

## Storage and Handling

All Trimfinity Moulding is best stored inside and placed in a horizontal flat position. Allow moulding to acclimate to area of installation for 24 hours at room temperature. Our product does NOT need to be protected from water.

## Tools Suggested

Safety Goggles	Power Tools:
Dust Mask	Power Miter Saw
Tape Measure	Carbide Tipped Fine tooth Saw Blade (Ultra Fine 80T)
Pencil	Power Nail Gun (16 to 18 ga)
Hammer	Table Saw and blade for rip-cuts
Nail Set	*suggest a No-Melt fine tooth blade with M-TCG, -2 ° Neg Hook Angle
200 Grit Sandpaper	Router (for Door Jambs)
Color Match Putty	Mortise jig kit
Caulk Gun	Power Drill and Bits
Acrylic Latex Caulk	
Coping Saw (optional)	
Hand File (optional)	
FineTooth backsaw	
Miterbox	
Fine Tooth Saw blade	
Finish Nails (4D thru 6D)	

## Sawing/Cutting

All Trimfinity Moulding can easily be cut with a quick chop stroke or quick push thru motion from a powered saw minimizing the cutting surface area. For smaller jobs a Backsaw and Miterbox will suffice.

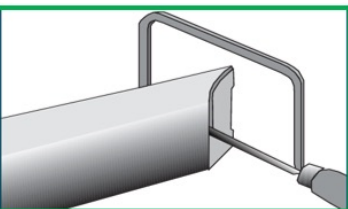
**Miter Joints:** formed by cutting two pieces of material at an angle, usually 45 degrees to form a 90 degree corner for window and door casing. The cut is typically on the face of the moulding lying on the table

**Bevel Joints:** Involves cutting the edges of two pieces usually at a 45 degree angle to form a 90 degree corner for baseboard, shoe and chair rail moulding . The cut typically starts with the Baseboard standing against the saw fence cutting the edge of the pieces on a 45 degree angle. Scarf Joints use same technique as bevel

**Crown Moulding:** Place and cut moulding so ceiling side will be flat against the bottom of table and wall side flat against the fence for inside and outside corner.

**Rip-Cut:** Use table saw or circular saw with a \*No-Melt blade for best results.

**Coping:** For inside corners a coped joint is cut to provide a precise fit where the walls are not square.



## Door Jamb Installation

Door Frames can easily be constructed using Trimfinity Door Jambs. Measure and cut hinge, header and strike jambs to length. Make jambs level and plumb. Clamp the jambs and mockup the door to the Hinge jamb and trace hinge locations and trace the latch plate on the strike jamb. Router the Depth into both jambs for the hinges and latch plate using mortise jig kit. Shim Jambs then use 2-1/2" long 6D or 16ga Finish Nails to attach to Studs.

## Power and Manual Nailing

It is best to use a power nail gun, generally setting the PSI on a scrap piece by adjusting so the nail head sits slightly below flush into the material. Suggest 16 ga finish nails for Jambs and 18ga for all other decorative moulding. For manual nailing, suggest 6D finish nail for jambs and stools and 4D brad nails for decorative moulding along with a hammer and nail set. Fasten moulding to framing members when possible.

## Screws/Adhesives

Using a power drill, pre-drilled pilot holes are recommended for maximum holding capacity using 85% of root diameter of the screw. Don't overtighten the screw to prevent stripping.

Adhesives such as Liquid Nails will secure our product to many other materials such as drywall and block wall where fasteners may be difficult to use.

## Caulking Joints and Puttying Nail Holes

Caulk joints using a paintable, acrylic latex caulk for best results. Holes can be filled using a light weight spackle, plastic wood filler or putty stick. Recommend to fill, then clean excess with damp sponge to eliminate sanding. Color matching fillers may be required using our Wood Finish moulding for best concealment.

## Sanding, Painting and Finishing

Our products is prefinished to provide an ultra pure white, satin finish so painting is an option. If painting, recommend a Paint & Primer All in one interior 100% acrylic latex paint Although scuff sanding is not needed, light sanding of the surface with fine sandpaper will remove dirt and debris blemishes. It is recommended the product to be clean, dry, free of dirt, grease and/or other surface contaminates before painting Our product can be stained by application per manufactures instructions.

## Care Instructions

Use soap and water or 50/50 Solution water/IPA alcohol to clean the surfaces of the moulding. Avoid long term exposure of solvents such as Acetone and mineral spirits that can affect the finish.

## FAQS

### **How should I store the product?**

The product shall be stored indoors if possible and away from vulnerable areas that can damage the product. Outdoor storage is ok as long as the product is covered from UV Sunrays and sits flat and supported. Our product can withstand water/moisture and is moldproof however external organic matters may promote mold however our product is inert against mold growth on its own.

### **How should I handle the product?**

Handling the product will be the same as working with any other moulding. However, unlike wood, our material has no grain so long pieces will be more flexible and shall be carried in best handling methods to reduce the bowing. When working as one individual, it is recommended to support long length such as chair rail and crown using support clips or other means.



### **What temperature range can I work with this product?**

The recommended room temperature to cut/nail and install the mouldings is between 45° to 95° Fahrenheit. Before installing our product, make sure the moulding and adhesives are placed at room temperature 24 hours before installation. This allows the material to adjust to the temperature of the room.

