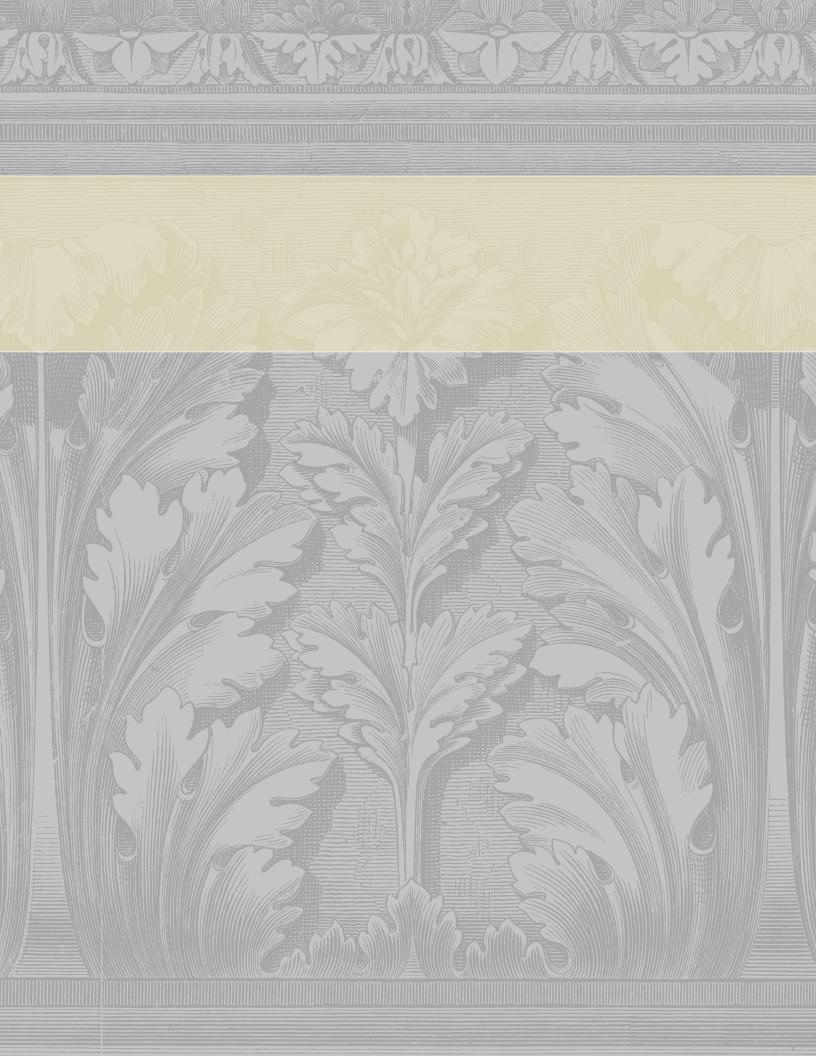
CORNICES FRIEZES





CORNICE:

a projecting moulding located where the ceiling and wall meet; in classical architecture, the projecting top of an entablature; any projecting, ornamental moulding along the top of a wall, arch, etc. that finishes or "crowns" it; from the Latin corona.



CORNICES

The cornice is used as a transition between the wall and the ceiling. It celebrates a high ceiling, and makes a low ceiling less oppressive and more interesting. Cornice moulding perfects and completes an interior, introducing a dramatic interplay of changing light and shadow. Just as a frame draws our focus and attention to the art it surrounds, a cornice frames and enhances the room it finishes. There are three types of cornices to consider. An architectural cornice uses a combination of simple (fillet, astragal, torus, scotia, ovolo, cavetto) and complex shapes (ogee and reverse ogee) in order to produce a lineal cornice without figures. A cove cornice presents a substantial concave surface which spans the intersect of wall and ceiling, flanked by simple and complex mouldings on both ceiling and wall. A figured cornice exhibits motifs or figures (e.g. egg and dart, dentils, scrolled leaves, swags). A cove cornice may be figured, but the cove appears as its principal aspect.

As in most other interior design decisions, the choice of cornice depends, in the end, on personal preference. A very general rule in relation to ceiling height would be a maximum measurement of 4" down the wall, with a 4" ceiling projection for an 8' ceiling; a 5"-7"x 5"-7" cornice for a 9'; and an 8" x 8" or larger cornice for a 10' plus ceiling. The size of the room must also be considered, along with the depth of the relief: a smaller moulding may do for a higher ceiling if it has heavy, bold relief.

CORNICE SELECTION

In order to choose cornice moulding for any room, a few particulars of the space should be considered. These include size and style of the room, ceiling height, furniture to be placed in the room, etc. In the end, however, your final choice should be a matter of taste.

Cornice moulding may be installed on new plaster, drywall, wood or most other surfaces.

A number of mouldings can be used together in

combination. If you have not seen a certain moulding or combination of mouldings used, whether in our showroom, in a magazine or in other homes, it does not mean that it cannot be constructed. Imagination is the only limit.

Any custom moulding can be created, and any style of moulding can be reproduced.

Curved walls are a specialty. Any chosen cornice can be produced for installation on a curved surface.



INSTALLATION INFORMATION

Mark the wall and ceiling projections given for the cornice by chalking those measurements on the wall and ceiling.

Mouldings are cut bottom side up with any fine-toothed handsaw in a mitre box. Cut the first length of moulding with a 45° mitre on one end to begin in one corner of the room. If a larger box is built to accommodate a larger moulding, spacer blocks can be used to position the ceiling and wall dimensions of the given moulding.

If the moulding has a long repeat pattern, consider beginning in the most conspicuous outside corner of the room and proceed to the most inconspicuous inside corner, since the pattern may not match exactly in all corners. Remember that a considerable amount of wastage may occur with longer repeat patterns.

Chip and scratch the wall and ceiling between the chalked measurement lines every 8 to 12 inches to assure a good bond between the surface of the wall and moulding.

Mix the Dura Bond 90^{11} or equivalent plaster glue to a thick creamy consistency as per instructions.

Place lengths of moulding against the surface. If the walls or ceilings are not straight or square, some fitting

will be necessary. The mouldings are rigid and must be installed in a straight line, so any deviancy in the walls or ceilings can then be filled with the compound in order to give the appearance of a straight surface. Mouldings are often used in this way to "straighten" uneven surfaces.

Set a couple of finishing nails on the bottom chalk line to rest the moulding upon after the moulding adhesive has been applied to the back of the moulding.

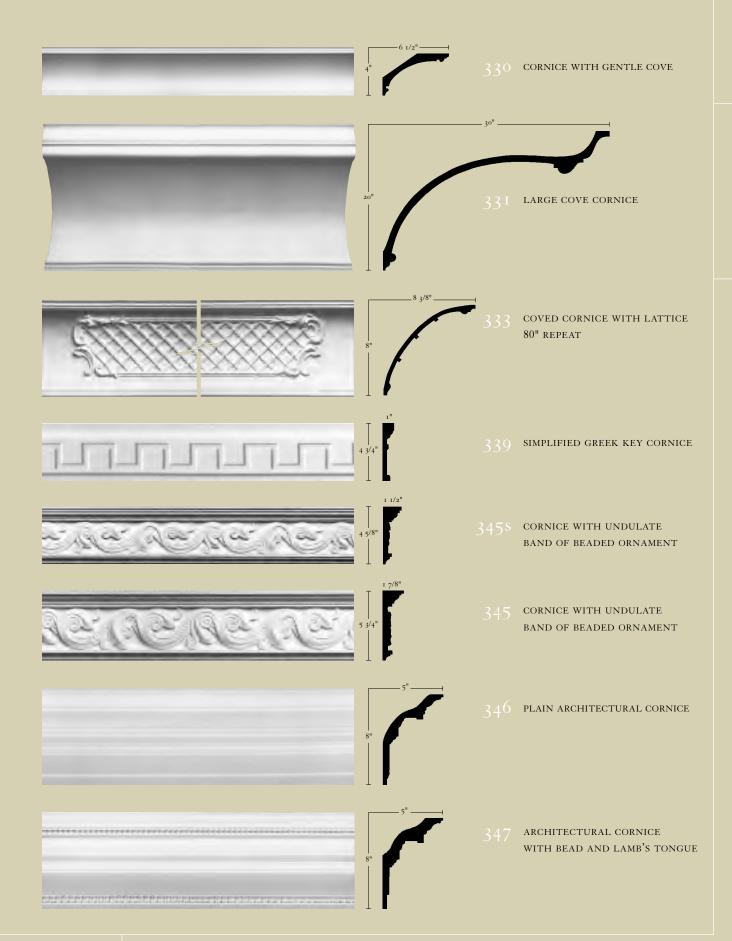
Apply moulding adhesive to the bottom and top edges of the moulding and lift into place, resting it on the finishing nails. Set a couple of finishing nails on top of the moulding (angled downwards) in order to hold the piece while finishing the edges and joints.

