UNIQUE
WOOD PRODUCTS

INSTALLATION GUIDE · MOULDINGS & TRIM

Moulding & Trim *Installation Guide.*



A field reference for installing Unique Wood Products baseboard, casing, crown, chair rail, base shoe, cove, and flooring-transition mouldings — from measuring and material take-off through mitering, coping, fastening, and finish. Written for the builders, remodelers, and finish carpenters who expect every joint to close tight.

1. MEASURE & ORDER
2. CUT & COPE
3. SET & FASTEN
4. FILL & FINISH

(713) 462-5045 · uniquewoodproducts.com

MATERIAL — NATURAL & MADE TO MOVE

Let the trim *settle in first.*

UWP moulding comes two ways. Our stocking baseboards and shoe profiles are factory-primed finger-joint pine — straight, stable, and trim-ready out of the bundle, built to be caulked and painted. Our hardwood profiles — quarter round, base shoe, cove, and the flooring transitions — are milled from solid Red Oak, White Oak, Hickory, Maple, Pine, or Poplar, so expect natural variation in color and grain from stick to stick. That variation is the signature of real wood, not a defect.

Wood moves with the moisture in the air. Trim that is cut and nailed cold or damp will shrink as the house dries, opening joints that were tight on installation day. Acclimate first, and the work stays closed.

> **ACCLIMATE BEFORE YOU CUT**
> Let the moulding rest flat in the installed room for several days so it reaches the home's normal temperature and humidity before you cut. The walls and corners must be clean, dry, and sound — and on new construction, paint and drywall mud should be fully cured. Stage your sticks out of direct sun and off a damp slab.

- Confirm profile, species, and footage against your order before the first cut.
- Prime or seal the back and both ends of stain-grade stock to stabilize it.
- Decide paint vs. stain now — it changes your fill, caulk, and joint order.
- Dry-lay long walls and blend grain and tone across the run for the best read.



WALLS CLEAN, DRY, AND SOUND — AND THE TRIM ACCLIMATED IN THE ROOM — BEFORE THE FIRST CUT

WHAT YOU'RE INSTALLING

One mill, *every line in the room.*

Base, shoe, casing, crown, chair rail, and transitions from a single source — stocked where it makes sense and custom-run where it doesn't, all species-matched so a room reads as one trim package instead of parts from three suppliers.

Baseboard

Twenty-one profiles in primed finger-joint pine, stocked in four width bands from 3-1/4" up to 8-1/4" and sold by the 16′ stick. Caps the wall-to-floor joint and sets the room's lowest line. Trim-ready: caulk, paint, install.

Base Shoe & Quarter Round

UW106 Quarter Round (11/16"), UW126 Base Shoe (1/2"×3/4"), and UW128 Square Shoe close the gap a baseboard can't reach on its own — stocked in six species plus primed and bendable Flex.

Casing

Door and window trim, custom-run by our mill to your profile and species. Vertical legs and a head, mitered or with decorative corner blocks — matched to the base and crown in the same room.

Crown & Cove

Sprung crown for the wall-to-ceiling line, plus UW93 Cove (3/4"×3/4") that runs flat in a corner or sprung as a compact crown. Larger crown profiles are milled to order.

Chair Rail & Panel Mould

Horizontal wall trim at chair height, wainscot caps, and panel moulds — custom-run to match the room's base and casing in any of our six species.

Flooring Transitions

Reducers, saddles, thresholds, and T-mouldings (UW9891–UW9899) that carry one floor into the next — the trim that finishes the floor where the base leaves off.

NEED A PROFILE WE DON'T STOCK?

Our mill custom-runs casing, crown, chair rail, and any base or shoe to an existing profile or a sample stick — in any of our six species. Send a sketch or a short offcut to info@uniquewoodproducts.com and we'll match it.



PANEL MOULD, CASING, AND WAINSCOT — EVERY LINE IN THE ROOM, MILLED AND SPECIES-MATCHED

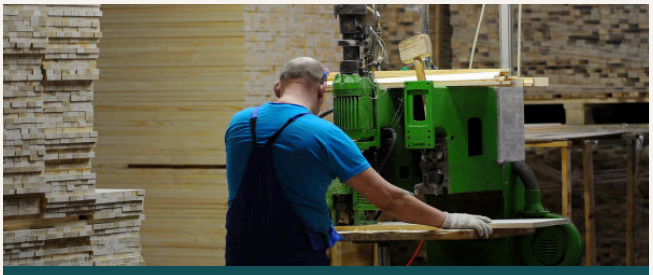
SET UP FOR TIGHT JOINTS

The right tools — and a *mill behind you.*

TOOLS & MATERIALS

- Compound miter saw — fine-tooth finish blade, set true at 45° and 90°
- Coping saw + fine blade for inside corners
- Miter box as a backup for hand cuts
- Finish / brad nailer + compressor (or hand finish nails)
- Tape measure, framing square, and an angle finder for out-of-square corners
- Sharp pencil and a utility knife for marking and gap-filling
- Nail set, hammer, and a drill with fine bits to pre-drill hardwood
- Wood glue, painter's tape, level, and clamps
- Paintable caulk, wood filler, sandpaper, and safety glasses

A sharp blade and a saw checked dead-square are the difference between a joint you caulk and a joint you don't.



