

# Moulding & Millwork Profile Guide



# About OrePac Building Products



# **OUR HISTORY**

OrePac is a family-owned and operated business, founded by the Hart family in 1977. Through strong leadership and a commitment to success, the company has grown into one of the premier distributors in the building industry.

Trust, integrity, and a dedication to excellence are the values most important to OrePac. That commitment can be found in the services we offer, the quality of the products we provide, and the way we treat our employees and customers. This dedication to our markets has enabled us to make a positive impact on the shelter industry and the communities we serve.

# **OREPAC DENVER**

In 2000, OrePac Building Products established a branch in Denver, Colorado. This location has 14 private trucks and 136,744 square feet of warehouse space.



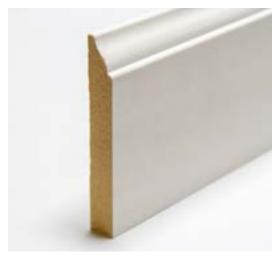
- ★ CORPORATE
  Wilsonville, OR
- DISTRIBUTION CENTERS



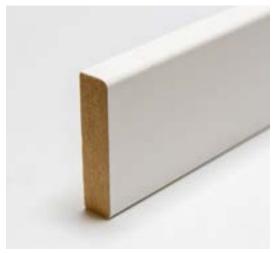
# **DISTRIBUTION CENTERS**

Boise, ID
Bozeman, MT
Denver, CO
Ontario, CA
Phoenix, AZ
Sacramento, CA
Salt Lake City, UT
Spokane, WA
Tacoma, WA
Wilsonville, OR

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# **Unfinished Woodwork is Vulnerable!**

- Apply finish as soon as possible following the manufacturer's finishing instructions.
- Never expose unpainted millwork to direct sunlight!
- Always protect unfinished millwork from moist conditions. Never store on the ground, on concrete, or where rain can blow in.
- All mouldings should be stored horizontally off the floor and in a dry location.

It's critical to protect millwork from direct sunlight prior to finishing to avoid rapid drying and bleaching. Even a few hours exposure to direct sunlight causes drying and bleaching. Millwork must be stored in a dry area away from excess heat. Never store on the ground, nor allow wood to come into direct contact with concrete. The natural tendency of concrete to absorb moisture can create a "wicking" of moisture out of the air or the ground and into the wood.





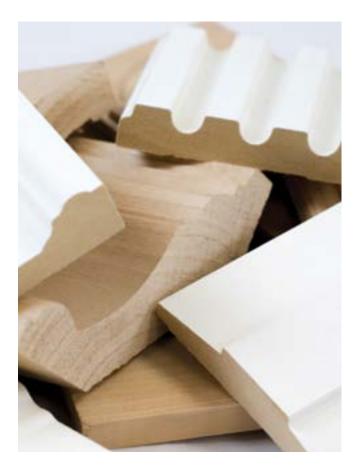
# Mouldings Must be Acclimated

72 hours prior to installation, mouldings should be unbundled and allowed to acclimate to the environment in the room in which they will be installed, with a controlled humidity level. The humidity at the time of acclimation should be similar to the humidity expected upon occupancy of the project.



# **Finishing**

Light sanding is required on all non-primed millwork prior to finishing. Follow manufacturer's recommended instructions for your product type.





# **BACK BAND**

A rabbeted moulding used to surround the outside edge of casing.

# BASE

Applied where floor and walls meet, forming a visual foundation. Protects walls from kicks, bumps, furniture, etc. Base shoe and base cap are used to conceal uneven floor and wall junctions.

# **BASE CAPS**

A decorative member installed flush against wall at the top of an \$4\$ baseboard. Can be used as panel moulding.

# BASE SHOES

Applied where base moulding meets floor. Protects base from damage. Conceals uneven lines or cracks.

#### **BEDS**

Used where walls and ceiling meet. Installed either as flat or projected from surface.

#### BRICKMOULD

Used as an exterior door and window casing. A thick moulding providing a surface for brick or other siding to butt against.

# CASING

Used to trim inside and outside of door and window openings.