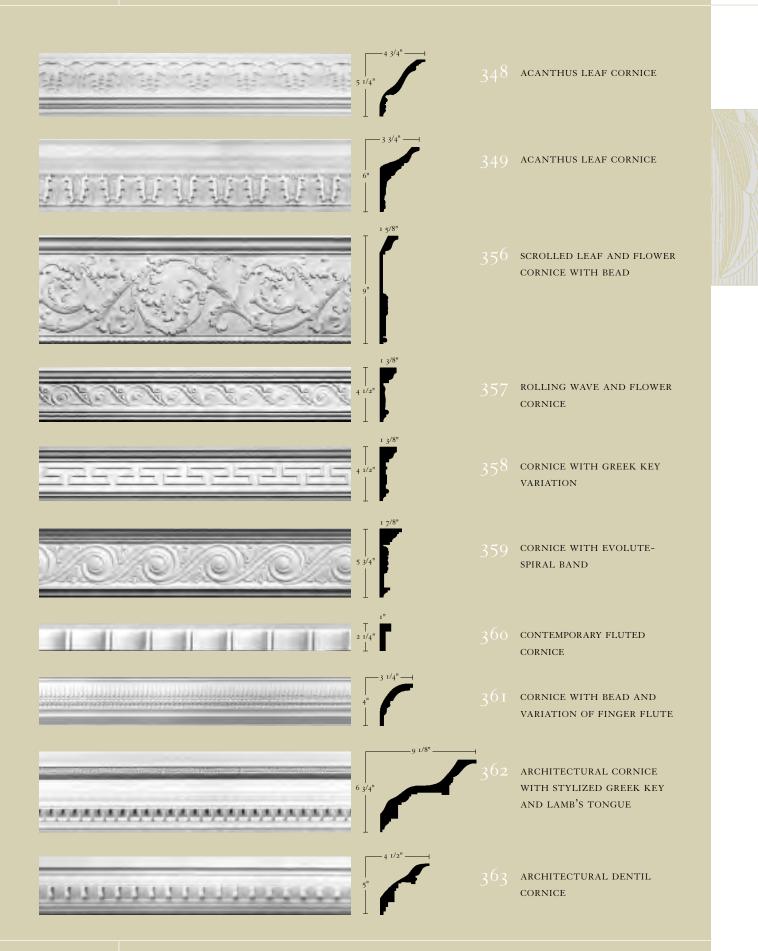
Edges and joints are filled with compound, which oozes out along the edges when moulding is pressed into place. This excess can then be wiped off.

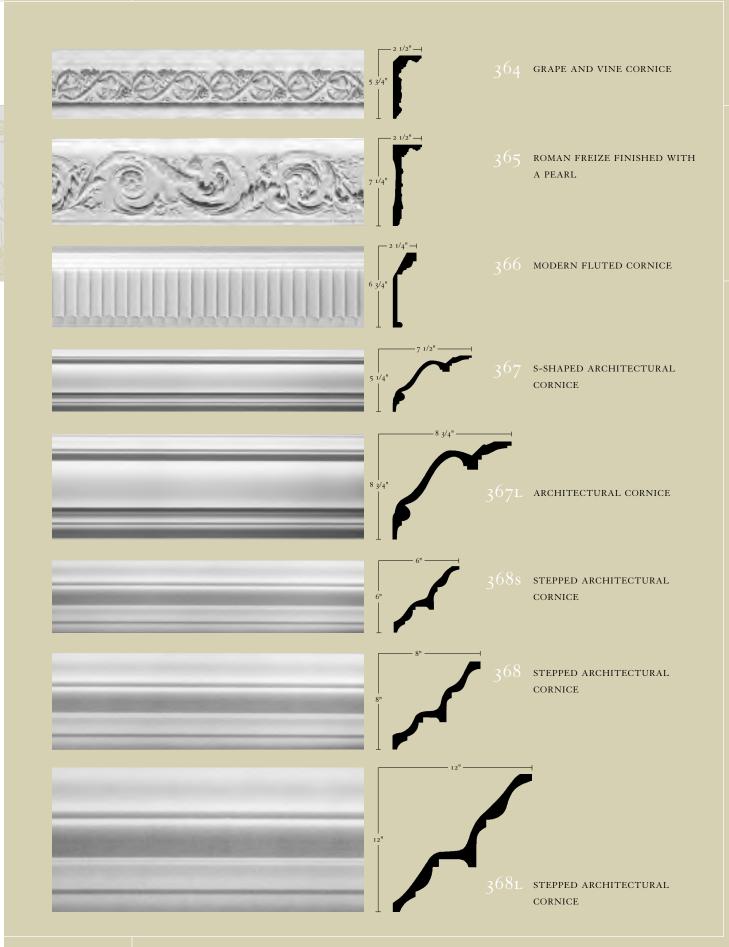
When joining two lengths of moulding at a butt joint, assure the two faces are flush by wedging one piece or shaving the other piece on the back of the moulding. The seam is then filled with compound and wiped smooth.