IN-HOUSE MILL

Match any profile — bring us a sample.

Matching an older home, or a profile no big-box carries? Bring a short offcut or a photo with dimensions to the Tanner Rd yard. We grind a knife to the profile and run it in any of our six species — base, casing, crown, chair rail, or shoe — so a repair or addition disappears into the original trim.

Six species · stocked & custom-run

uniquewoodproducts.com 'Mouldings ·- info@uniquewoodproducts.com

BUY THE LONG STICKS FOR THE LONG WALLS

Plan your cut list before you order: put full, unbroken sticks on the longest, most-seen walls, and save the offcuts for short closet and behind-door runs. Baseboard ships in 162sticks; hardwood profiles come in random 32122engths — tell us the long runs and we'll pull to suit.

PLAN & MEASURE

Take off the room *before you buy.*

1 *Sketch the room & add it up*

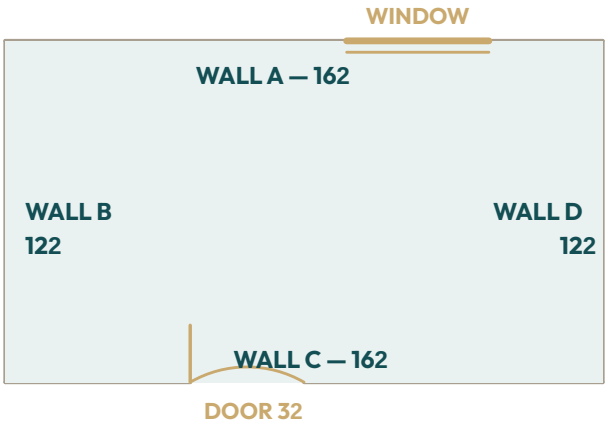
Draw a quick floor plan and measure every wall, noting each length on the sketch. Mark the location and width of every door, window, and opening.

Add the wall lengths together for your running footage. For base and chair rail, subtract door openings; for casing, add the perimeter of each door and window you'll trim.

2 *Add for waste & plan the cuts*

Order 15% more than your measured footage to cover miter waste, coped ends, and the occasional bad cut — running short mid-wall means a seam you didn't plan for.

Map full sticks onto the longest walls first, then cut shorter runs from the offcuts so seams land where they're least seen.



ROOM TAKE-OFF — MEASURE EVERY WALL, MARK EVERY OPENING

THE TAKE-OFF FORMULA

Total footage = (sum of all wall lengths) × 1.15. Example: a 162 × 162 × 122 × 122 room is 562 lf of base; × 1.15 = 652 lf to order. Round up to whole sticks. Buy shoe and cove to the same footage as the base it follows.

MITERS & OUTSIDE CORNERS

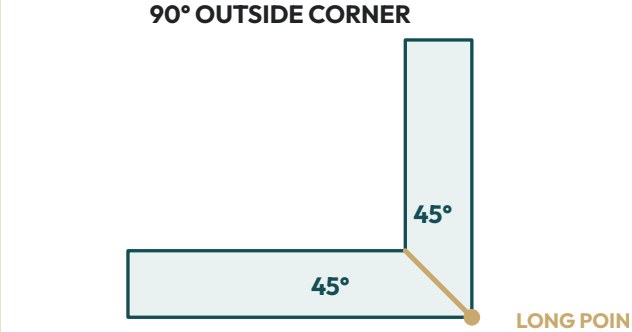
Two clean 45s *make a corner.*

Most moulding meets at a 90° corner. Cut the first piece at 45° and the second at the opposite 45°, and the two halves close into a tight right angle. On an outside (convex) corner, the long point of each cut lands on the front face — measure to the wall corner, not the back of the stick.

VERTICAL VS. HORIZONTAL

Vertical applications — typically casing — are cut with the angle across the face of the moulding, laid flat on the saw table. Horizontal applications — base, crown, and chair rail — are cut with the moulding stood up against the fence, so the angle runs against the face.

Crown is the exception: it sits sprung between wall and ceiling, so either nest it against the fence upside-down and backward, or set the saw's compound bevel and miter angles for its spring. Cut a scrap test corner before the real stick.