### **What lengths do your trim & mouldings come in?**

Our interior trim & mouldings are available in 7' to 16' lengths. Please contact a sales representative for further finishes and/or custom orders.

### **Can you use interior mouldings outside?**

It is not recommended to use interior products outdoors. This is because outdoor products have extra properties or additives to help against harsh environments such as the sun's UV rays, extreme weather conditions and animal excrement that can break down the product.

### **Will your pre-finished moulding yellow if not painted?**

The pre-finished moulding will not yellow unless in direct contact with UV lighting conditions. If you see that the product is yellowing, it is recommended to paint the moulding. When moulding is purchased new, our product color best matches up to Behrs Ultra Pure White however you may need to color match at a local hardware store for best match.

### **What colors are available?**

Our interior trim & mouldings are available in ultra pure white, satin finish. We also sell 3 woodgrain finishes; colors, light oak, dark oak and mahogany. Please contact a sales representative for further finishes or custom orders.

### **Your molding looks glossy and not sure paint will adhere to it?**

Our moulding and trim is manufactured to provide a pre-finished surface so painting is not required. Our proprietary shell layer on all aesthetic surfaces are paintable without the need to sand. Although scuff sanding is not needed, light sanding of the surface with fine sandpaper will remove dirt and debris blemishes. It is recommended the product to be clean, dry, free of dirt, grease and/or other surface contaminants before painting.

### **How do you paint your moulding?**

It is suggested to use a 100% acrylic latex "paint and primer all-in-one" or oil based paint. Preparation required is to make sure the product to be clean, dry, free of dirt, grease and/or other surface contaminants before painting.

**Can you install the mouldings around the shower or bathtub?** Yes. Our mouldings are waterproof and do not promote the growth of mold or mildew.

### **How should I cut the trim and mouldings?**

Our interior trim & mouldings cuts with traditional wood cutting tools. We recommend to cut with a carbide tip blade with 80 teeth or more. It is important to make the cuts with a quick chop motion or cross cut quickly thru the material with a compound miter saw.

### **What type of routing or milling bits should I use?**

Use standard woodworking carbide-tipped router bits. Secure trim to a bench or table when routing to minimize "chatter". Once the routing is complete, the cut can be smoothed using 200 grit sandpaper if necessary. Since our product is cellular, routing will create the exposed cellular EPS. It is recommended to use a 50/50 mix of paint and joint compound mixed well and applied to the cellular surface by brush or roller.

### **What do you recommend for rip cutting the moulding?**

We recommend that a No-Melt fine tooth blade 80 teeth or better with M-TCG, -2 ° Neg Hook Angle will provide the best results (please visit [www.amanatool.com](http://www.amanatool.com)). Make sure the product is secure while ripping. Visit our Videos for more information. For further inquiries Please contact an Engineering representative at 1-877-326-7659.

### **What should I use to fill screw or nail holes?**

All commercially available nail hole filler products will work with our interior trim & mouldings.

### **How do I repair damaged mouldings including dents, gouges or deep scratches?**

If the moulding cannot be cutout or replaced, first start by knocking down any high areas with a 200 grit sand paper. Then use a plastic wood filler and apply and contour as required. Finish by sanding smooth and use touchup paint. If moulding and trim were not painted beforehand, it is suggested to use touchup paint closely matching the moulding. It is recommended to replace our woodgrain moulding if damaged as the complexity to repair is beyond the scope of this document.

## FAQS

### **What is EPS or Expanded Polystyrene?**

Polystyrene is a synthetic polymer that has thermoplastic properties. It is derived from the petroleum-based monomer known as styrene. The end result is a lightweight, but sturdy, closed-cell foam making it ideal for architectural moulding. Due to its resistance against moisture, mildew and rot, it is also good for applications where water vapors may be present.

### **Is polystyrene foam the same as Styrofoam?**

Contrary to popular belief, Styrofoam and Polystyrene are not necessarily the same, despite being made using the same monomer, styrene. Styrofoam, which is bluish in color, is made from extruded polystyrene (XPS), while Polystyrene (EPS), which is white in color, is made from expanded polystyrene. The true main difference between these two materials is the process by which they are created.

### **Is polystyrene foam toxic?**

Polystyrene foam has been carefully studied for decades to determine safety. Like many products, in massive amounts, polystyrene can carry a certain level of toxicity when burnt. Styrene, however, is found in small amounts throughout nature; it can even be found in the foods that we eat. Polystyrene is not toxic when used appropriately. In fact, polystyrene is often used in food packaging. The FDA has deemed it a safe material for this purpose, which speaks to its safety.

### **Will polystyrene provide an insulation value?**

Thanks to the closed-cell nature and the higher R-Value, polystyrene makes for a great insulator. Polystyrene R value is around R-3.8 per inch so typical moulding is not going to provide much of an insulation but will be higher value than MDF or Pine will provide.

### **Is polystyrene a fire hazard?**

Polystyrene is typically not considered a fire hazard. In general, polystyrene does not pose the threat of being more combustible than other materials when exposed to flame or extreme heat.