

5-1/4	514MI6	514MI8	514MIL	N/S	Lineal -
6-9/16	6916MI6	6916MI8	6916MIL	N/S	Dado de Heads c
7-1/4	714MI6	714MI8	714MIL	N/S	5 pair pe

&G WAINSCO

N/S

N/S

N/S

N/S

Beaded T&G Wainscot

N/S

N/S Flat T&G Wainscot

3/8 x 3-1/2

3/8 x 5-1/2

Reversible Single/Double Nickel Gap T&G Wainscot

Reversible V-Groove/

N/S

N/S

Shiplap

5/8 x 6

2010LDF

5/8 x 8

2011LDF

Nickel Gap T&G Wainscot

2001LDF

2003LDF

3/8 x 3-1/2 2000LDF

3/8 x 5-1/2

2002LDF

5/8 x 7-3/8 2009LDF

5/8 x 5-1/2

5/8 x 7-3/8

2007LDF

2008LDF

ado depth = 3/8"	
leads cut 3/4 over opening	
pair per bundle	

	Panel Mould 11/16 x 1-3/4		Panel Mould 11/16 x 1-5/8		
l	646MUL	Ν	660MUL S		

		Plinth Block	ose vithou
		PB20MDF	1x2
		PB21MDF	1x3
		PB22MDF	1x3
		PB23MDF	1x4
1		PB24MDF	1x5
5		CHA	Ŀ
Panel Cap with 1/4x 11/16" Rab't	Panel Cap with5/16x5/8" Rab't		
1-1/16 x 1-5/16	1-1/8 x 1-3/4		
739MUL N/S	738MUL N/S		
Panel Can	Panel Can	Chair Rail	Co Cł
Panel Cap with 3/4" Rab't	Panel Cap with 3/8" Rab't	<u>9/16 x 2-1/2</u>	Cr
1-3/16 x 2	1 x 2-1/2	651MUL N/S	9/ 65
733MUL N/S	734MUL N/S		65
			_
KEY:	MUL = Ultralight MDF (Ultralight Fiberboard)	PB = Particle FB = Fiberboa	
	MDF = Unprimed MDF	MS = Melamin	

LDF = Lightweight MDF

(Light Density Fiberboard)

RUSI69MDF	1X3-1/2	
ROS170MDF	3/4x2-1/2	
ROS171MDF	3/4x3-1/4	
ROS172MDF	3/4x3-1/2	
Cambridge Rosette		
Plinth Block without Edge Detail		
PB20MDF	1x2-3/4	
PB21MDF	1x3-1/2	
I DL INIDI	17.0-1/2	
PB22MDF	1x3-3/4	
PB22MDF	1x3-3/4	

BMDF	I-I/4X3-I/2X0-I/2	
BBMDF	1x2-3/4x6	
BBMDF	1x3-1/2x6	
BBMDF	1x3-3/4x6	
BBMDF	1x4-1/2x8	
BBMDF	1x5-1/2x8	
ain Springf	ield	
ase with Edge Detail		
BBMDFPL	1x4-1/2x8	
	, .	

44BBMDF

194BBMDF

195BBMDF

196BBMDF

197BBMDF

198BBMDF

Colonial Ba

1x5-1/2x8

Block

1x2-3/4x6

1x3-1/2x6

1x3-3/4x6

1x4-1/2x6

1x5-1/2x6

Available in 7' mitered

pairs or sets

PI Ba

38

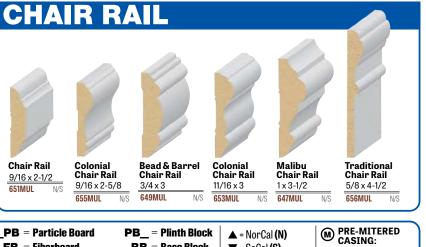
BB = Base Block

MS = Melamine Shelving **ROS** = Rosette

MD = Melamine Divider







▲ = NorCal (N)

P = Crown Projection

▼ = SoCal (S)

D = Crown Drop

Melamine 5/8 x 3-1/4



Raw1Eas

9/16 x 3-1/4 15FB

Our Ultralight MDF, identified as MUL, is an ultra lightweight density fiberboard imported from Chile, and are produced from sustainable forestry management. MUL is not harvested from natural forests, nor does its fiber come from genetically modified or old-growth trees. The wood fibers, combined with resin, produce a product weighing similar to pine. While typical MDF mouldings are much heavier in weight and, when installed, can

IT IS CRITICAL TO ACCLIMATE ALL PRODUCTS PRIOR TO INSTALLATION.

