



Types Crown Molding

Crown Molding Style	Key Characteristics	Recommended Materials	Best Applications
Traditional	Ornate, detailed, classic aesthetics	Wood, plaster	Historic homes, formal settings
Modern	Clean lines, minimal design	MDF, polyurethane	Contemporary spaces, neutral décor
Transitional	Mix of classic and contemporary elements	Wood, MDF	Versatile in both modern and classic homes
Craftsman	Straight edges, step-like details, rustic look	Wood	Rustic, farmhouse, or casual interiors
Colonial	Symmetrical shapes, historical feel	Wood, plaster	Older homes, vintage-style interiors
Contemporary	Bold and geometric, innovative materials	Metals, composites	Eclectic, modern artistic spaces



Types Baseboard Molding

Baseboard Type	Key Characteristics	Best Suited For
Flat Baseboard	Simple and clean profile; minimalistic design	Contemporary and modern homes
Colonial Baseboard	Traditional style with curved edges and detail	Classic, elegant, or heritage interiors
Stepped Baseboard	Multi-layered stepped design; subtle yet decorative	Transitional spaces blending styles
Jointed Baseboard	Seamless look with joined material for durability	Large rooms requiring continuous lengths
High-Trimmed Profile	Ornate, high-profile designs for a bold aesthetic	High-end spaces or formal interiors
Clammed Baseboard	Tight fit for functional use; reduces air drafts	Practical applications and uneven floors
Other Styles	Bespoke or specialized designs like cove or shoe molding	Unique or custom design preferences



Window and Door Casing

Casing Style	Key Features	Best Suited For
Colonial Casing	Wide, symmetrical, elegant bevels or curves	Traditional and transitional interiors
Modern Casing	Minimalist, straight lines, and sleek design	Contemporary and modern spaces
Craftsman Casing	Thick, layered trim with square edges	Rustic and custom artisan aesthetics
Farmhouse Casing	Simple, natural wood with thicker edges	Country, rustic, and modern-rustic mix interiors
Transitional Casing	Moderate thickness, subtle styling	Mixing traditional and modern design preferences
Picture Frame Casing	Even trim on all sides, clean and seamless look	Modern symmetric designs and grid-style windows



Chair Rail Molding

Style	Characteristics	Best Suited For	Common Materials
Traditional	Ornate, rounded details, classical profiles	Colonial, Victorian, or historic homes	Hardwood
Modern	Minimalist, clean lines, subtle forms	Contemporary and modern interiors	MDF, engineered wood
Rustic	Natural textures, raw or distressed finishes	Country-style homes, cabins	Reclaimed wood, rough-hewn wood
Decorative or Custom	Intricate carvings, mixed materials, custom patterns	High-end or artistic interiors	Wood, metal, stenciled surfaces
Transitional	Streamlined with slight decorative touches	Blends modern and traditional styles	Hardwood, MDF



Wall Frame Moldings and Panels

Style	Key Features	Best Suited For
Raised Panel Molding	Elevated panels, intricate detailing	Formal, traditional spaces
Flat Panel Molding	Recessed, smooth panels	Modern, minimalist, transitional spaces
Beadboard Paneling	Vertical grooves, cottage aesthetic	Kitchens, bathrooms, entryways
Board and Batten	Wide planks with narrow strips, geometric look	Feature walls, hallways, staircases
Wainscoting	Lower wall panels, protective and aesthetic	Large, open areas, traditional settings
Picture Frame Molding	Decorative frames, elegant and simple	Formal spaces, dining rooms, entryways
Shadow Box Molding	Depth-focused, modern and clean	Modern and transitional interiors



Other Types of Molding and Trim

Type of Molding	Profile and Purpose	Common Applications
Picture Rail Molding	Horizontal support for hanging artwork; elegant aesthetic	Art display in vintage or historic interiors
Cove Molding	Concave, curved transition; seamless and minimalist look	Wall-to-ceiling transitions and modern interiors
Quarter Round Molding	Rounded profile; covers gaps and protects baseboards	Flooring edges and high-traffic areas
Crown Cap Molding	Decorative detailing above door/window frames	Enhancing architectural features in upscale designs
Egg and Dart Molding	Ornamental design featuring repeating oval (egg) and arrow (dart) patterns	Traditional and classical interiors; adding elegance to ceilings and walls
Wainscoting Trim	Wall panels with horizontal moldings for texture and depth	Kitchens, bathrooms, and dining rooms for protection



Molding and Trim Materials

Material	Best Applications	Key Characteristics	Drawbacks
Wood	Interior spaces with low humidity	Timeless, natural finish, customizable	Prone to warping in humid conditions
MDF	Painted interior spaces	Smooth surface, affordable	Not moisture-resistant
PVC	High-humidity spaces, exterior use	Waterproof, durable, low-maintenance	Expensive, limited paintability
Polyurethane	Intricate designs, decorative finishes	Lightweight, moisture-resistant	Slightly more expensive
Metal	High-traffic areas, modern designs	Durable, industrial aesthetic	Costly, professional installation needed
Composite	Exterior trim, extreme weather conditions	Highly durable, low-maintenance	Higher upfront cost



Installation Tips and Techniques for Molding and Trim

Aspect	Tip
Preparation	Measure accurately, inspect materials for defects, and gather essential tools for a seamless process.
Cutting	Use a miter saw for precision and verify angles when cutting corners for a snug fit.
Alignment and Security	Employ a level for alignment and secure trim with nails, adhesive, or both, depending on the wall type.
Finishing Touches	Apply caulk to fill gaps, sand imperfections, and paint or stain for a professional appearance.
Uneven Walls	Use shims or flexible molding to handle irregular or curved surfaces.
Cost Consideration	• MDF: Most affordable option; ideal for budget-friendly projects. • Wood (e.g., oak, mahogany): Higher cost due to durability and natural appearance. • Polyurethane: Mid-range cost; offers affordability with moisture resistance. • PVC: Similarly mid-range; durable and moisture-resistant. • Custom / Intricate Designs: Higher cost due to increased design complexity.