

BRENLO
Custom Wood Mouldings

HISTORICAL PROFILES

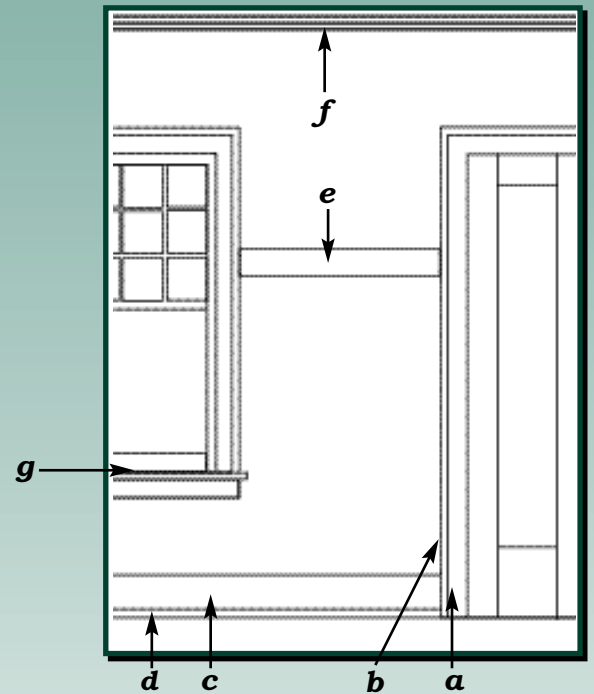
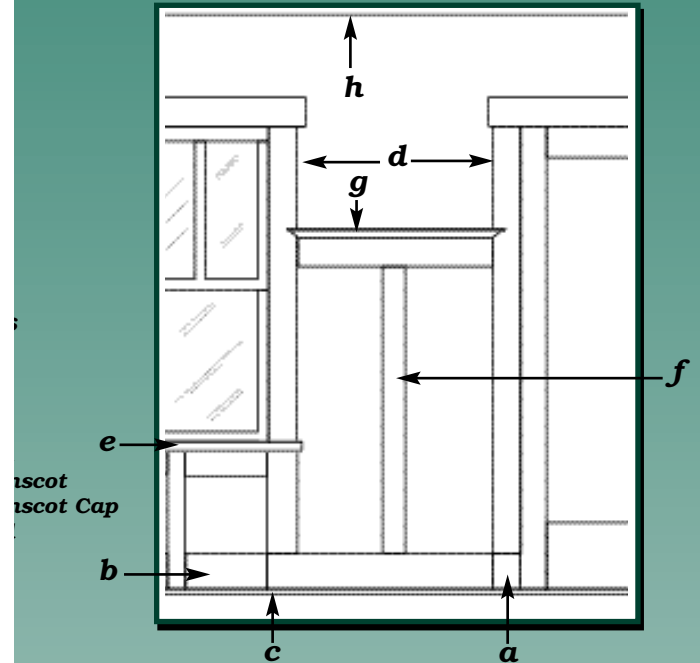
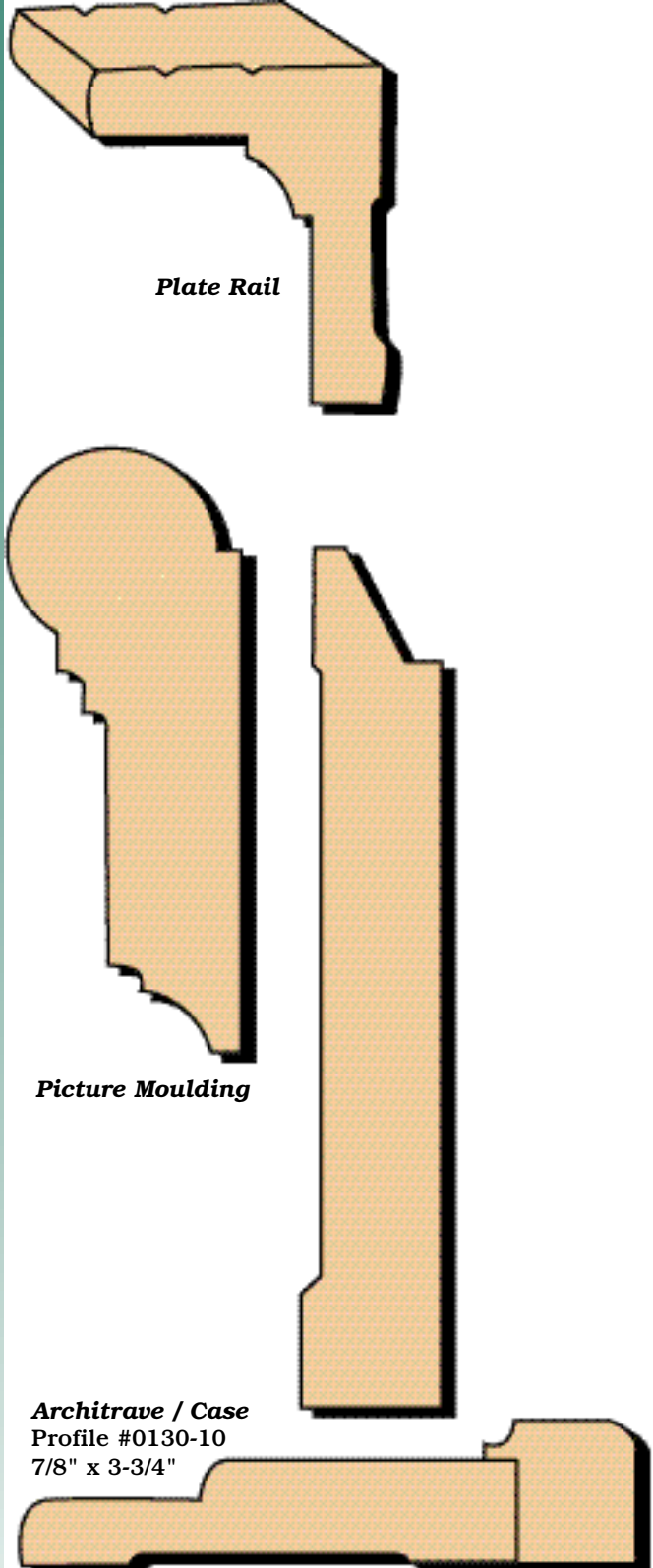