It is imperative to glue all straight and

Wood products or wood by-products, such as LDF & Ultralight MDF, can expand and contract depending on climate conditions.

AN IMPORTANT NOTE ABOUT MDF

Ultralight MDF and Light Density LDF are paint grade products that provide wonderful architectural profiles at amazingly affordable prices.

for paint-grade and architectural millwork

MDF Ultralight MDF (MUL) & Light Density LDF

Manufactured by: drauco & Masisa

MDF Moulding Ultralight & Light Density Fiberboard Mouldings

Working With Moulding

The right tools for the job

Quality Miter Box

ənıŋ Carpenter's Wood Wood Putty WeS gnigoD

192 lisN Finishing Nails Hammer Tape Measure

enitemite

cutting and trimming. the footage needed and add 5 -10% overage for of each piece and round up to the next foot. Total your moulding will be installed. Record the length carefully measure the length of each wall where To estimate out how much moulding is needed,

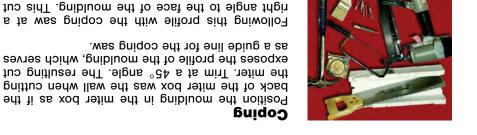
Britering

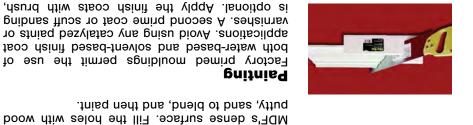
then countersink the nails. 90° angle. For tight mitered joints, nail and glue, When fitted together, the two pieces will form a members are trimmed at opposite 45° angles. moulding is to be used. Each of the two mitered box or against the back, depending on how the is either placed flat on the bottom of the miter Most miter joints are 45° angles. The moulding

Splicing

wall. Miter the joining ends at a 45° angle. miter box as if the back of the miter box was the along a wall. To do this, position the pieces in the It may be necessary to splice mouldings together

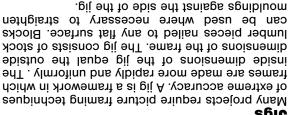
Gluing the joint will assure the joint stays closed. lumber, such as a stud, top plate or bottom plate. two pieces can be nailed into a solid piece of making a scart joint. Position the joint where the This will allow one piece to overlap the other,











Pastening

adjoining moulding.

lacquer; whatever suits your room's style.

roller or sprayer using flat, semi-gloss, enamel or

of 100 to 110 PSI is advised to compensate tor

tight joints. If using a finishing nail gun, a setting

used. A little glue and small diameter nails assure

Conventional hammer or finish nailer can be

which will then fit snugly against the face of the results in a duplication for the moulding pattern,







pucker around nails, MUL mouldings nail more like pine mouldings. The combination of lighter weight and better nailing makes MUL mouldings an ideal choice.

With costs less than finger joint pine, MUL and Light Density LDF are pre-primed, have no joints, will not crack, split, twist or warp and never have raised or inconsistent grain. Produced domestically, LDF has helped in replacing finger joint pine as the only reasonably priced paint grade product of choice. MUL and Light Density LDF are the mouldings of choice for multi-million dollar homes, as well as entry to high-end tract housing. They are ideal for any home or office to improve on typical mouldings without adding increased costs.

corner joints, as well as running a bead of glue along installed straight pieces.

<u>WARNING</u>: Products listed in this publication can expose you to wood dust, a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer. Drilling, sawing, sanding, or machining wood products can produce wood dust. Avoid inhaling wood dust, or use a dust mask or other safeguards, for personal protection. For more information, go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov/wood.



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