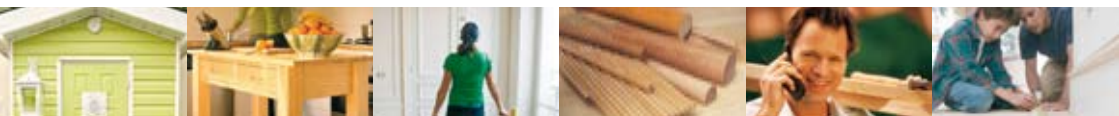
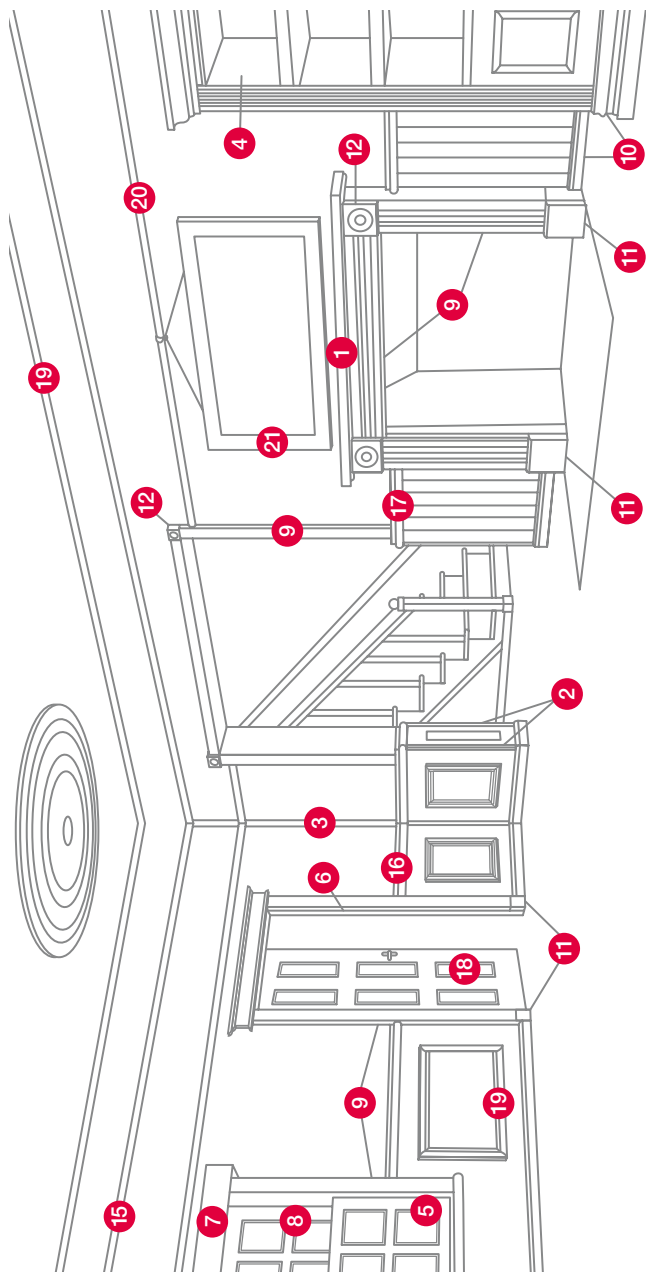




complete profile range



# what goes where?



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## How to use this brochure



- 1 The letters correspond to the profile name code. This example is Bevel Glass Bead.
- 2 This number represents the profile size. The first two or three numbers always correspond to the profile HEIGHT (eg 19mm). The last two numbers always correspond to the profile WIDTH (eg 12mm).
- 3 Coloured dots show the available timber species.

### Timber Colour Key

- Tasmanian Oak
- Cypress Fir
- Clear Grade Pine
- Treated Pine
- Finger Jointed Pine
- White Wood

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# porta company profile



## our company history

J.W Porta and Sons was formed in 1952. Over the years the company's sound financial management, investments in plant resources and innovative culture have contributed to our steady growth. Today there are manufacturing and warehousing facilities in both Melbourne, Australia, (head office) and New Zealand, (Goodwood Industries, Auckland) and mill operations in Tasmania.