# CHAIR RAIL

Interior moulding applied about one third up from the floor, paralleling base moulding and encircling the room.

# **CORNER GUARDS**

Outside (OS) corner guard is used to protect corners or to cover ragged edges where wall covering and painted surfaces meet at outside corner.

# **COVES**

Concave profile. Used at corners, particularly as a ceiling cornice.

# CROWNS

Used where wall and ceiling meet. Used to cover large angles; always installed projected from surface.

# **DRIP CAPS**

Applied over exterior window and door frames. Keeps water from seeping under the siding. Also directs water away from window glass.

#### HAND RAIL

Used as a hand support in a stairwell.

#### HALF ROUNDS

Can be used as a screen moulding, bead shelf edge or panel moulding.

# LATTICE

Originally used in trellis work. This small, plain \$4\$ moulding is among the most versatile of profiles.

# PANEL MOULD

Used to form panels on walls, ceilings or built up cornice applications.

# QUARTER ROUNDS

May be used as a base shoe, inside corner moulding, or to cover any 90 degree recessed junction.

# **ROUNDS**

Most often used as a closet pole.

# SHELF EDGE / SCREEN MOULD

Used to hold glass in place. Also called glass stop, cove and bead, putty bead, glazing bead and staff bead.

# STOP

Nailed to the face of the door frame to prevent the door from swinging through.

# WAINSCOT CAP

Trims out the upper edge or top of a wainscot. Covers plywood's rough sawn edge in installations where it's exposed to view.

# **CROWN** Used where wall and ceiling meet. Used to cover large angles; always installed projected from surface. **PANEL MOULD** Used to form panels on walls, ceilings or built up cornice applications. **CASING** Used to trim inside and outside of door and window openings. **STOP** Nailed to the face of the door frame to prevent the door from swinging through. **CHAIR RAIL** WAINSCOT CAP Interior moulding applied about one Trims out the upper edge or top of third up from the floor, paralleling base moulding and encircling the room. a wainscot. Covers plywood's rough sawn edge in installations where it's exposed to view. **BASE SHOE** Applied where base moulding meets floor. Protects base from damage. BASE Conceals uneven lines or cracks. Applied where floor and walls meet, forming a visual foundation. Protects

walls from kicks, bumps, furniture, etc.

Base shoe and base cap are used to conceal uneven floor and wall junctions.



# HEMLOCK

Hemlock is light brown with red tinges. It features uneven, commonly twisted grain and has a medium-coarse texture. A good selection if you plan on staining your jamb and frame components.



# **KNOTTY ALDER**

As one would expect, this wood can have many large knots and splits. This is the perfect choice for rustic style projects.



# **SOLID PINE**

Clear Pine is a knot-free wood with a signature rustic look. It is very sturdy and durable.



# FIR

Douglas Fir is offered in vertical and mixed grain. Its pink color reddens over time.



# FINGERJOINT RAW PINE

Fingerjoint Raw Pine is a paint grade product for those who plan on painting their millwork and prefer to work with real wood.



# **MDF**

Medium-Density Fiberboard (MDF) is a reconstituted wood panel product. It is dry-processed fiberboard manufactured from wood fibers. Known for its consistency, ease of handling and superior paint adhesion.



# **KNOTTY PINE**

Knotty Pine is a stain grade wood with a signature rustic look. It is very sturdy and durable.



# COMPOSITE

Composite is an innovative alternative to the traditional wood systems. This is a poly-fiber system that is a step above the normal wood material. Offers improved strength, screw holding strength, and features enhanced properties that make it moisture, rot, and insect resistant.



# FINGERJOINT PRIMED PINE

Primed Fingerjoint Pine is great for those who plan on painting their millwork but still prefer to work with real wood as opposed to MDF.





# OAK

Oak is very hard, heavy and strong. Despite its density, it is very easy to work with.





# HEMLOCK VENEER

A 1/16" layer of Hemlock bonded to particle board.



#### PINE VENEER

A 1/16" layer of Pine bonded to particle board.