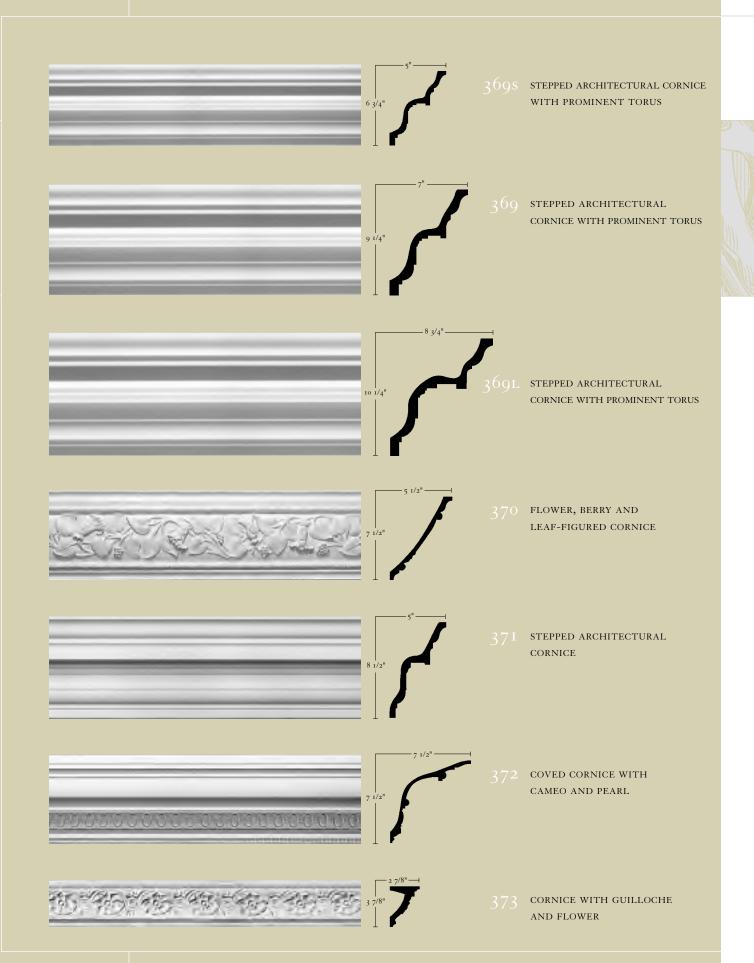


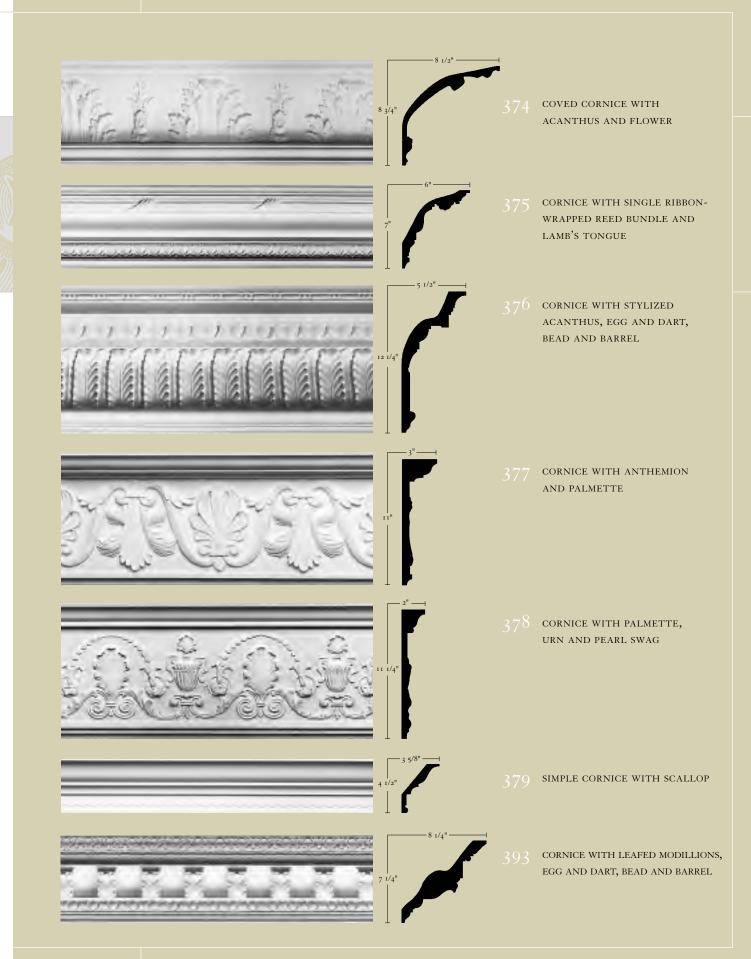


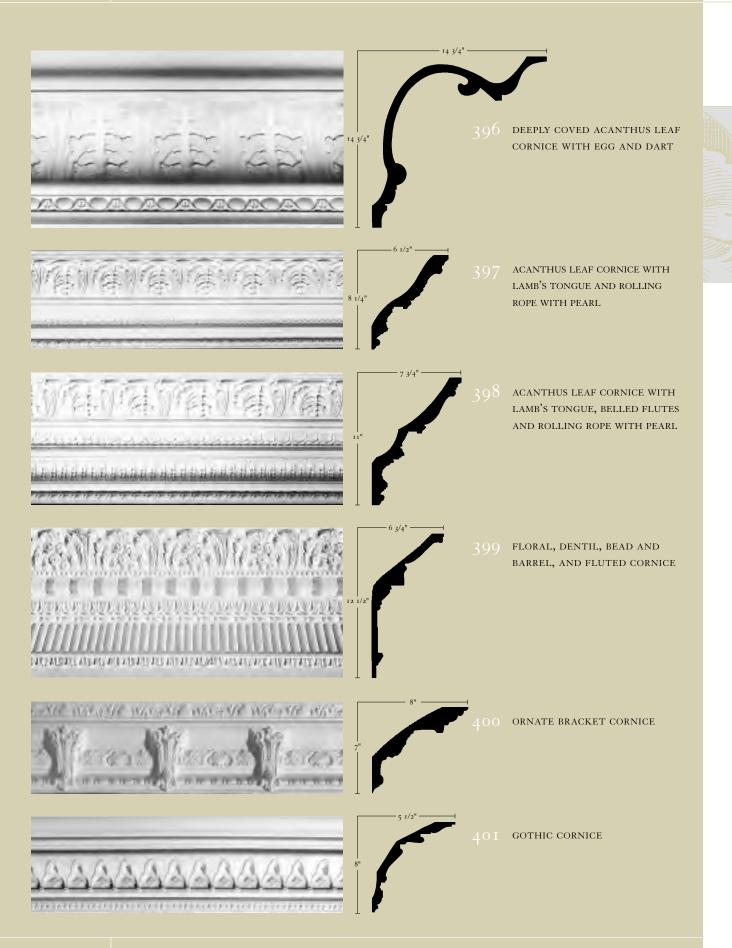


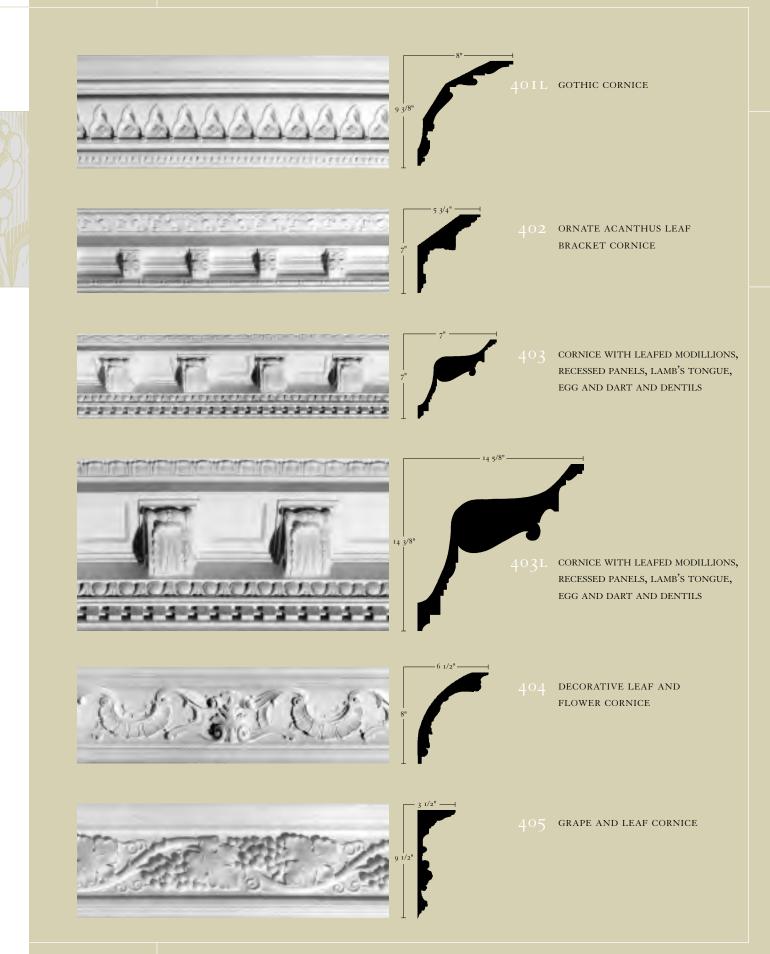




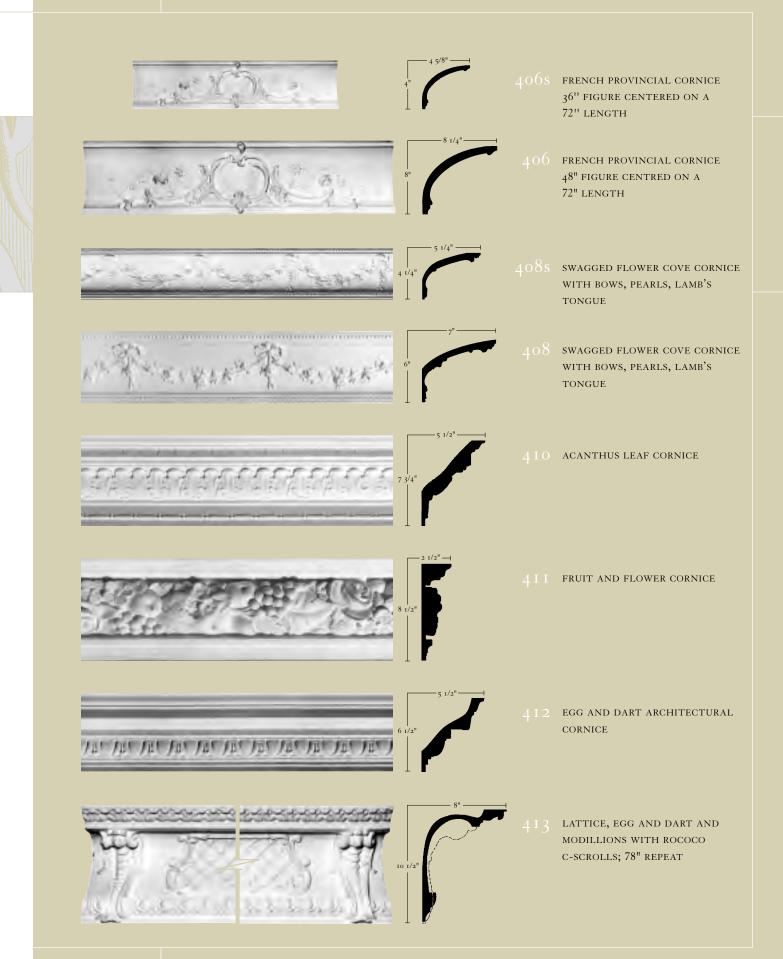


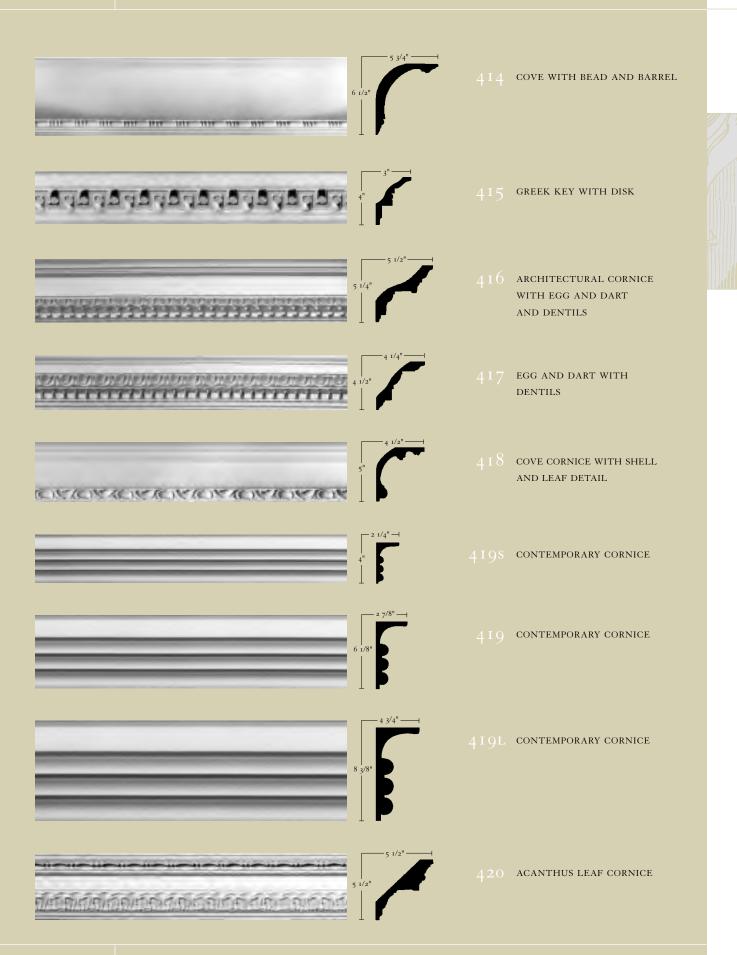


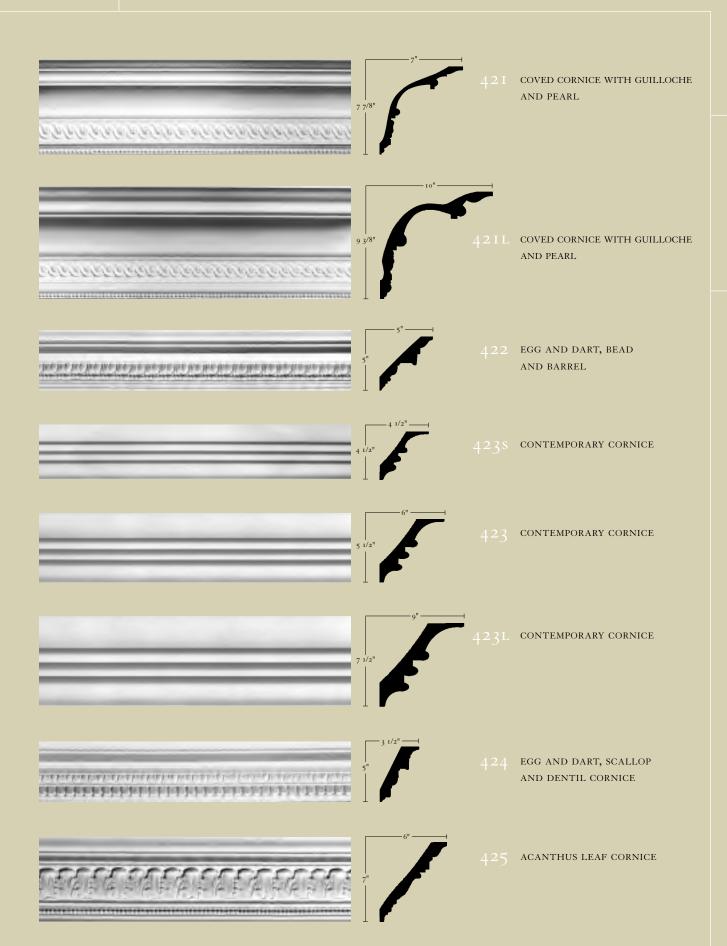


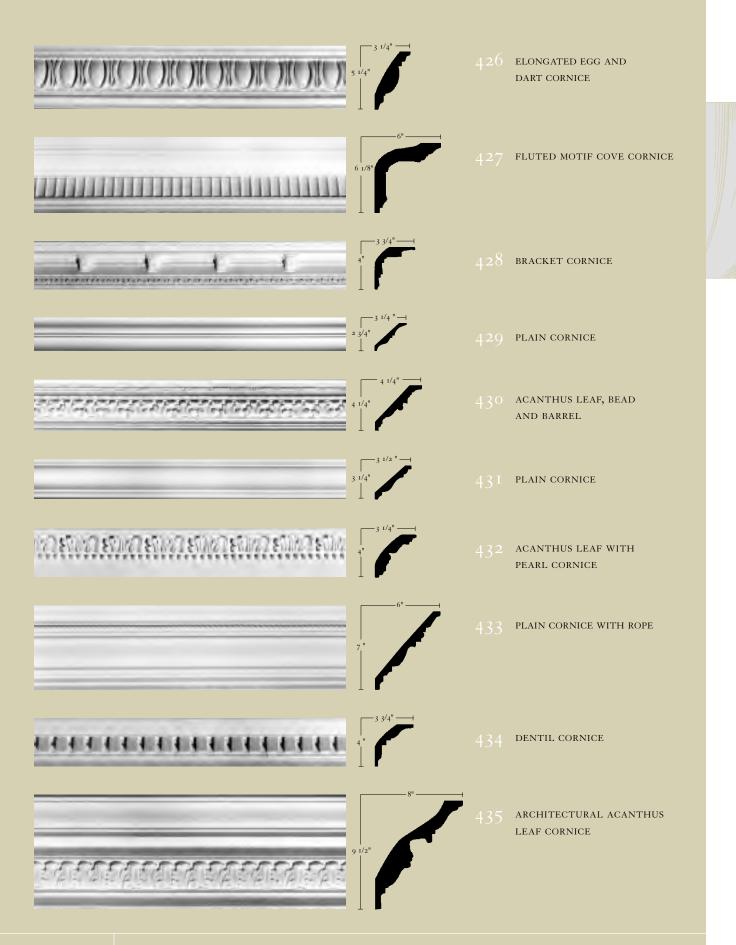


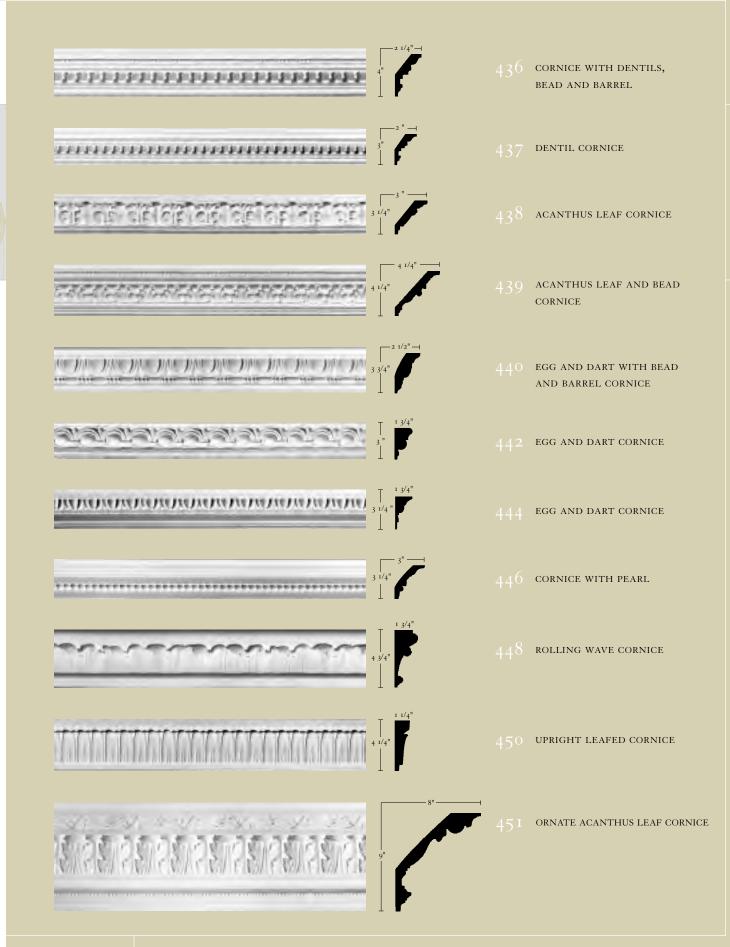