Widely regarded as Australasia's leading supplier of timber mouldings, Porta Mouldings manufactures and distributes a broad range of products and services primarily for the home improvement markets, building and furniture industries, plus the manufacturing sector and exports markets.

Our product range covers every type of moulding and so much more. Dowel, panels, decorative trims and core building mouldings are available in various timber species. These include Tasmanian Oak, Radiata Pine, Treated Pine, Cypress Fir and White Wood.

Custom-manufacture is also available in species to suit your building plans and design ideas. If it can be done, we'll find a way.

With strong overseas partnerships, secure sources of plantation pine and guaranteed hardwood resources, Porta is well positioned to face the challenges in the years ahead.



## our environmental policy

Porta Enterprises Pty Ltd is committed to the use of timbers from environmentally sustainable forest resources.

Only certification systems with international credentials and scientifically supported standards such as PEFC, FSC or equivalent, will be recognised by Porta.

# porta timber range

porta



## radiata pine

**Botanical name:** Pinus Insignis.

It is supplied by Porta in the following grades:-

**Clear Pine:** A knot-free product which is easier to work than knotty pine. It can be successfully stained, painted, waxed or colour-washed.

**Finger Jointed Pine:** A knot-free paint grade product comprising lengths of clear wood joined end to end utilising a micro-sized finger joint employing an interior grade adhesive whose strength and potential overall length is increased through the glue-bonds.

**Treated Pine:** H3 rated, impregnated with copper fixed waterborne preservatives increasing longevity above ground against termite attack, rot, decay and weather for 30+ years.



## tasmanian oak

**Botanical names:** Eucalyptus - gigantea (Alpine Ash), delegatensis (Alpine Ash), regnans (Mountain Ash) obliqua (Messmate Stringybark).

The Tasmanian Oak profiles in the Porta range are Select Grade.

**Technical features:** It finishes and polishes well, holds nails and screws firmly and glues extremely well.

**Visual features:** The colour of Tasmanian Oak ranges from "straw" to a light reddish brown. Please note, natural variations in grain, colour and texture are considered a characteristic of the species and are not recognised as a defect.



## cypress fir (pre-coated)

**Botanical name:** Cunninghamia Lanceolata

**Technical features:** It is easy to work and naturally resistant to decay.

**Visual features:** Pre-coated with a specially developed water-based primer in a matt white finish, Porta's Cypress Fir mouldings are ready to paint with either water-or oil-based paints.



## white wood

**Botanical name:** Tilia Americana

**Technical features:** Great wear resistance, holds nails & screws well.

**Visual features:** Can be stained beautifully with a wide range of finish tones.



From a quick home repair to a renovation rescue, the Porta range has everything from edging to external corners to quad and window trim. Produced from quality timber, you can purchase mouldings in single lengths and a multitude of sizes therefore minimizing waste.

## ovolo

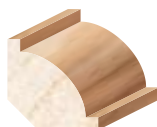
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OVL-12



OVL-19



OVL-30



## tri quad

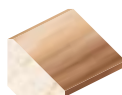
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TQD-8