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YESTERDAY & TODAY

A

ARTS AND CRAFTS PERIOD - 1900 - 1925



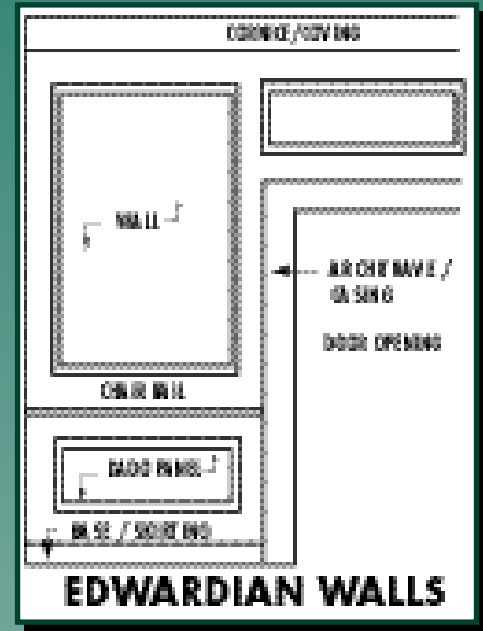
Mouldings not to scale

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E

DWARDIAN PERIOD - 1901 - 1910

The Edwardian Period revisited the time before plastered walls with a resurgence of floor to ceiling panelling broken by a chair rail, mostly in halls and drawing rooms. The trend of the reverse Ogee prevailed in moulding styles.



Glossary of Terms

Acanthus

A thistle-like plant (common to the warm Mediterranean region) whose narrow and pointed-lobed leaves, when stylized, form the characteristic decoration of the Corinthian and Composite Orders of columns.

Architrave *AR ka trave*

The lowest of the 3 main parts of an entablature that rests directly on top of a column.

The moulded frame around a door or window.

Greek: "Architrave" - chief beam

Arch

A curved or pointed structural member, which is supported at the sides or ends. Arches vary in shape from the horizontal flat arch to acutely pointed arches.

An arch sometimes consists of wedge-shaped blocks called voussoirs.

Corbel *KOR bi, BELL*

A projecting bracket of stone, brick, etc., which supports a cornice, arch, or oriel. An overlapping arrangement of bricks or stones in which each course extends farther out from the vertical of the wall than the course below. Usually supports a cornice or overhanging member. French "corbel".