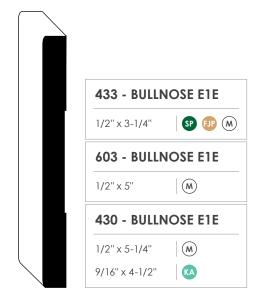


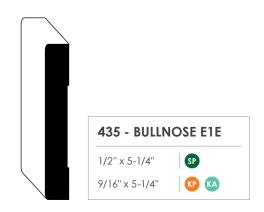
# OAK VENEER

A 1/16" layer of Oak bonded to particle board.





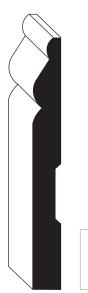






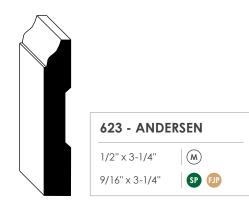




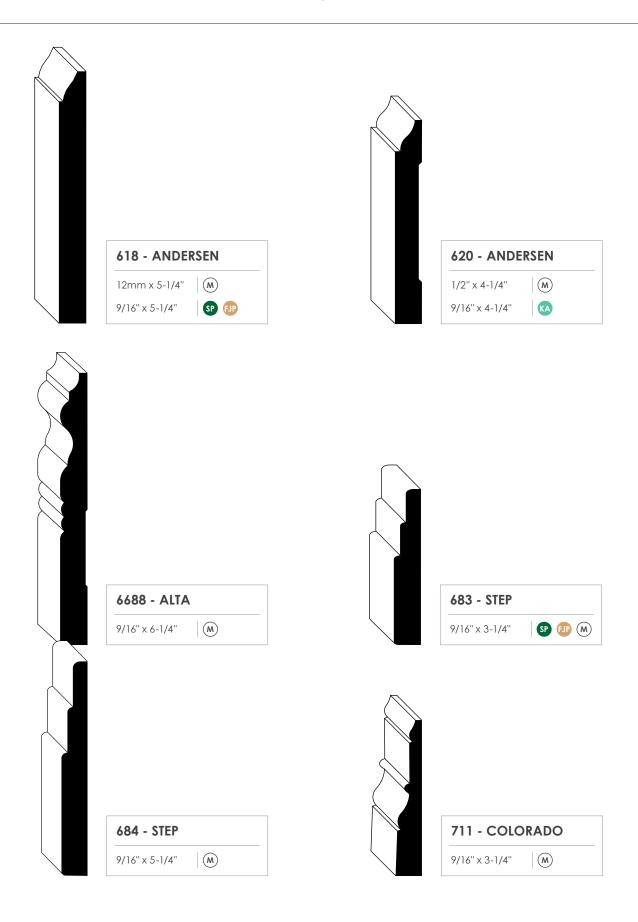




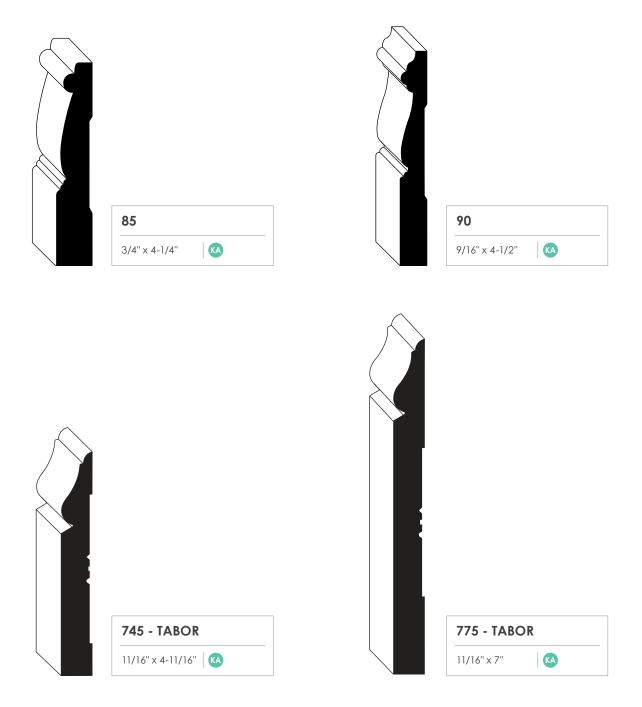


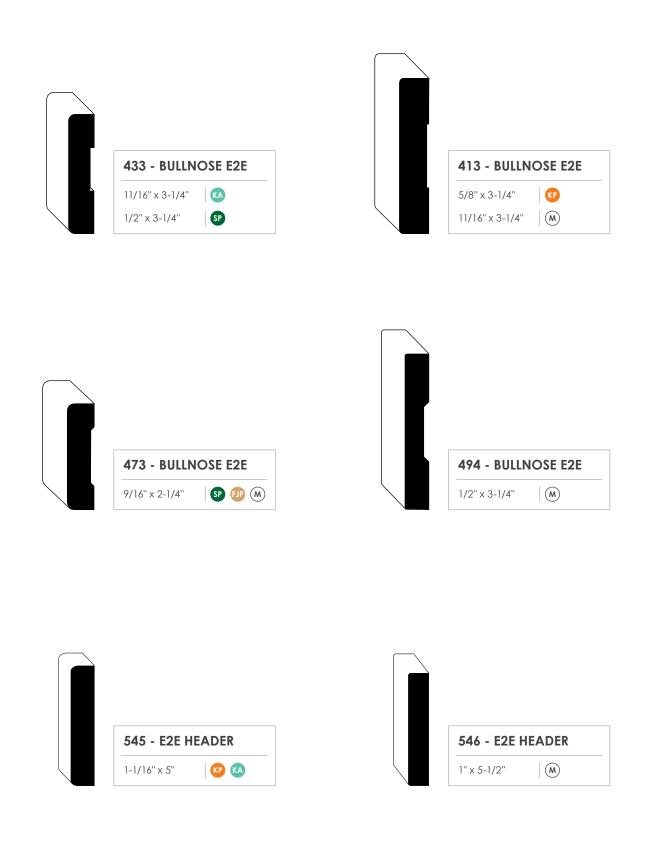








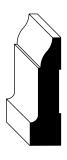




KEY: SP Solid Pine FJP Fingerjoint Primed Pine KP Knotty Pine

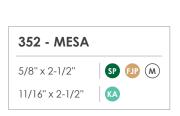
(M) MDF

KA Knotty Alder