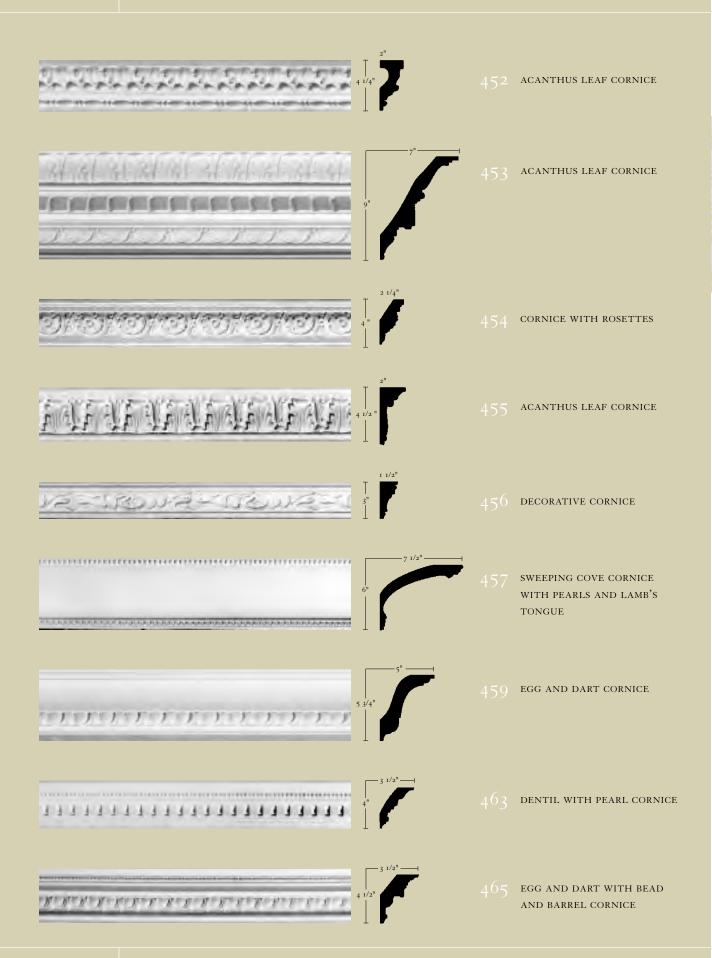


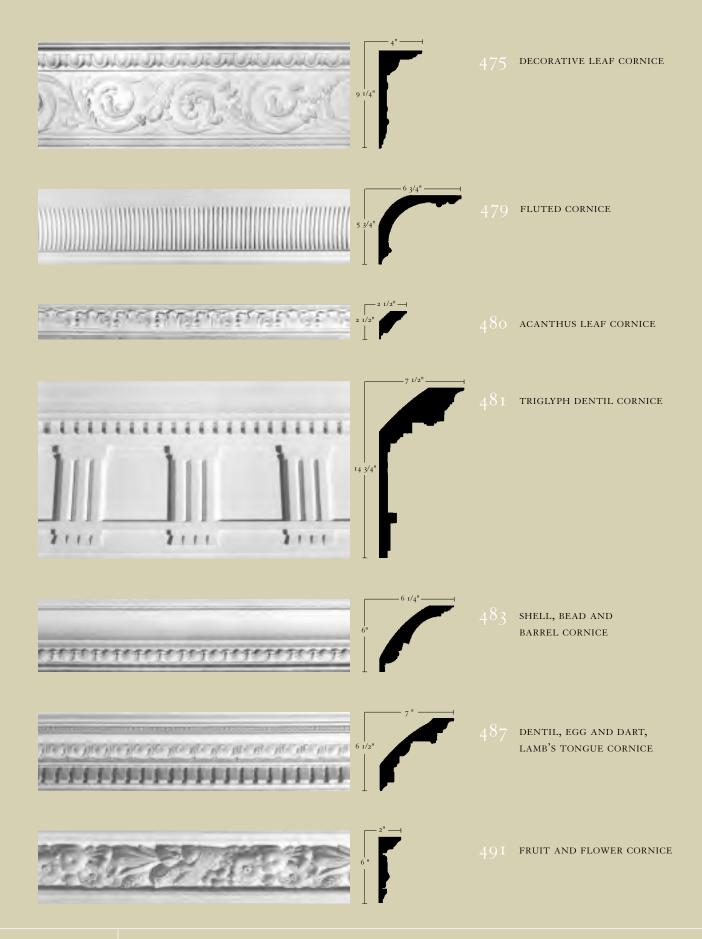


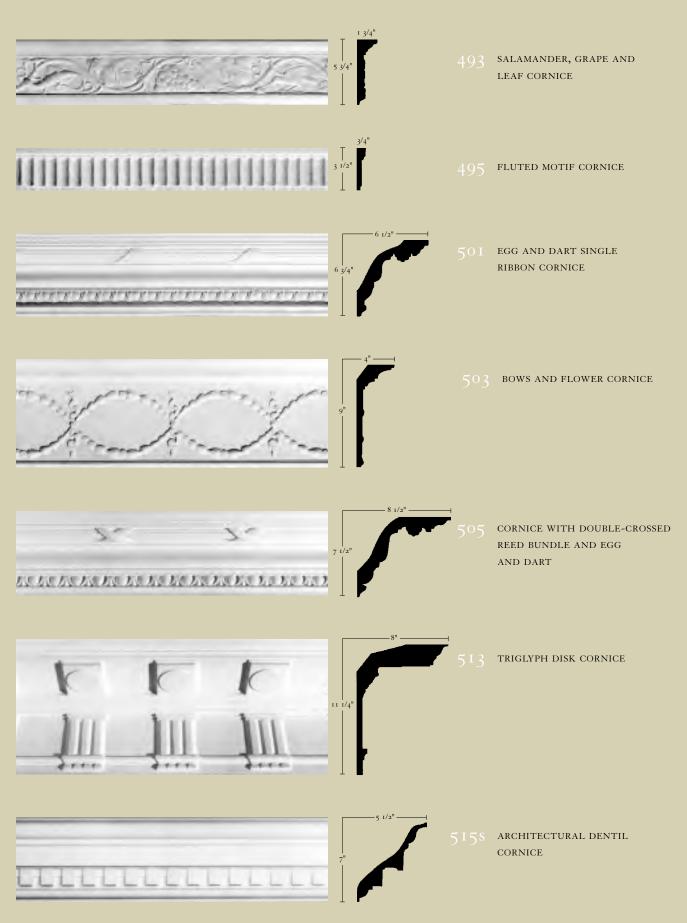


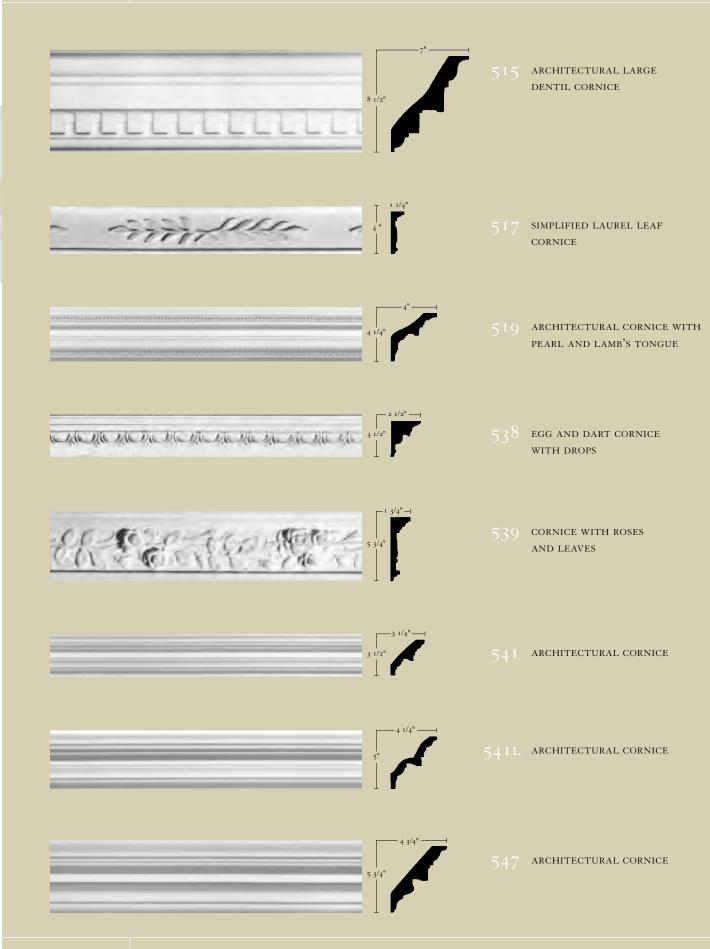




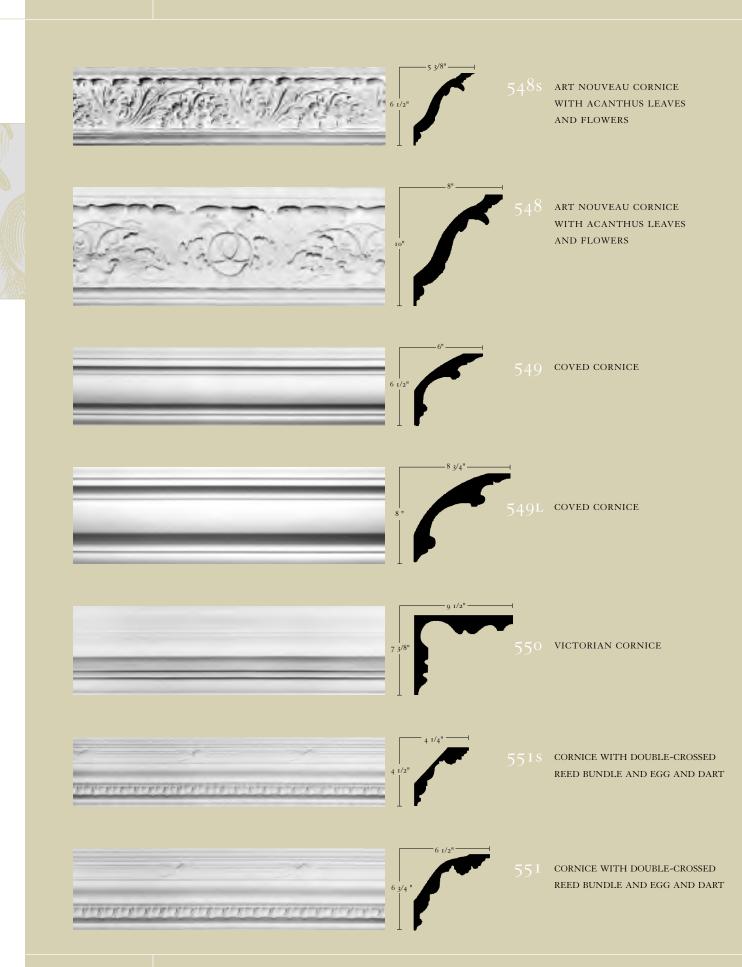


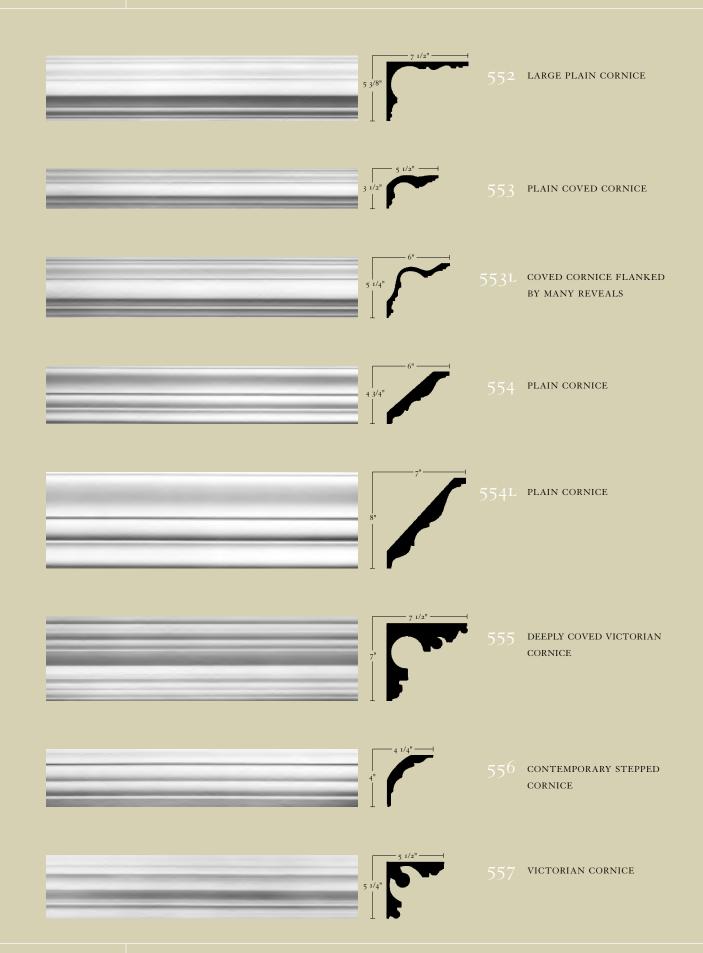


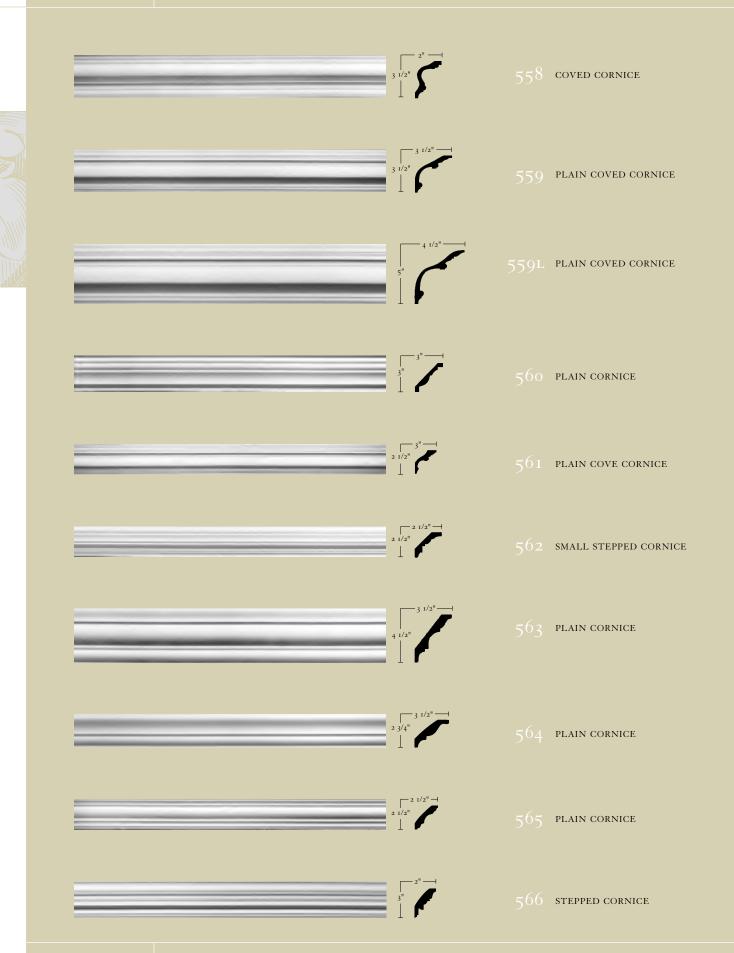


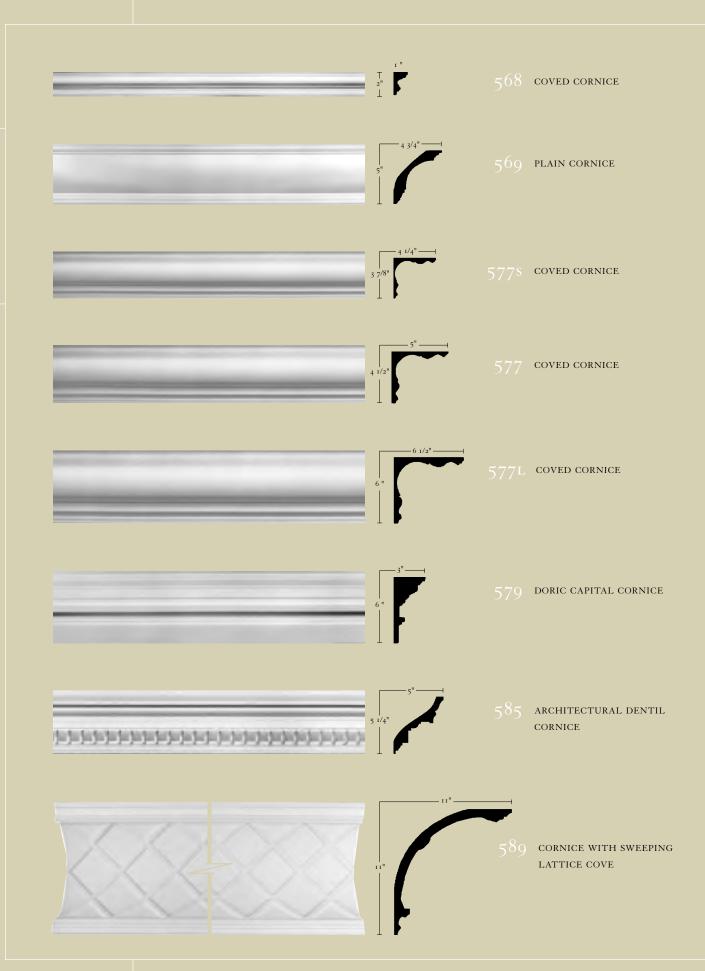