OUTSIDE CORNER — LONG POINT TO THE FRONT

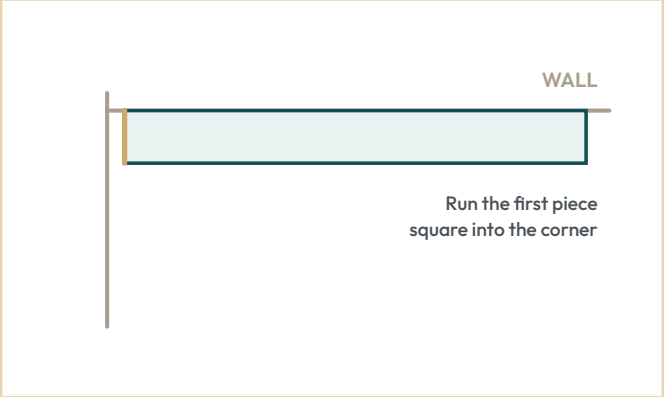
WALLS ARE RARELY A TRUE 90°

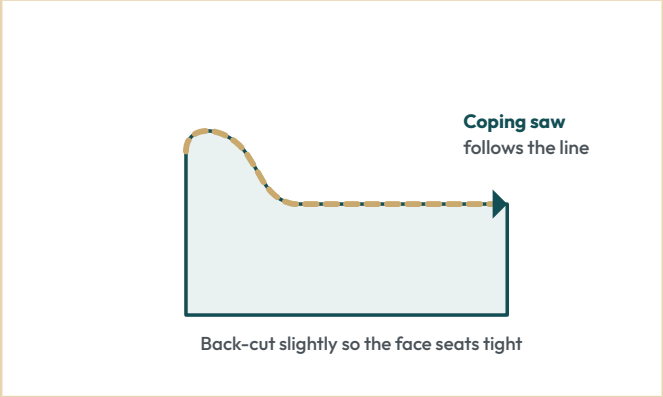
Before you trust the detent, check the real corner with an angle finder and split the difference — a 92° corner wants two 46° cuts, not two 45s. Test-fit a pair of offcuts, shave the angle until the seam closes, then cut the finish pieces.

STEP 4 · CUTTING JOINTS II

Cope the inside corners — *don't miter them.*

An inside corner mitered with two 45s looks fine on day one, then gaps the first time the house dries and the wood shrinks. A coped joint hides that movement and follows corners that aren't exactly 90°. One piece runs square into the corner; the next is cut to the profile and laps over it.





A · Square into the corner

Run the first piece straight into the corner with a square (90°) end, tight against the back wall. It needs no special cut.

B · Cope to the profile

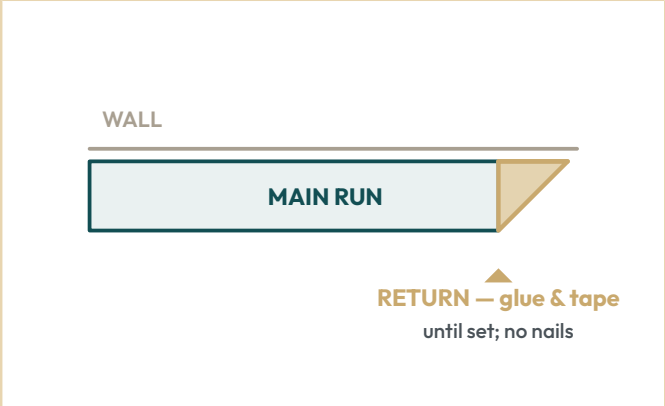
Cut the mating piece as if for an inside miter, then follow the revealed profile line with a coping saw, back-cutting slightly. The coped end laps neatly over the square piece.

> *Coping takes longer than a miter, but it absorbs seasonal movement and forgives an out-of-square corner — which is why finish carpenters cope every inside joint on painted and stained trim alike.*

OUTSIDE CORNERS: MITER · INSIDE CORNERS: COPE

OPEN ENDS & LONG WALLS

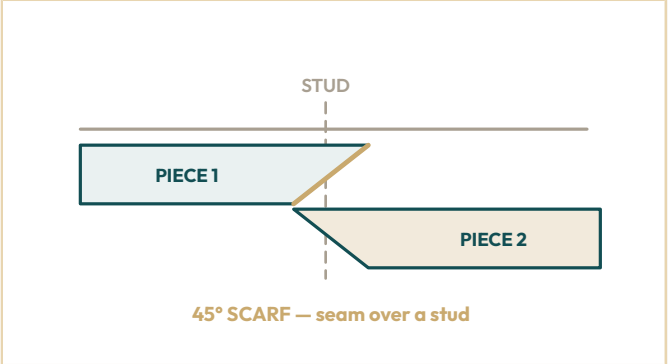
Finish the ends, *splice the spans.*



MITERED RETURN

Mitered return

Where a run ends in open air — at a doorway or a stair skirt — don't leave raw end grain. Miter the end at 45°, then cut a small matching wedge from an offcut and glue it on so the profile wraps back to the wall. Tape it until the glue sets; the piece is too small to nail.