TQD-12



TQD-19



## quad

---



QD-6



QD-9



QD-12



QD-15



QD-19



QD-25



QD-30





## edging, cover strap & external corners



RDE-2005



RDE-3005



RDE-4005



RDE-1808



RDE-3008



RDE-3108



RDE-4008



RDE-3012



RDE-4012



rounded edging



BDE-4008



OE-4008



RE-2008



RE-3508



beaded edging

ornamental edging

reeded edging



BNE-2008



LIP-2207



REC-20



REC-30



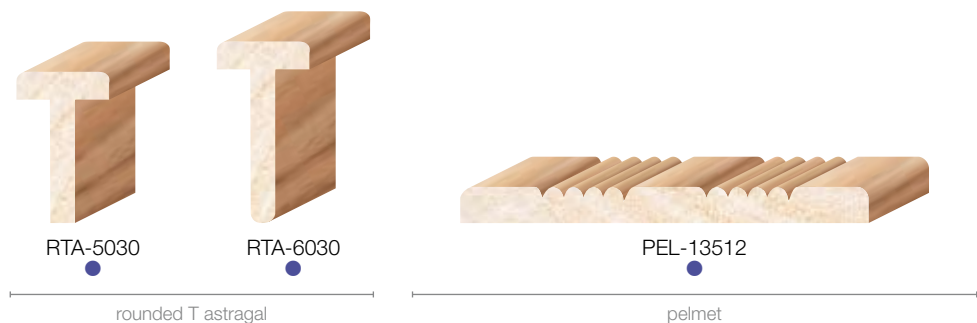
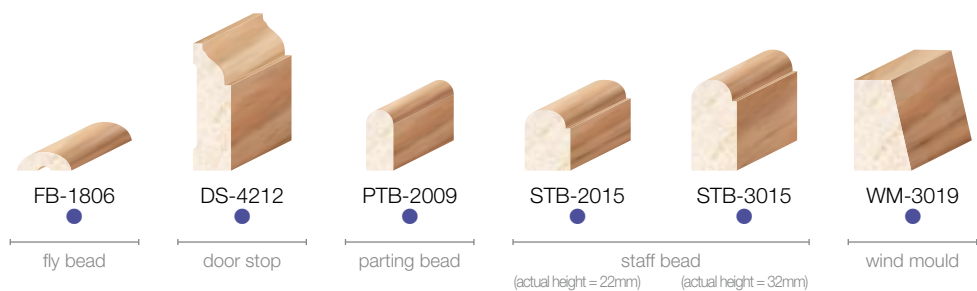
bullnose edging

shelf liping edging

rounded external corner



## window & door profiles





## dressed all round



DAR-0606



DAR-0909



DAR-1111



DAR-1811



DAR-3011



DAR-3111



DAR-4211



DAR-6711



DAR-9211



DAR-1212



DAR-2012



DAR-3012



DAR-4012



DAR-6512



DAR-9012



DAR-1818



DAR-3018



DAR-4018





# core building



## dressed all round

---



DAR-4218



DAR-6518



DAR-6718



DAR-9018



DAR-9218



DAR-11018



DAR-11618



DAR-13518



DAR-13818



DAR-18018



DAR-3030 RE



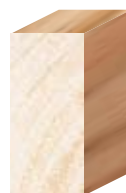
DAR-3030



DAR-4230



DAR-6530



DAR-6730





# core building

porta

## dressed all round



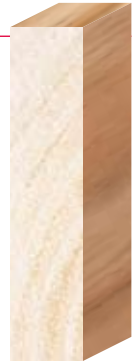
DAR-9030



DAR-9230



DAR-11630



DAR-13830



DAR-4240



DAR-4545



DAR-6545



DAR-9045



DAR-6565



## coverstrap



SQE-2004



SQE-3504



SQE-2008



SQE-2508



SQE-3008



SQE-3508



SQE-4008



SQE-6508



SQE-9008





Architraves and skirtings help you turn bland doorways into grand entrances. Choose sleek lines for a contemporary feel or go decorative for a more elegant look.

Skirtings help protect walls from everyday wear and tear whilst architraves have a functional purpose by hiding the gap between the wall lining, door jamb or window frame.