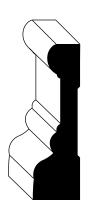




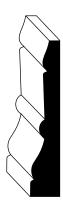










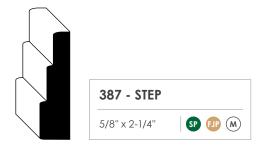






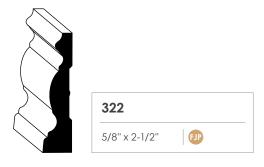












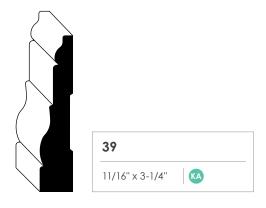


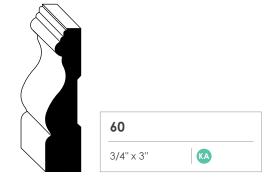




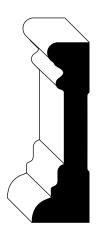






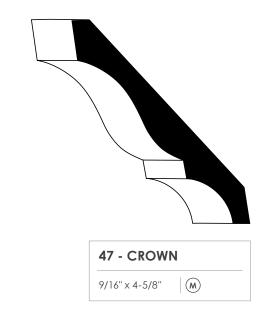




























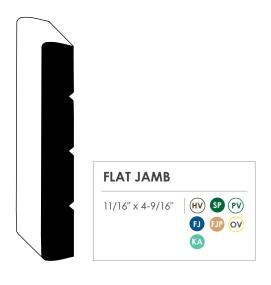






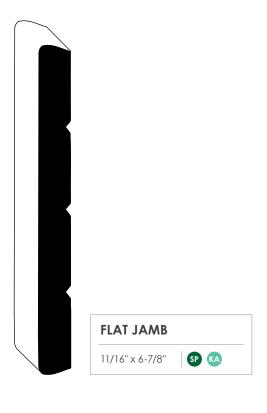














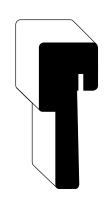




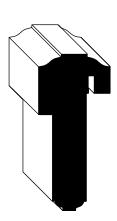




