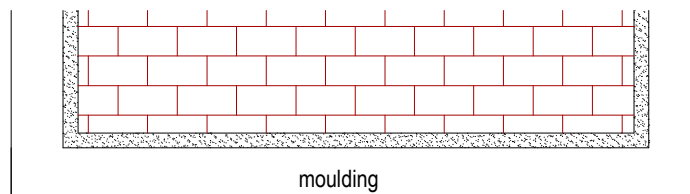
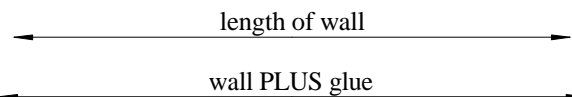


fig [3]



**Window - fig[1]** : This requires measuring tolerances to be accurate within +/- 0.5mm

**Building- fig[2]**

**Wall - fig[3]** : demonstrates the need to add 1.5mm for external corners. Conversely, minus 1.5mm for internal corners. Lastly, always check the cut moulding against the wall before applying glue Window Building.

## 4. Applying Adhesive

### Back of Moulding

We recommend Davco Powder Mastic. It has excellent adhesion, workability and sands back to match the moulding coating

*Fig [4] illustrates the two steps to applying adhesive.*

- **Step(1)** - using a 10mm notched trowel, apply the adhesive across the moulding.  
This step can be skipped by experienced installers with smaller mouldings. It simply improves setting time and “gripping” to the wall.
- **Step(2)** - using the flat edge of the notched trowel, apply a line of adhesive to both sides of the moulding. The line of adhesive should be approx 15mm x 15mm. When applied to the wall, there should be a small consistent amount of glue oozing out.

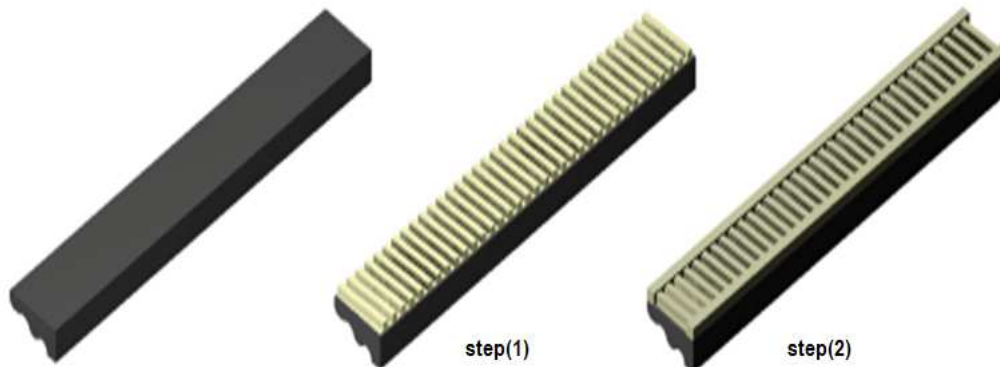


fig [4]

### Mitres and straight joins

- **Step(1)** cut moulding to length as previously discussed
- **Step(2)** remove approx 3-5mm of foam from the end of the moulding. Ideally this is done with a heat gun, but it can be scraped out with a small tool or similar.
- **Step(3)** fill both moulding ends with glue to the point that it is overflowing a little.
- **Step(4)** Squeeze mouldings together and clean excess.
- 

For moulding that finish with an exposed end, use the same method to patch and finish.

This method gives the mitre an integrated bond between both lengths that will protect it against cracking. Simply gluing the lengths together and patching over the top will not offer the same longevity.

## 5. Installing Moulding

- Once the adhesive has been applied to the moulding - you are ready to install.
- Aim to place moulding against the wall in one hit, this enables the suction to hold the moulding in place.

### Mechanical Fixings

#### Method (1) - no fixings

This is applicable to people with some trade experience installing a smaller mould like the PWB100 (100x20 flat band) on a wall that is porous enough to allow the glue to set quickly. No fixings obviously mean no patching.