## architraves & skirting profiles

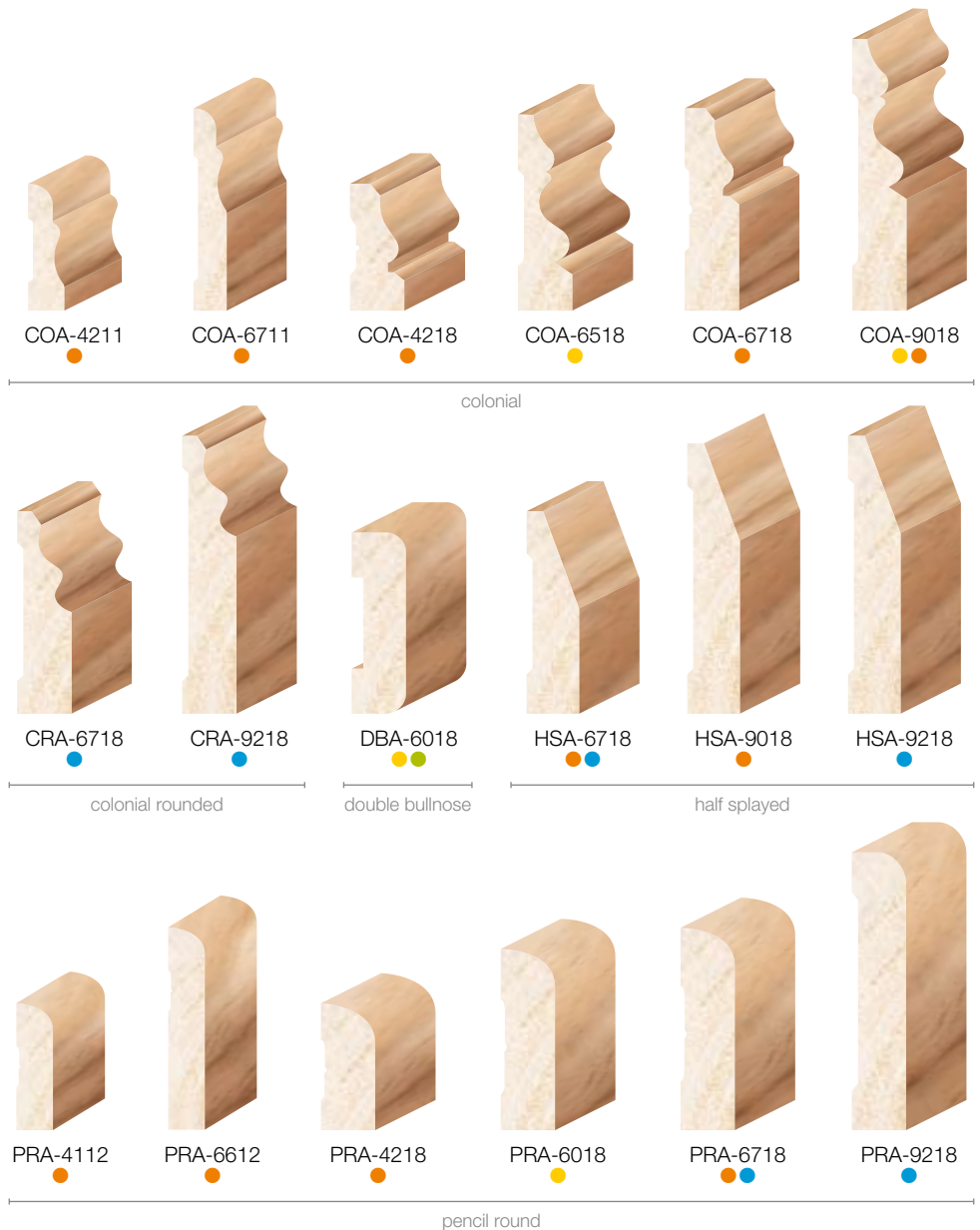




# architraves & skirting



## architraves & skirting profiles

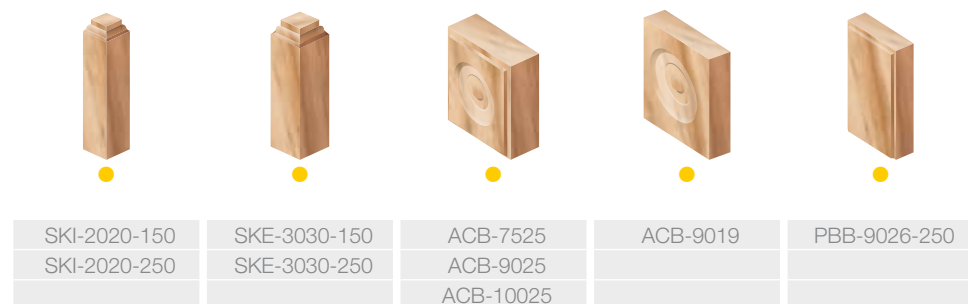




## architraves & skirting profiles



## corner & base blocks



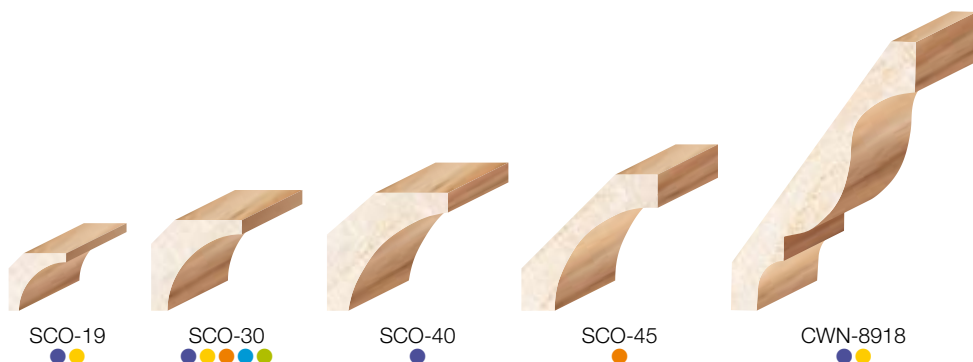


# ceiling & wall trim



Porta's range of ceiling and wall trim can help you create a dozen different looks from classic to retro, colonial to modern. Experiment with different design profiles to enhance the ambience, atmosphere and style of your home.

## cornice & scotia



## wall trim



## insert mouldings

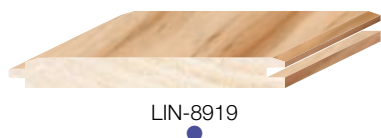




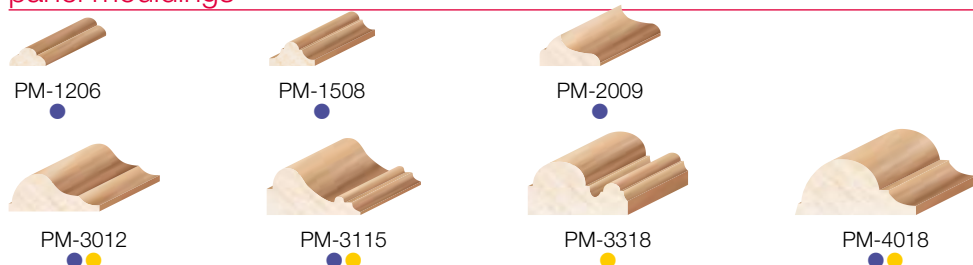
## chair rails, picture rails & dado rails



## lining board



## panel mouldings





Humble, practical and so versatile, that's dowel. Use for handrail, curtain rods, towel rails or hobbies and crafts – whatever the job, repair or idea, think dowel.

## dowels





# outdoor trim



Porta's treated mouldings are impregnated with special preservatives to provide long term protection against termites, rot, decay and weather. H3 rated they are ready to paint or stain and are ideal for a variety of external applications.

