

BCT 203 Finish Carpentry

FINISH NAILER TYPES

NAIL GAUGES / LENGTHS

NAIL GUN JOB FUNCTION

NAIL LOCATION IN MOULDING

SANDING JOINTS

Nail Gun Use You Need to Know!

- Nailers have a specific wire nail gauge
- Nailers have a nail length range
- Some nailers use only their brand of nail
- Two drops of oil should be placed in the air opening before the first use of each lab in all nailers.
- Exception the Bostich finish nailer is oil free! Do not forget this!

Common Finish Nail Gun Types

- Straight finish nailer 15-16 gauge
- Angeled finish nailer 15-16 gauge
- Brad nailer 18 gauge
- 1/4" Narrow Crown Stapler
- Pin nailer 20-22 gauge
- Pin stapler 23 gauge

Steel Wire Gauge Diameter

- 15 gauge = $1/16$ " +
- 16 gauge = $1/16$ "
- 18 gauge = $3/64$ "
- 20 gauge = $1/32$ "

Nail Gun & Nail Length to Use

- Thick part of trim through drywall to framing.
- Finish nailer – 2" – 2 1/2"
- Crown Moulding.
- Finish nailer – 2 1/2"
- Narrow part of casing to wood jamb.
- Brad nailer – 1" – 1 1/4"
- Door jamb to trimmer / window surround.
- Finish nailer – 2" – 2 1/2"
- Jamb frame corners
- Narrow crown stapler – 1 1/4" -1 1/2"

Nailing Frequency Rule

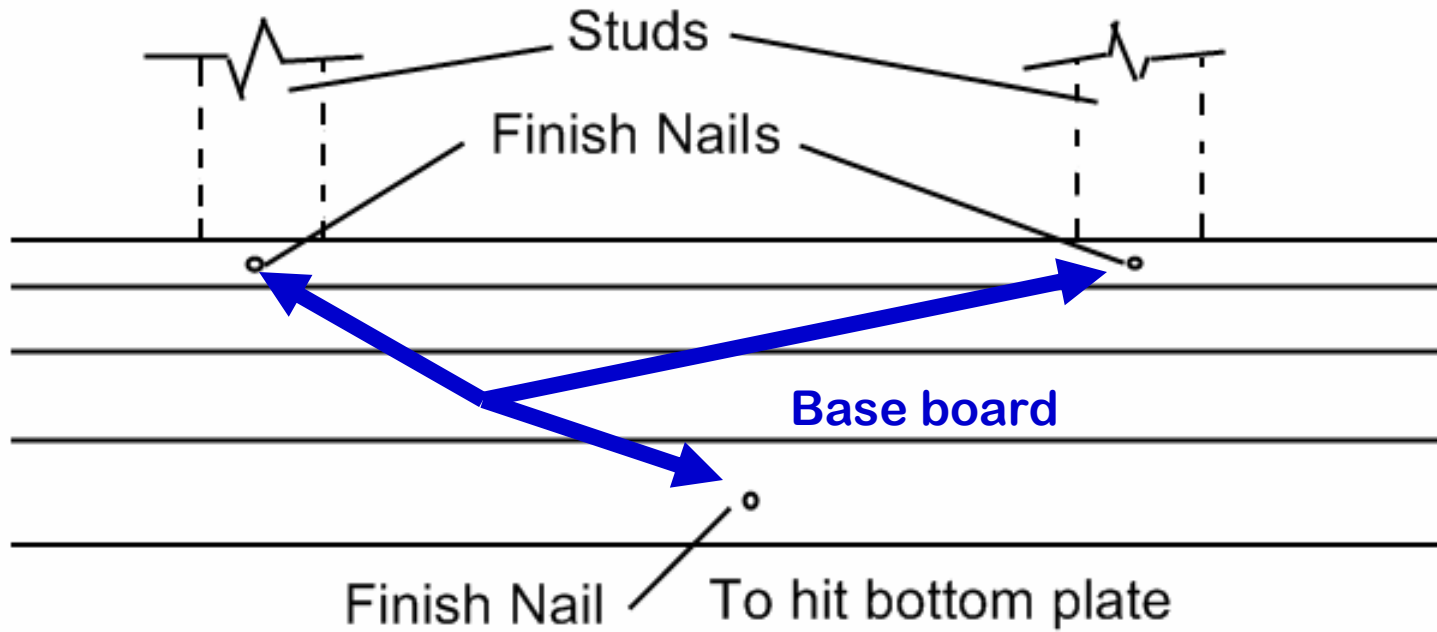
- Nail as often as necessary to apply moulding securely.
- Do not over nail. Nail/Staple holes must eventually be filled and made to disappear.

