

This DIY guide, for installing MouldeX® mouldings is designed to offer enough information for the home handy person. Builders and tradesmen who are using MouldeX® mouldings for the first time will also find this guide useful.

Required Tools and Materials

Tools:

The following tools are recommended for ease of installation:

- Mitre saw with diamond blade
- Heat gun
- Tape measure, pencil etc.
- Small tool
- 10mm notched trowel
- 50mm paint brush
- Sponge
- Mixing bucket and mixer for adhesive
- Fixings (refer to installation step 5)

Adhesive:

It is recommended to use a polymer modified adhesive (mixed in a 5:1 ratio of parts A to B), using the following components:

- Part A – Davco Powder Mastic (or similar)
- Part B – MouldeX® Liquid Bond

(PWS recommends Davco Powder Mastic as it has excellent adhesion, workability and sands back to match the moulding coating.)

Sealant:

The following joint sealant is recommended:

- Sikaflex® 11FC (or similar)

STEP 1: Planning/Estimation

- Allow for mitres around windows and building corners.
- Allow 5% wastage for joining lengths on straight runs.
- Avoid un-necessary joins (whilst joins can be finished so that they won't be seen, it is not worth the extra labour to save short lengths).

STEP 2: Marking-out

Chalk line the whole job.

This will highlight any layout issues you may have before it is too late.

STEP 3: Measuring/Cutting

There are two different measuring requirements for different moulding installations.

Around windows: This requires measuring tolerances to be accurate to within $\pm 0.5\text{mm}$

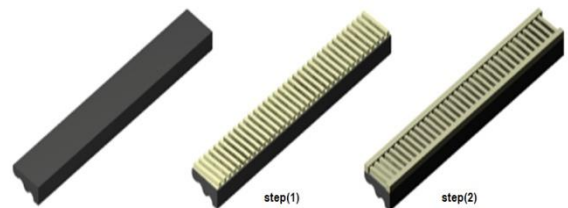
Building walls: Need to add 1.5mm for external corners and minus 1.5mm for internal corners. Always check the cut moulding against the wall before applying adhesive.

Note: Expansion (or control) joints in the building superstructure need to be carried through the moulding and then filled with sealant.

STEP 4: Applying Adhesive

Back of Moulding

1. Using a 10mm notched trowel, apply the adhesive across the moulding.
2. Using the flat edge of the notched trowel, apply a line of adhesive to both sides of the moulding. The line of adhesive should be approximately 15mm*15mm. When applied to the wall, there should be a small consistent amount of adhesive oozing out.



Mitres and Straight Joins

1. Cut moulding to length as previously discussed
2. Remove approximately 3-5mm of foam from the ends of the mouldings. Ideally this is done with a heat gun, but it can be scraped out with a small tool or similar.
3. Fill both moulding ends with adhesive, to the point that it is overflowing a little.
4. Squeeze mouldings together and clean off excess adhesive.

This method gives the mitre an integrated bond between both lengths that will protect it against cracking. Simply gluing the lengths together and patching over the top will not offer the same longevity.

For mouldings that finish with an exposed end use the same method to remove foam, patch and finish.

STEP 5: Installing

Once the adhesive has been applied to the moulding it is ready to be installed.

Aim to place the moulding against the wall in one hit, enabling the 'suction' from the adhesive to hold the moulding in place.

Method 1. No fixings

This method is applicable to people with some experience, or when installing a smaller moulding (such as a 100x20 flat band) on a wall that is porous enough to allow the adhesive to set quickly.

No fixings obviously mean no patching.

Method 2. Temporary fixings underneath moulding

There are many different types of substrates that mouldings can be installed on. The supplier of the substrate will be able to guide in regards to the appropriate fixing.

By using a small fixing underneath the moulding, the subsequent hole can be hidden by the adhesive oozing out underneath. Unless mouldings are particularly thick, sliding is the only issue, not 'tipping' off the wall.

Therefore, this method will cover most mouldings that are less than 100mm thick and of any height.

There is always a solution for any size moulding and any substrate. These solutions vary from:

- Running timber behind the moulding, in a groove cut in the back; then fix with a screw from the top.
- Inserting pins or rods through the front of the moulding, into the substrate; then patching.

Method 3. Fixing through the moulding

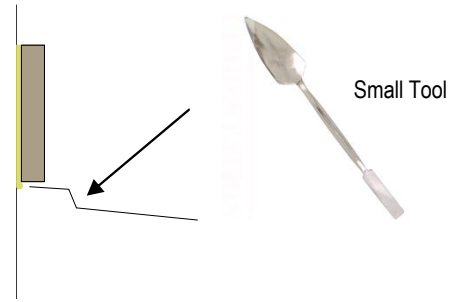
For mouldings that require this fixing method we recommend installation by an experienced tradesman.

NOTE: Moulding profiles within wet areas e.g. at the top of parapet walls require metal flashing as per the NCC Building Code of Australia.

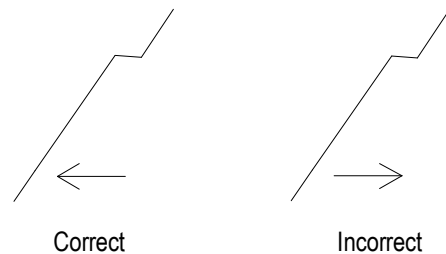
STEP 6: Cleaning off Adhesive

For cleaning we recommend using a small tool, a 50mm paint brush, sponge and water.

- (1) Use the small tool to 'cut' the excessive adhesive, allowing it to fall off the wall.

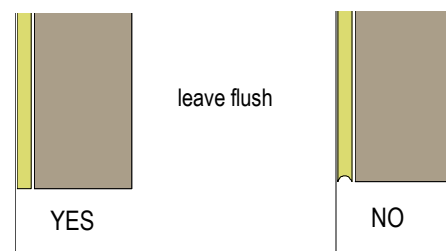


- (2) Then using the flat end of the small tool, scrape 'forwards', cleaning off any excess adhesive (refer to the diagram below for scraping 'forwards'). This is important because scraping in the wrong direction presses the adhesive into the wall. The correct method will leave the remaining adhesive 'lifted', allowing for easier cleaning.



- (3) Using water and the 50mm brush (or sponge), clean away all remaining adhesive. Do not leave a groove between the moulding and the wall, as this will show up when painted.

A flush corner with no surface adhesive is the ideal result, for the best finish.



STEP 7: Finishing

All joins need to be flushed or finished with sealant, to complete the MouldeX® moulding installation.

NOTE: To ensure longevity of the product, it is essential to paint the finished MouldeX® installation within 7 days of installation. 2 to 3 coats of membrane e.g. Acrashie cut adhesive shield or equivalent should be applied to all exposed surfaces.

For more advice, please contact PWS with the specifics of the job.