## outdoor trim





# décor & picture framing

porta

Enjoy making your own picture frames with our DIY kits and accessories. Porta also stocks a range of decorative timber accessories to use for any project.

## picture framing profiles



PFP-1214



PFP-1515



PFP-1817



PFP-1827



PFP-1919



PFP-2819



PFP-3019



PFP-3119



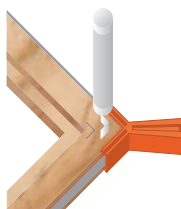
PFP-3221



## picture framing accessories



PFMGLUE60ml



PFMPUNCHKIT

## décor products



CBLROMAN



FIN-2460



FIN-3483



corbel

finial



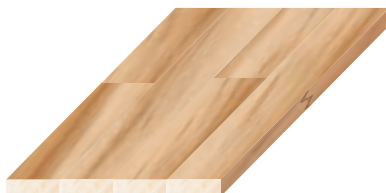
Let your imagination flow – create unique storage, shelving, a kitchen trolley or coffee table with premium quality clear grade and finger jointed pine panels.

## square panels



### clear

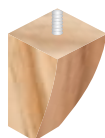
Board Size	Length Options
300mm x 19mm	0.9m, 1.2m, 1.8m
405mm x 19mm	0.9m, 1.2m, 1.8m
450mm x 19mm	0.9m, 1.2m, 1.8m
600mm x 19mm	0.9m, 1.2m, 1.8m



### finger-jointed

Board Size	Length Options
300mm x 19mm	1.8m
405mm x 19mm	1.8m
450mm x 19mm	1.8m
600mm x 19mm	1.8m