#### Method (2) - temporary fixings underneath moulding

There are many different substrates that the moulding is installed on. The supplier of the substrate will be able to guide in regards to the appropriate fixing for this job.

By using a small fixing underneath the moulding, the subsequent hole can be hidden by the glue oozing out underneath. Unless mouldings are particularly thick, sliding is the only issue, not “tipping” off the wall. So this method will cover most mouldings that are less than 100mm thick and any height.

#### Method (3) - fixing through the moulding

For mouldings that require fixing through the moulding - we recommend that only applicable tradesmen attempt.

There is always a solution for any size moulding and any substrate. The solutions vary from:

- Running timber behind the moulding, in a groove cut in the back. Then fix with a screw from the top.
- Inserting rods straight through the front of the moulding into substrate and patch over.

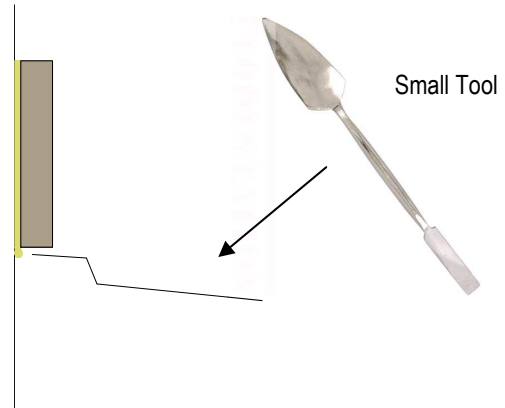
For more advice — please contact PWS with the specifics of the job. Our contractors have been successfully installing mouldings for over 15 years and will be able to help.

## 6. Cleaning Adhesive

For cleaning we recommend using a small tool, 50mm paint brush and water.

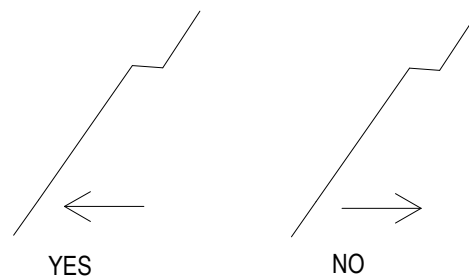
**Step(1)** - use the small tool to “cut” the excessive adhesive allowing it to fall off the wall.

Step(1) - cut adhesive



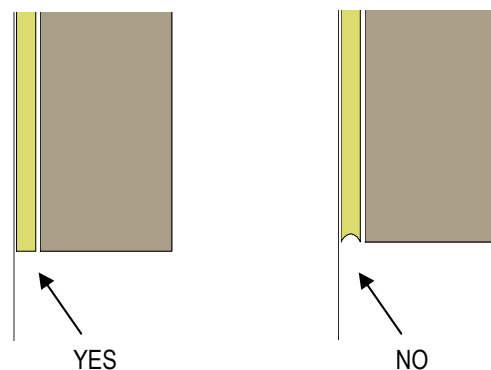
**Step(2)** - then using the flat end of the small tool, scrape forwards cleaning the excess. Refer to the diagram for “scraping forwards”. This is important because the wrong direction presses the leftover glue into the wall. Whilst the correct method will scrape the adhesive and leave the remaining glue “lifted” allowing for easy brushing.

Step(2) - scrape forwards



**Step(3)** - Using water and the 50mm brush clean away all remaining excess. It is important that when cleaning, a flush corner with no surface glue is the result for best finish. Do not leave a groove between the moulding a wall, this will show up when painted.

Step(3) - leave flush



**ATTENTION:** Finally make sure when painting to apply paint to all surfaces of the moulding.

[www.prestigewallsystems.com.au](http://www.prestigewallsystems.com.au)



Tel 1300 663 118  
Fax 1300 676 233  
sales@rendex.com

**SA** 24 Humphries Tce, Kilkenny, South Australia 5009  
**VIC** 11A Salvator Dr, Campbellfield, Victoria 3061