Nails vs. Staples

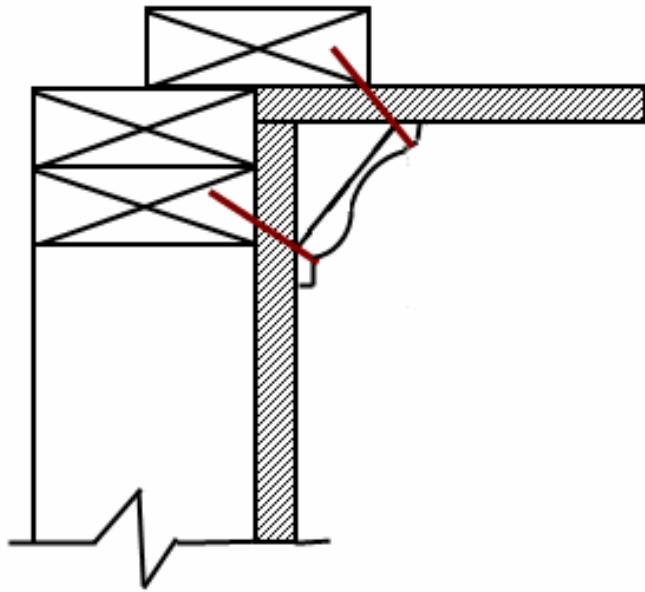
- Staples hold better
- Staples leave a larger hole to fill
- Staples shot near the edge of mouldings have a tendency to sometimes chip out a piece of the moulding.

Where to place finish nails in Base Board

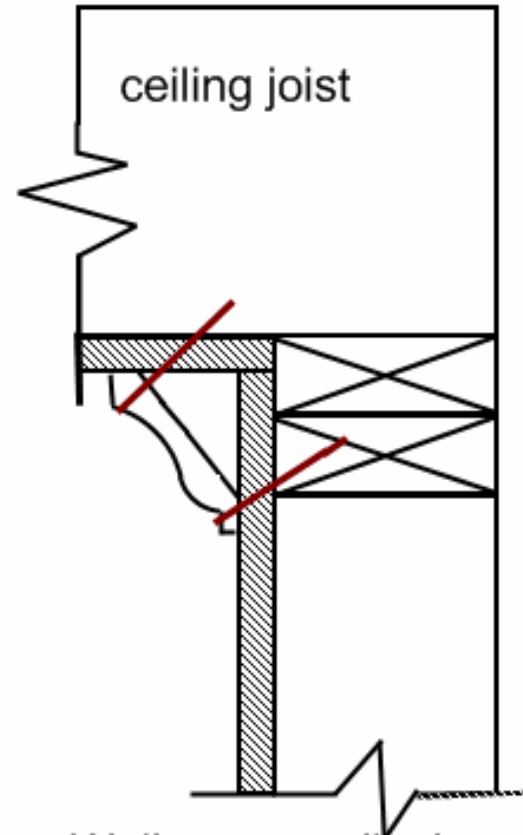
Nail on the flat part of the moulding



Where to Nail Crown Moulding



Joist Parallel to wall



Walls perpendicular to joists

Sanding Sometimes Necessary

- Due to slight variances in moulding profiles, sanding is sometimes required to flush out the moulding profile at joints.
- Medium 80 to 100 grit is most commonly used depending on the wood species.

Joints, Nail Holes & Wood Filler

- Finish woodwork is typically painted or stain & lacquered.
- A professional painter knows the methods for filling nail holes appropriate to the finish type.
- Trim should be nailed securely using a minimum number of nails as possible.
- In either case miter joints should be installed tight and not require a filler.
- The idea that painted woodwork need not be cut & assembled accurately is a really bad idea.
- Wide filled gaps never look professional and have a tendency get worse as a house settles.

Dealing with Small Gaps

- The novice woodworker will probably have some gaps to deal with.
- One pretty good solution is to work wood glue into the gap being careful to not smear the wood surface.
- Sand with fine sandpaper over the area while the glue is wet.
- The glue will bond with sanded wood particles and in most cases make a semi-acceptable joint.
- Always sand with the woods grain and feather the sanded area out.