



TRIM TIPS

Window Stool - should be used on all windows. It gives the effect that the window is actually supported by something rather than just fitted into the wall. This is considered to be the proper way to trim out a window.

Window Apron - the apron should be an asymmetrical casing –Bonavista, Somerville, Weston or Sherbrooke. It can be the same profile as the casing, or a different profile. Our most popular window apron is Bonavista 3 ½”

Trim for Doors and Windows - the system for the doors should always match the system for the windows

Header System - this looks best with a symmetrical casing rather than an asymmetrical casing. The tapering of the asymmetrical casing doesn't look balanced with the header system. Headers can be made from one piece profiles or be a build-up of multiple profiles

Kensington - should only be used to make columns or with a header system. If mitered or with blocks, Kensington, because of the flutes, looks rather busy.

Corner Blocks - Use a #3 block with a 3 ½” casing and a #4 block with a 4 ½” casing. The Springville and Cambridge profiles can be used with any casing.

Baseboard Width - most people will use a 5 ½” or higher baseboard but Princeport is available in 4 ½”. A 4 ½” asymmetrical casing can also be used if the customer is really wanting a 4 1/2” base. Most of our baseboards are 5/8” thick to allow a reveal between the door casing and the base if you are not using a base block. If you are using a ¾” baseboard, it is best to use a base block.

Base Blocks - Use a #3 block with a 3 ½” casing and a #4 block with a 4 ½” casing. All base blocks should be 1 ¼” higher than the baseboard ex. 4 ½” casing and 6 ½” baseboard use a #4 x 7 ¾” block. Base blocks are made 1” thick and are installed at the bottom of door casings as a transition between baseboard and casing.

A base block makes a nice end to the baseboard and beginning to the casing-it also balances the doorway.