Cornice *KOR niss*

Also called crown moulding. Any crowning projection. In classical architecture, the third or uppermost division of an entablature, resting on the frieze.

Dentil *DEN till*

A small rectangular block - tooth-like cubes -used in a series forming a moulding under Ionic and Corinthian cornices

Latin: "dentes" = teeth

Doric

Doric order: The column and entablature developed by the Dorian Greeks.

The oldest and plainest of the three orders of classic Greek architecture. The Doric order was developed in the lands occupied by the Dorians, one of the two principal divisions of the Greek race. It became the preferred style of the Greek mainland and the western colonies (southern Italy and Sicily).

Doric Column: Heavy fluted column with plain saucer-shaped capital and no base. Doric columns are generally carved with vertical, parallel channels known as flutes, which should, properly speaking, number twenty.

Ionic *eye ON ik*

Ionic order: A column of classical Greek architecture characterized by the following: an elegantly moulded base tall, slender fluted shafts prominent volutes on the capitals.

Corinthian *KOR IN thee un*

Corinthian order: The slenderest and most ornate of the three classic Greek orders, characterized by a Corinthian entablature and column.

Corinthian column (Corinthian pilaster): The slenderest and most ornate of the three classic Greek columns, including Tallest base of the three classic Greek orders Slender, fluted shaft Ornate, bell-shaped capital decorated with a fleur-de-lis, volutes, and acanthus leaf.

Egg-and-dart

A decorative moulding carved with a series of rounded ovals and arrowheads. In the egg-anchor, egg-and-arrow, and egg-and-tongue mouldings, the arrowhead ornament is varied in form.

Entablature *en TAB la chur*

In classical architecture, the top of an Order, horizontally divided into cornice, frieze, and architrave, supported by a colonnade.

Found in the Doric, Ionic, Corinthian, Composite, and Tuscan orders.

Fluting *FLU teeng*

Shallow vertical grooves on the shaft of a column.

Frieze *FREEZE*

The middle section of the Classic entablature; a panel below the upper moulding or cornice of a wall.

Fret *Alternate name: Key pattern*

An ornamental design consisting of repeated and symmetrical figures, often in relief, contained within a band or border. Old french: "fret" = grating. Some historians feel that the Greek key has its basis in the Greek myth of the labyrinth that imprisoned the minotaur. A type of running ornament.

Leaf and dart

A convex moulding decorated with a pattern of alternate leaf-like forms and darts, found especially on Ionic capitals.

Medallion

An ornamental plaque on which an object in relief is represented, such as a figure, head, flower, etc. More or less centralized and isolated.

Ogee *OH jee*

Ogee arch also known as Venetian arch. Ogee moulding: A moulding made up of a convex and concave curve.

Ogee moulding: Found in almost all western styles of architecture

Ogee arch: A pointed arch formed by two reversed curves, slightly S-shaped in profile

Rope moulding *also called cable moulding, torsade* **tor SADE**

A Norman moulding enrichment like a twisted rope; any ornamental twist.

"Norman" is a variation of "Northman".

Norman: A style of Romanesque architecture that was introduced from Normandy (a former province of northwest France on the English Channel) into England before 1066 and that flourished until about 1200.

Rosette *row ZET*

Any rose-shaped ornament. Found in almost all western styles of architecture.

Wainscot *(ting) wayne skut, - skoat*

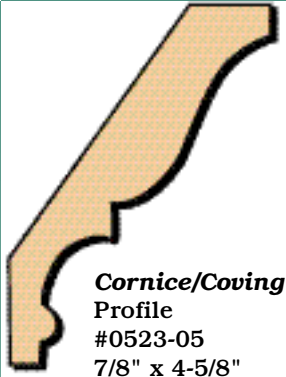
A decorative or protective facing, such as wood panelling

In Colonial America, the term referred to the sheathing applied over an entire interior wall surface in either a horizontal or vertical orientation.

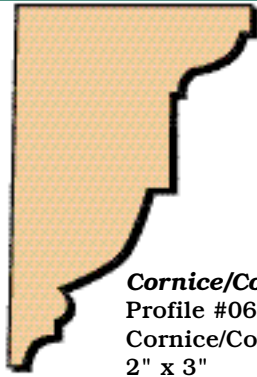
Found in almost all styles of architecture.