## legs & bun feet



CURB-6530



TAPB-7555  
TAPB-8545  
TAPB-8555



SQF-78



RDF-80



OXB-87  
OXB-110



TAPLS-56-450



COLL-57-450\*  
COLL-68-450/735\*  
COLL-90-450/735\*  
COLL-115-735\*



TRL-45-450/750\*



SQL-45-450/750\*



SPL-45-450/750\*

\*Indicates lengths available in millimeters

# working with mouldings

porta

## tools required

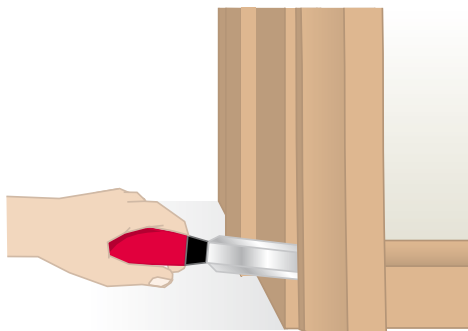
- Pencil
- Tape Measure
- Level
- G Clamp
- Safety glasses
- Hammer
- Nails & Nail Punch
- Sandpaper
- Mitre box
- Wood Filler
- Fine tooth back saw or miter saw



## removing old mouldings

Most often the old moulding has been nailed on. To remove, find a gap between the moulding and wall and gently pry open using, for example a screwdriver or the claw end of a hammer\*. Work from one end to the other, loosening the nails until the old moulding can be removed.

\* It is advisable to protect the door jamb from accidental damage by using a piece of corrugated cardboard or cloth.



## measuring moulding requirements

First you need to determine where the moulding will be used and then estimate the quantity and type.

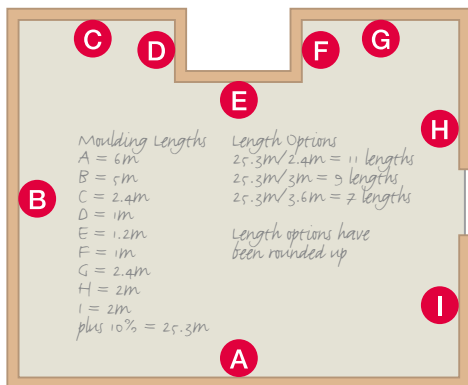
Go around the room, making a list of the specific lengths you need.

When all the measurements are totalled, add 10 percent to that number for cutting and waste.

Divide your total by the length of moulding you're using to determine the number of lengths needed.

## acclimatising your mouldings

It is advisable that you "acclimatise" your mouldings prior to installation. Once you bring your mouldings home acclimatise them at room temperature for 24 hours prior to installation.





## how to install a moulding

- 1 Measure the distance between two inside corners and cut a piece of moulding to fit between the corners.
- 2 Start by cutting your moulding pieces a little long, you can always trim a little off, but once a piece is too short it can't be fixed.
- 3 Pre drill holes for nails to avoid splitting the moulding.
- 4 Locate and lightly mark the wall studs.
- 5 Install the moulding piece by piece, working your way around the room, leaving the nail heads exposed to allow for any repositioning.
- 6 You may need someone to help hold long pieces while you drill and nail.
- 7 Nail to the curved or cove part of the moulding to better hide the nail holes.
- 8 After all the moulding is up, touch up any raw edges with a light coat of finish. Use wood putty or a filler stick to hide nail holes.

## how to mitre a moulding

Most moulding mitre joints are at a 90° angle and consist of 2 pieces of moulding cut at opposing 45° angles. When fitted together they should form a tight right angle. One common place you may use basic mitre cuts are the inside and outside corners of the room.

Whilst typically 45° angles, many installations require minor adjustments to achieve a perfect fit. If you have an adjustable mitre saw, you might try adjusting the cutting angle slightly on one of the pieces to achieve a tighter fit.

Keep a sample piece of the moulding handy for test fitting.

Be sure to press the moulding tightly against the wall when test fitting to simulate how the moulding may fit when nailed.