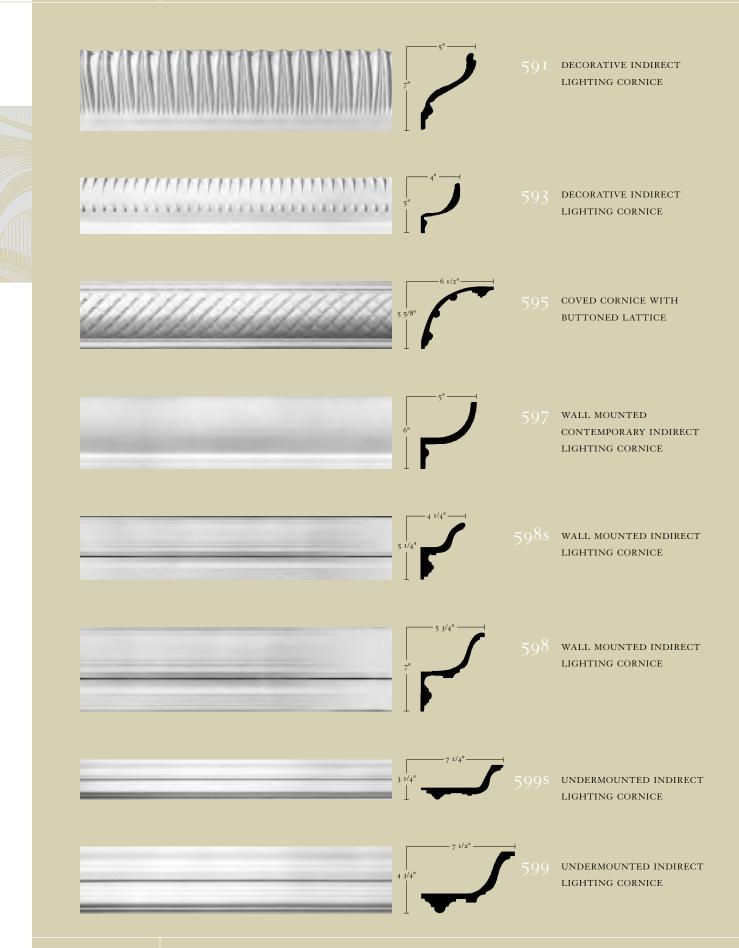


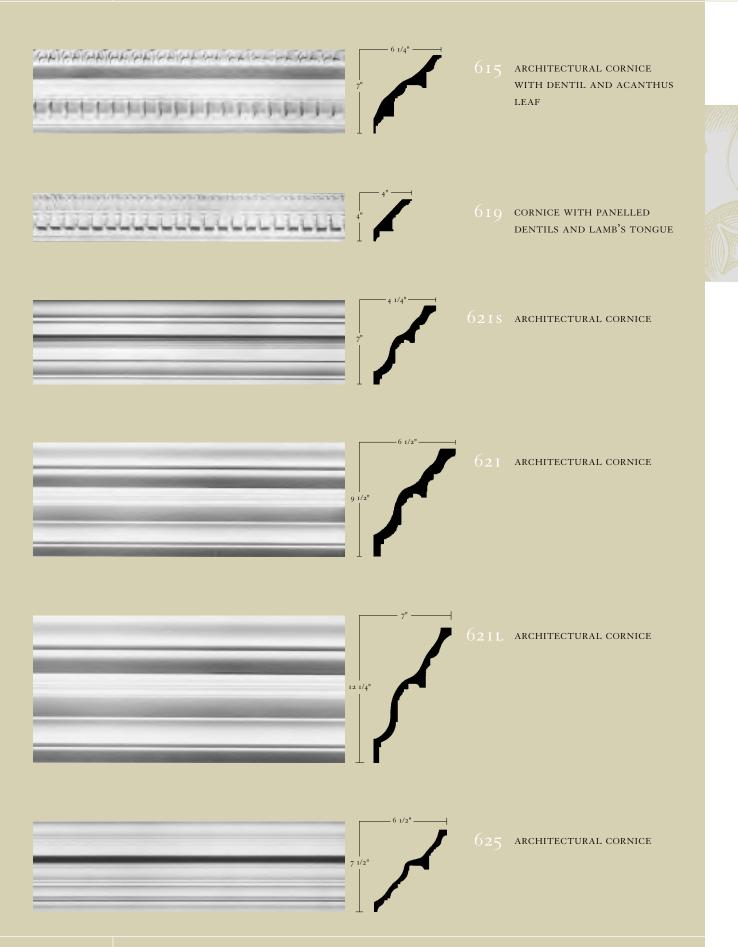


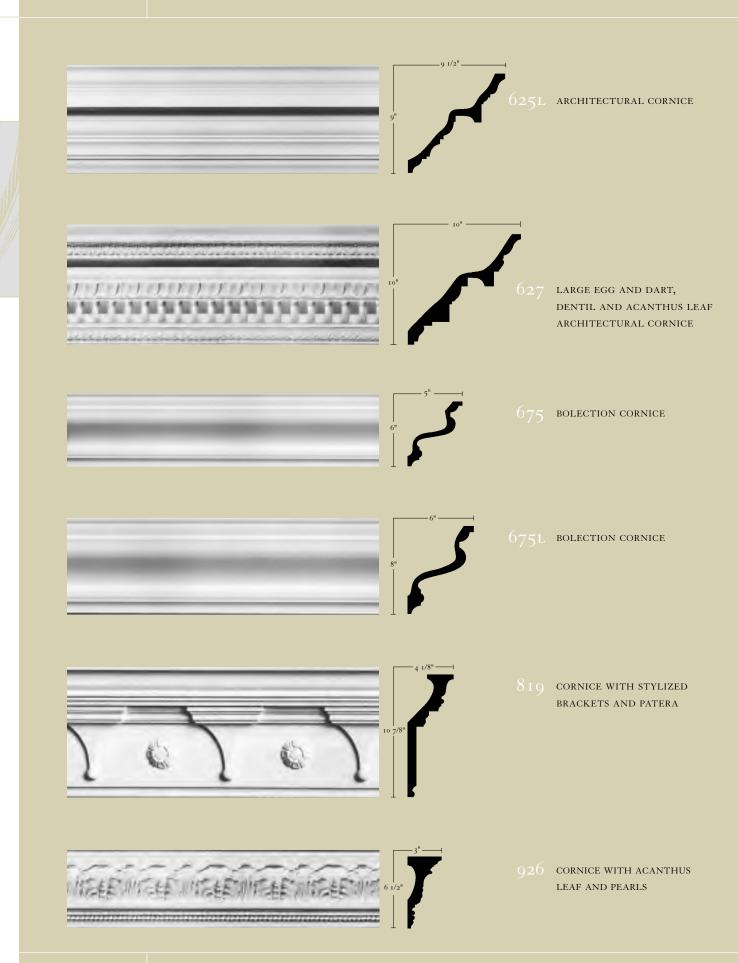












FRIEZE:

the middle section of an entablature; the decorated band along the upper part of an internal wall, immediately below the cornice.





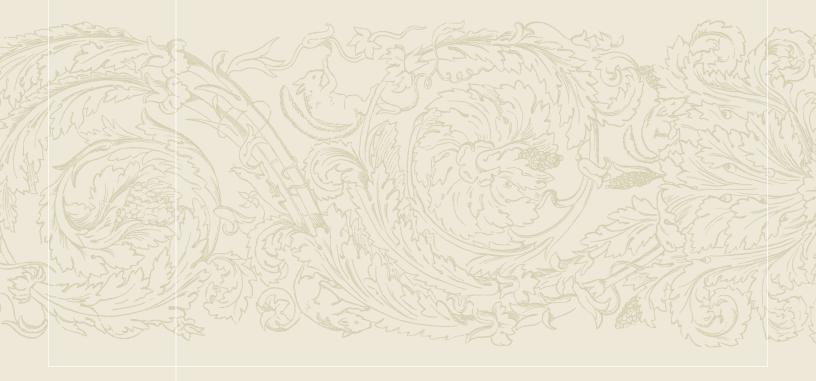


FRIEZE

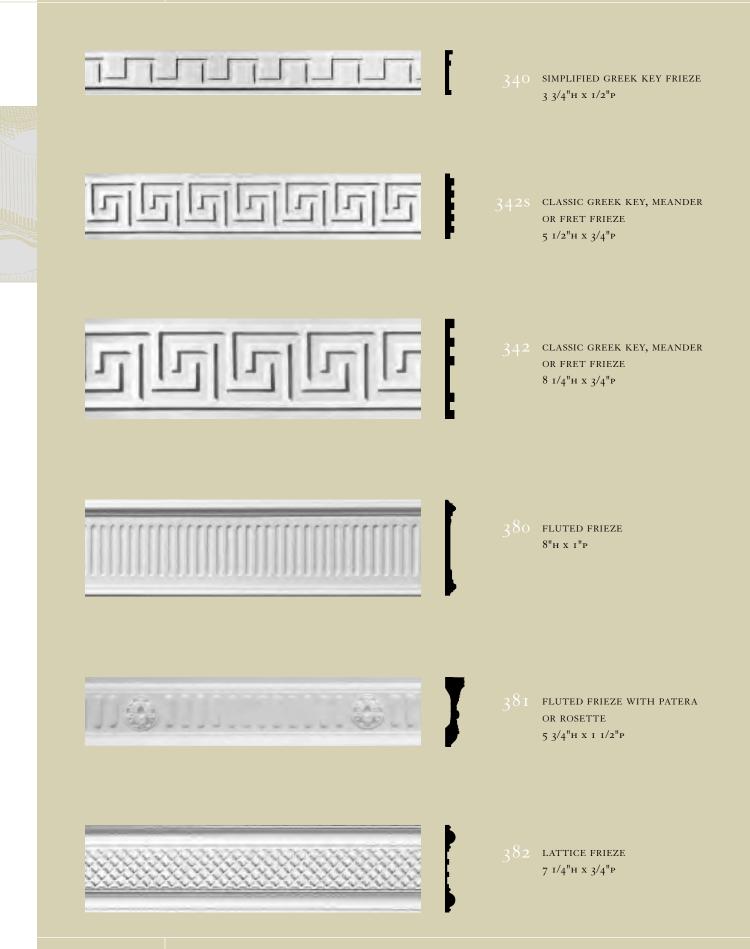
A frieze moulding unifies the room, in addition to controlling a high ceiling with artistic muscle. Frieze mouldings may be used to accentuate a particular motif found in floorcovering or fabric, as well as indicate the function of a room. It can reinforce a particular period of design or evoke a particular spirit of place. A frieze personalizes the cornice. Friezes are an architectural hook leading to features like coffers or skylights. There are friezes appropriate for public rooms, friezes for the kitchen, and friezes for more intimate areas. Friezes may be formal or whimsical, archaic or contemporary, masculine or feminine. We may certainly do without a frieze...but interior space is so much more interesting and enriched by *having* one!