Source: Illustrated Architecture Dictionary

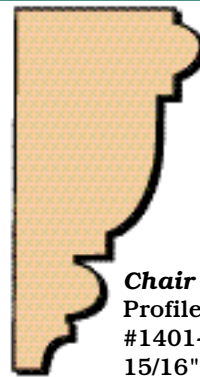
LATE GEORGIAN PERIOD MOULDINGS - 1770-1820



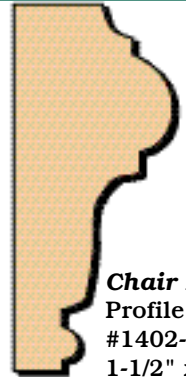
Cornice/Coving
Profile #0523-05
7/8" x 4-5/8"



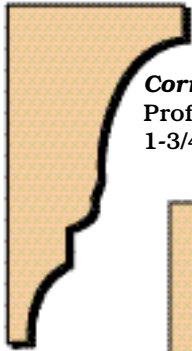
Cornice/Coving
Profile #0608-08
Cornice/Coving
2" x 3"



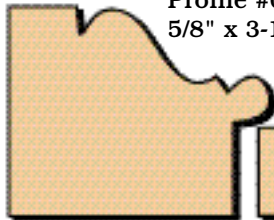
Chair Rail
Profile #1401-05
15/16" x 1-7/8"



Chair Rail
Profile #1402-07
1-1/2" x 3-1/4"



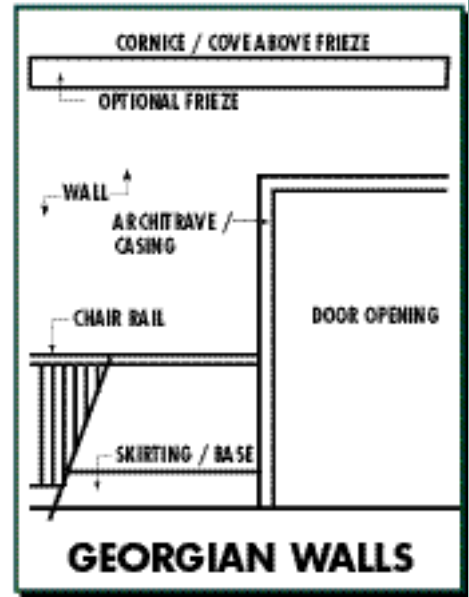
Cornice/Coving
Profile #1201-25
1-3/4" x 3"



Architrave (Case)
Profile #0126-03
5/8" x 3-1/2"



Back Band
Profile #0208-29
1-1/2" x 1-5/8"



Skirting / Base
Profile #0413-04
1-1/8" x 8-1/4"



Skirting / Base
Profile #0436-06
3/4" x 5-3/4"



Skirting / Base
Profile #0436-12
3/4" x 4-1/2"

Mouldings not to scale



GEORGIAN CORNICE



GEORGIAN CHAIR RAIL



GEORGIAN ARCHITRAVE

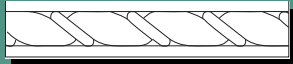


GEORGIAN SKIRTING

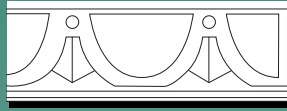
GEORGIAN MOULDING PROFILES

R

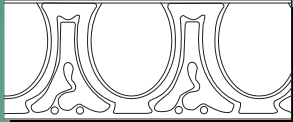
REGENCY PERIOD MOULDINGS 1820-1830 (STYLE THROUGH TO 1860)