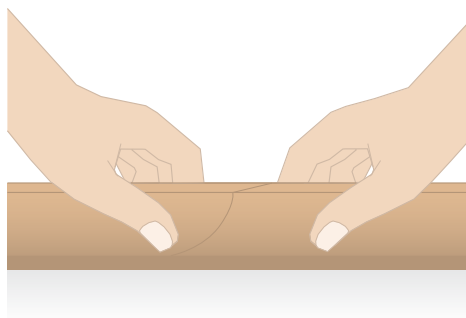
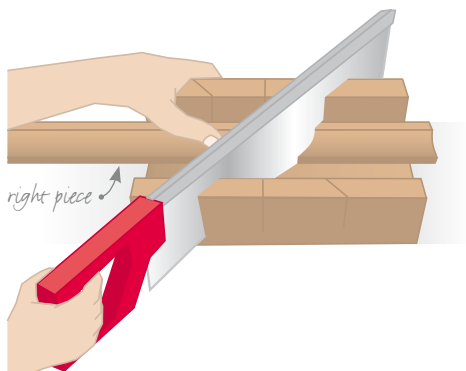
When measuring the length of your cuts, determine the actual length of the finished cut, making allowances for the angled portion left by the mitre cut.

## How to splice a moulding

This is a neat method to join two lengths of straight moulding. Position the moulding with the visible face edge uppermost in the mitre box with the back of the moulding against the back wall of the mitre box. This ensures the saw cut on the visible face is clean and that any break-out will appear on the non visible face of the moulding.

Mitre the joining ends at 45°. The two pieces overlap making a diagonal joint.

For a stronger join, position spliced moulding ends in front of a stud so that the joining pieces can be nailed into the stud.

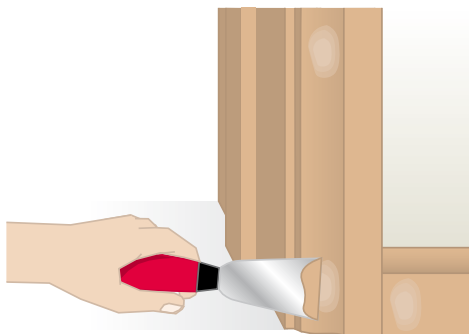


# working with mouldings

porta

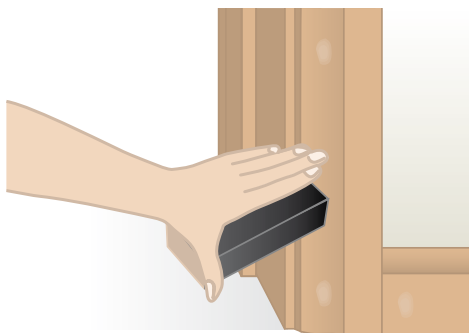
## how to apply filler

To fill nail holes, repair scratches and dents, simply sand the affected area lightly with a fine or extra fine sandpaper using a sanding block. Always use a non-shrinking filler. Follow the manufacturer's directions to achieve best results. For stainable mouldings use a filler that closely matches the wood colour. Once holes have been filled and allowed to dry, lightly sand these areas to remove any rough spots.



## how to sand mouldings

Use a fine grit sanding sponge or at least a 220-grit sandpaper on a sanding block. Always sand with the grain of the timber. Coarser grits of sandpaper, or going across or against the grain will tend to leave fine gouges that may be visible through subsequent coats of paint. A very light pass over the nail area will suffice. If painting touch sanding with a fine grit (220 or higher) sandpaper between each coat is strongly recommended. This light sanding will ensure better bond between the coats, and also give a smoother final finish.



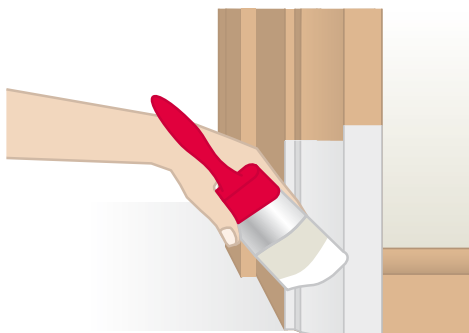
## when to apply paint or stain

Staining or painting the moulding before it is installed is recommended. You'll save time because you can apply the finish faster. Find a dry, well-ventilated and dust-free area to apply the finish to your moulding.

Ensure all areas that have filler are dry and sanded before applying any paint.

If you install the moulding and then finish it, protect the area around the moulding by masking it off with tape. Carefully remove the tape immediately after finishing to prevent its drying to the finish.

Mouldings with a pronounced wood grain are better suited to stain or varnish to enhance the naturally occurring grain. Mouldings such as pine can be stained to virtually any tint. It is recommended that finger jointed products are primed and then painted with a high quality paint.





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