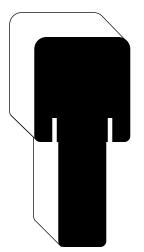


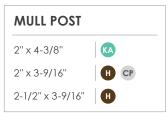






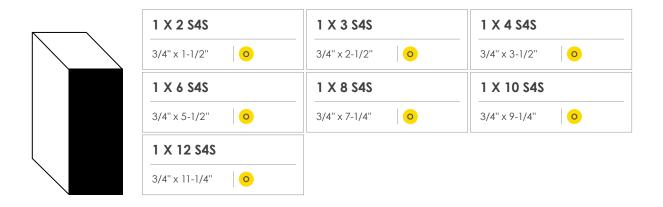






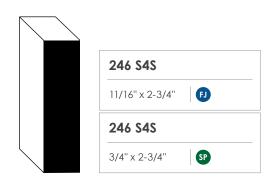






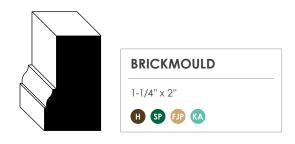








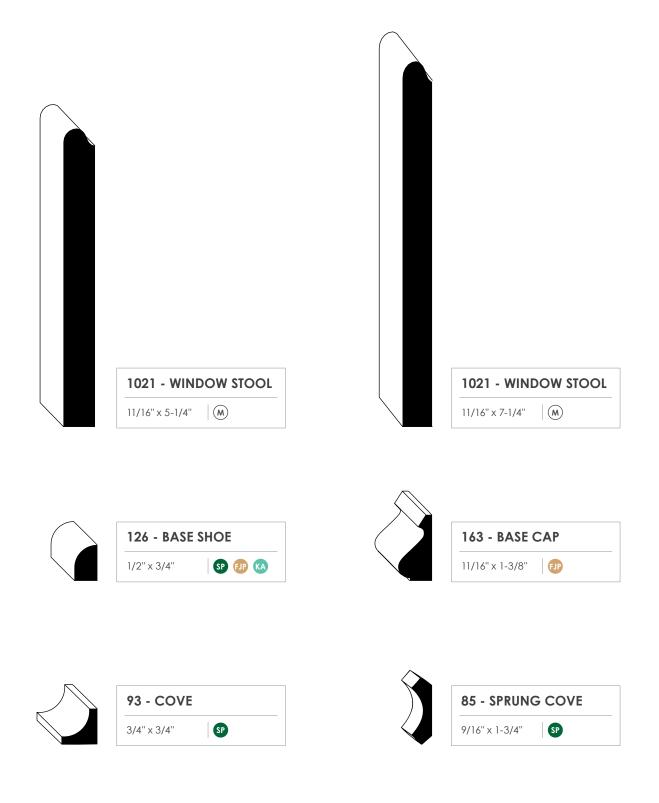




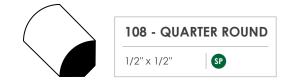


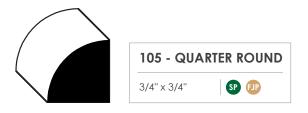


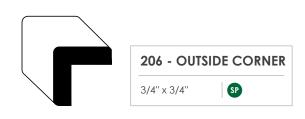
# **MISCELLANEOUS**

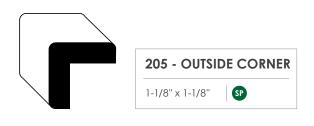


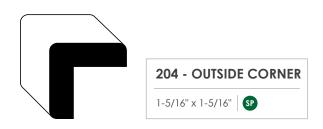














# **MISCELLANEOUS**



