

DAHLSTROM
METAL MOULDINGS

Tools:

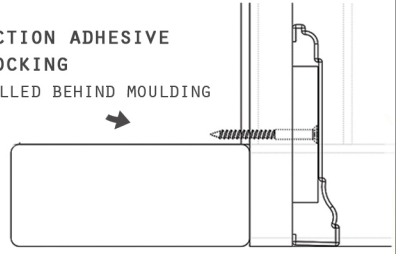
Metal chop saw w/ metal cutting blade
- -Tooth design reduces burring & discoloration
- -14" blade recommended

Safety glasses
Gloves
Rubber mallet
Wood block
- -Distributes hammer impact
- -Protects mouldings

Chalk line/Laser line
Stud finder
Wall anchors
Metal vice/stabilizer
Metal files to smooth cuts
Coping saw with metal cutting blade
Portable bench scroll saw or small band saw

Clip Alternatives:

1. **Exposed decorative screws**
   GO DIRECTLY TO SCREW SUPPLIER FOR TYPE NEEDED
2. **Construction adhesive with blocking**
   PRE-INSTALLED BEHIND MOULDING



What Are Clips?

Clips discreetly keep your metal mouldings attached to the wall.

There are two clip-length options:

Continuous - runs full length of moulding, no pre-drilled holes
Sectional - 2-4" in length, w/ pre-drilled holes

There are two installation styles:

Snap - moulding snaps directly onto clip
Hook - moulding hooks under one edge and snaps over the other

The clip you need depends on the style of moulding you choose.

"Clip" Notes

*Must be tightly screwed into secure, flat surface

*Always use sectional clips at splice points

*Space sectional clips 12-24" apart

*Always fasten clip to each wall stud where possible

*Always align clips using leveling instrument for horizontal (level) or vertical (plumb)

Metal Mouldings Installation Guide

What Are Clips?

Tools You Need

Clip Installation

Coping, Mitering, Straight Cuts

Moulding Installation

For Cornice & Chair Rail Install

Cornice: Identify the lowest point on the ceiling as your reference point, then follow steps 2-4 below.

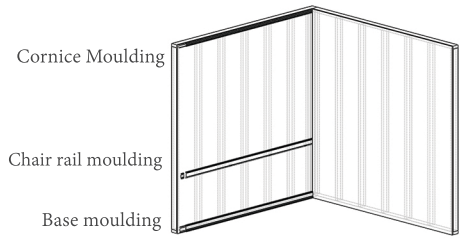
Chair rail: Identify any points on the wall for reference, as long as they're level. Follow steps 2-4.

Coping vs. Mitering

Coping creates the tightest corner and nicest appearance when walls are not square, but is also the most difficult corner cutting method. Mitering is easier but may leave a gap at the joint.

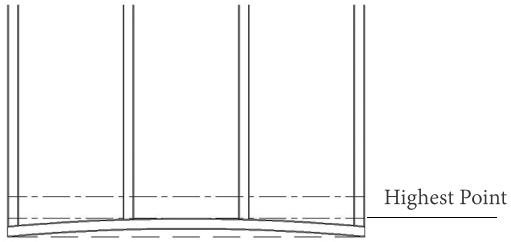
We recommend choosing your corner cut method based on your expertise. **If you don't have much experience with coping, we recommend you use mitering instead.**

Anatomy of Indoor Moulding Placement



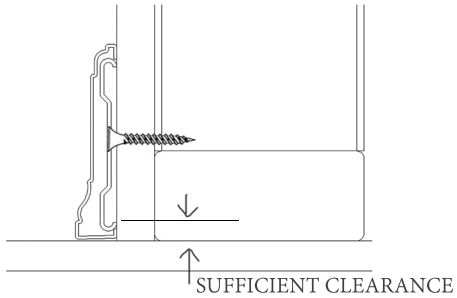
CLIP INSTALLATION FOR BASE MOULDINGS

1. Identify the highest point on the floor as your reference point. Continue a level line around the room from this point.



2. Find the studs for screw placement. Use the appropriate fasteners to anchor your clips, aligning them with your reference line.

3. Make sure the height of your reference line is positioned to accommodate your moulding.



4. Ensure clip is secure before moving on to moulding installation.

COPING, MITERING, & STRAIGHT CUTS

Caution: Creates sharp edges. Use appropriate protective equipment

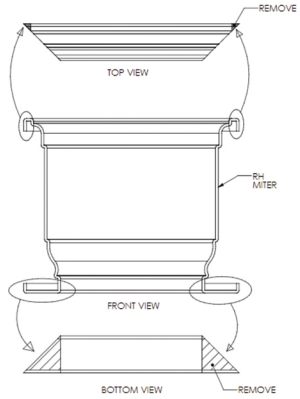
Inside & Outside Corners

Coping is only used for inside corners. Mitering can be used to create inside or outside corners

Coping

1. Create a right hand or left hand standard miter cut as described under Mitering below.
2. Clamp the mitered end for support and remove top & bottom flanges as shown:

3. Check fit by nesting cut perpendicular to adjacent moulding face.
4. Deburr your cuts.



Mitering

1. Use a chop saw with proper tooth design for best results.
2. Cut each moulding end 45 degrees
3. Deburr each cut. Slightly round the edge for best appearance.

Straight Cut

Make a straight cut to creat a butt joint on a straight wall.

Filling

Filling performs a few crucial functions for your mouldings:

1. Smooths all cut edges, especially outside corners that people could run into.
2. Remove any burrs and allow joints to transition smoothly.

MOULDING INSTALLATION

Your moulding will now hook or snap onto the clip. Push the base of your moulding under the clip, then snap the top of the moulding over.

This can be assisted with your wood block and rubber mallet.