SCARF / SPLICE JOINT

Scarf joint for long walls

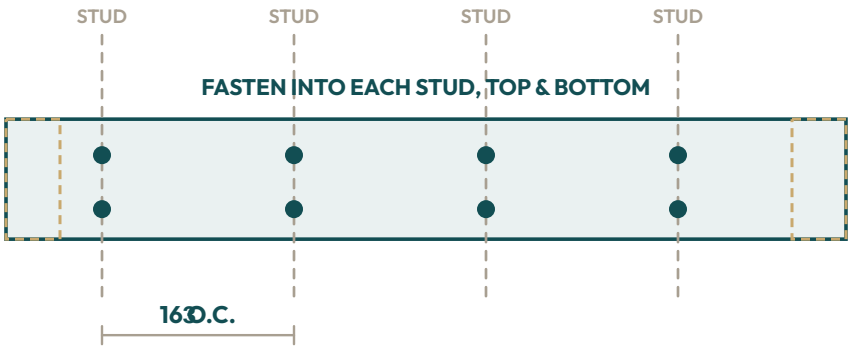
When a wall runs longer than one stick, join two pieces with a scarf: cut both ends at 45° so one laps over the other instead of butting. The overlap hides the seam and the shrinkage. Land the joint over a stud and glue the faces so it reads as one continuous run.

ORDER OF OPERATIONS ON A WALL

Set the piece with the coped end first so you can scribe its cope into the already-placed square piece. Cut runs slightly long and "spring" them into place for pressure at the corners. Save scarf seams for the least-seen stretch of the longest wall.

SET IT DOWN FOR GOOD

Work the room, *nail to the framing.*



FASTENING PATTERN — INTO STUDS, CLEAR OF THE ENDS

- Install piece by piece around the room, setting the longest, most-visible runs first while you have full sticks to work with.
- Right-handed? Work counter-clockwise so your non-dominant hand steadies the moulding while your dominant hand drives the fasteners.
- Fasten into the studs and the top/bottom plates — a brad into drywall alone won't hold trim flat over time.
- Keep nails 2–3" back from every end to avoid splitting; pre-drill solid hardwood before hand-nailing.
- Hand-nailing? Set each head just below the face with a nail set so filler sits flush. A brad nailer countersinks as it fires.



UW126 BASE SHOE SEATED BETWEEN BASEBOARD AND FINISHED FLOOR — THE SHOE PINS THE GAP AND HIDES THE EXPANSION JOINT

FINISH THE JOB

The last hour *is what shows.*

Tight cuts get you most of the way; fill, caulk, and finish carry the run the rest of the way to looking built-in. Work clean and the trim disappears into the room — which is exactly the point.

- **Fill the nail holes**
  Press paintable wood filler into each set head, let it dry, and sand flush. For stain-grade work, use a tinted filler matched to the finished color.
- **Crush small gaps closed**
  For a hairline gap at a joint, work a little wood glue in and burnish the seam with the side of a utility knife. Crushing the fibers swells them to fill the line.
- **Caulk the joints**
  Run a thin bead of paintable caulk along the top edge and at inside corners and seams, then tool it smooth. Caulk is for painted trim — never over stain.
- **Paint or topcoat**
  Spot-prime any bare filler, then finish-coat. On stain-grade, seal the cut ends before assembly and topcoat after — two thin coats beat one heavy one.

CARE ONCE IT'S UP

Dust painted and stained trim with a dry or barely-damp cloth — skip abrasive cleaners and standing water, which lift paint and raise grain. Touch up scuffs early; a small fill and a dab of finish keeps a wall of trim looking new for years.

THE UWP COMMITMENT

Every profile is milled in-house — stocked where it should be, custom-run where it has to be, and species-matched across the room. If a stick doesn't match what we shipped or the profile you handed us, we make it right.

SIX SPECIES · STOCKED & CUSTOM-RUN · CRAFTED IN-HOUSE

TRIMMING A WHOLE HOUSE?

Base, casing, crown & shoe — *milled to match.*

Stocked primed baseboard and six-species shoe ship from our NW Houston branch (9915 Tanner Road); any casing, crown, chair rail, or custom profile is milled to spec in-house. Send us the profile and we'll match it.

CALL
(713) 462-5045

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