

# INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS FOR CASING

## TOOL REQUIRED:

- Finger-jointed pine baseboards
- Miter saw (or hand saw with miter box)
- Coping saw (for inside corners)
- Measuring tape
- Pencil
- Stud finder
- Nail gun (or hammer + 2" finishing nails)
- Wood glue/caulk
- Sandpaper (120-grit)
- Paintable caulk & paint (if finishing)
- Safety glasses

## INSTALLTION STEPS

### Step-by-Step Instructions

#### 1. Measure and Plan

Measure the room's perimeter (add 10% extra for mistakes).

Mark a level line on the wall to align the baseboard's top edge (use a laser level for accuracy).

#### 2. Cut Outside Corners (Miters)

Outside corners: Cut at 45-degree angles (angled outward). Test-fit before nailing.

Tip: Label pieces (e.g., "Wall A Left") to avoid confusion.

#### 3. Cut Inside Corners (Coping)

Option 1 (Preferred): Use a coping saw to cut along the profile of one piece for a snug fit.

Cut the first piece at a 45-degree angle, then follow the contour with the coping saw.



Option 2: Cut both pieces at 45-degree angles (less precise; may require caulk).

#### **4. Attach the Baseboard**

Locate wall studs using a stud finder.

Nail into studs at an angle with 2" finishing nails (every 12–16").

Reinforce joints: Apply wood glue to finger-jointed seams for added strength.

#### **5. Finish**

Fill nail holes/gaps with paintable caulk.

Sand lightly for smooth edges.

Prime/paint to protect the wood and unify seams.

#### **Pro Tips:**

- ☑ Test-fit all cuts with scrap wood first.
- ☑ Pre-drill near ends to prevent splitting finger joints.
- ☑ Uneven walls? Use shims behind the baseboard for a flush fit.

Finger-jointed pine offers superior stability—seal all edges to prevent moisture warping.