A frieze can be used as an accommodating element, especially if a single cornice style and size is to be used throughout a project that has differing ceiling heights. In this case, it becomes expedient to vary the frieze in order to change the flavour of each room.

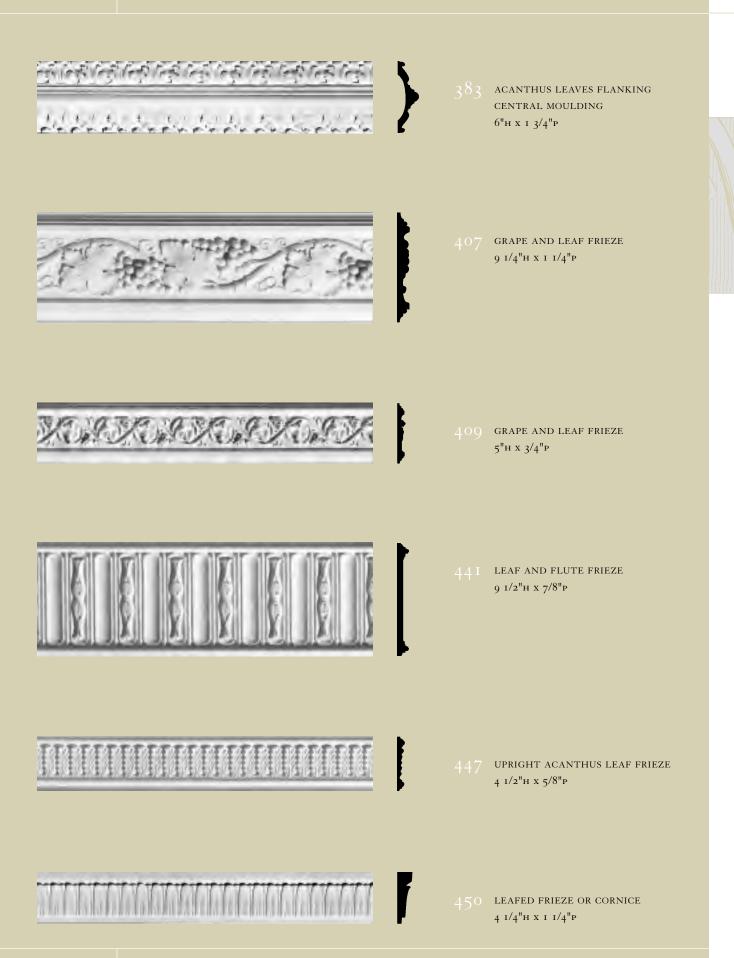
When deciding upon a frieze moulding, keep in mind the height of your ceiling and the clearance above window and door casings.





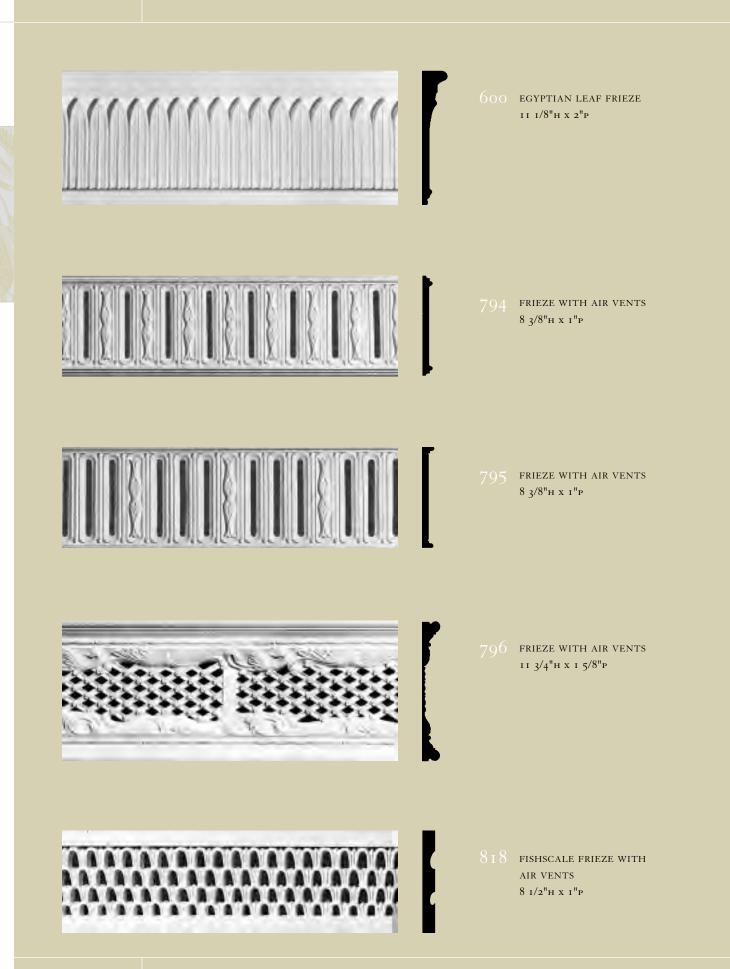


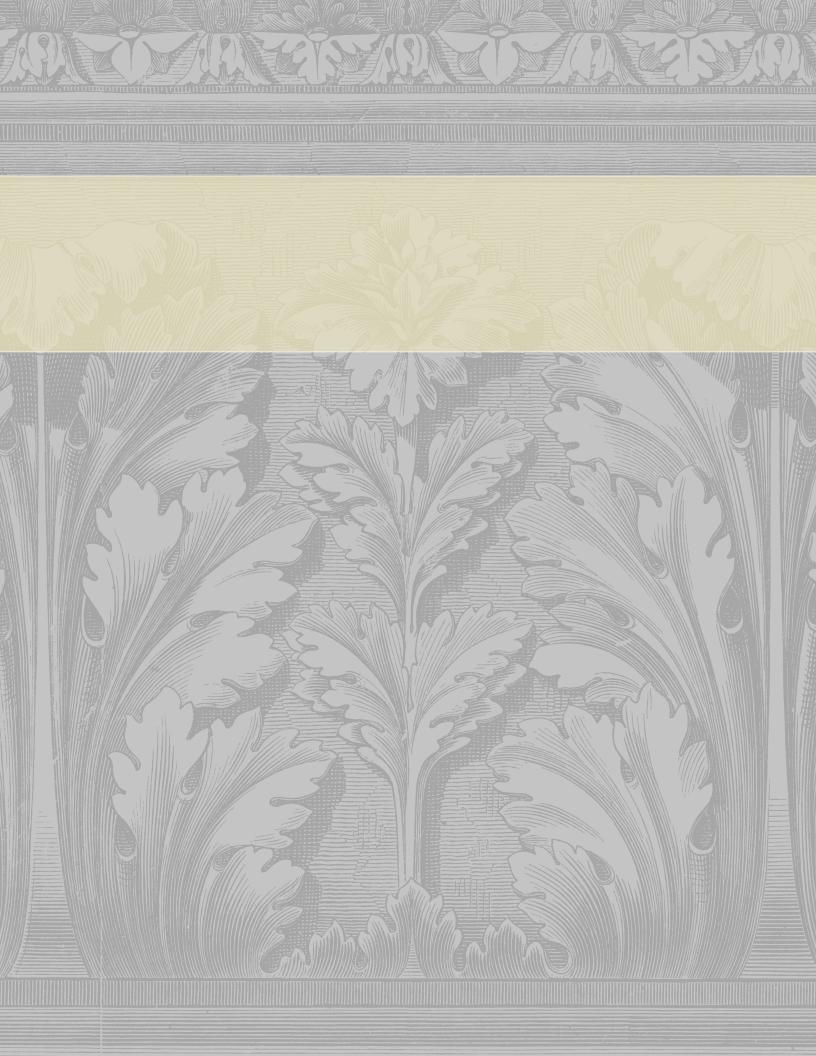
Friezes













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