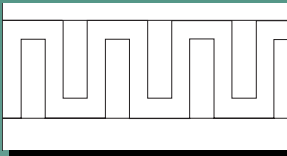
CABLE



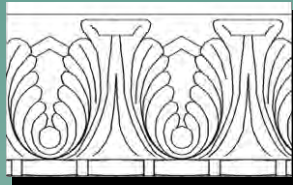
EGG & DART



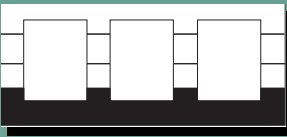
LEAF AND DART



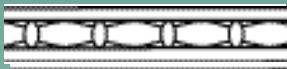
GREEK KEY



ACANTHUS LEAF

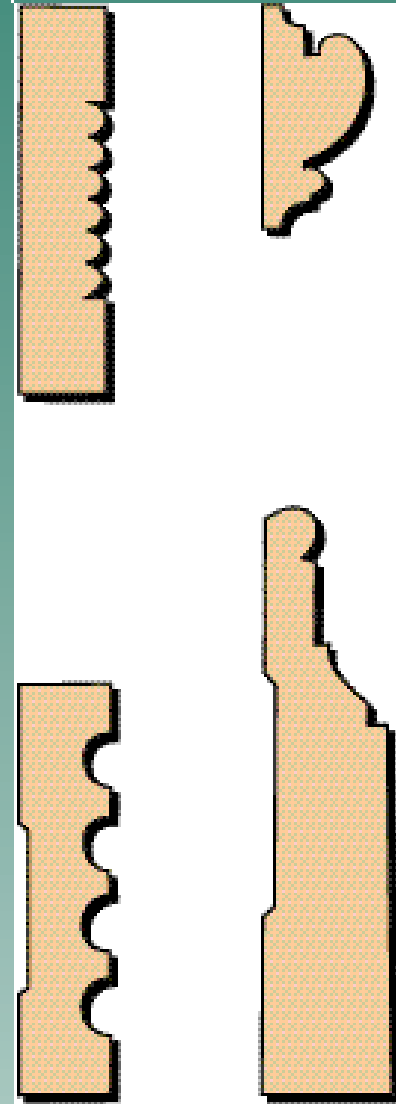


DENTIL



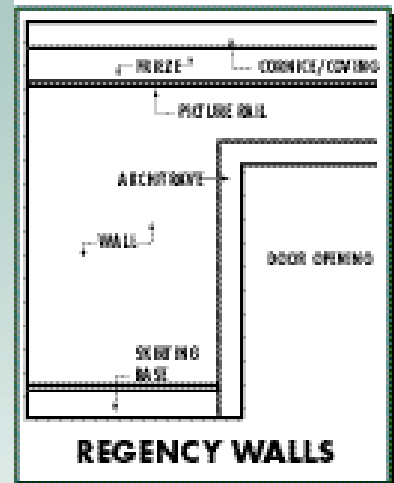
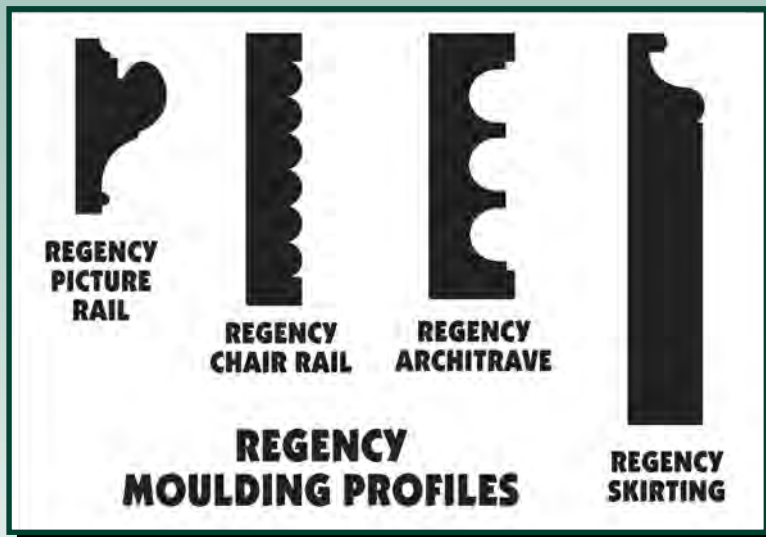
BEAD AND REEL

During the Classic or Greek revival period 1830-1860, the standards of design brought many classic elements into residential interiors such as Ionic or Doric columns used as decorative elements in doorways with a similar classical plaster or wood entablature above. Also benefitting from the same treatment were fireplace surrounds. The Cornices during this period also borrowed extensively from the ancient orders and most were run on site in situ, incorporating ornamental embellishments such as egg and dart, dentil and acanthus leaf designs, that were cast separately and attached to the cornice individually.



il
04-37

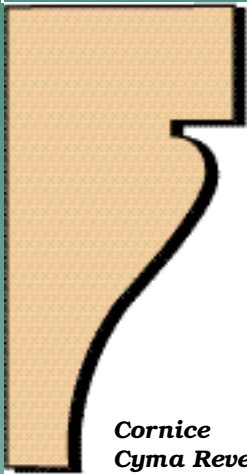
Base
29-02
4"



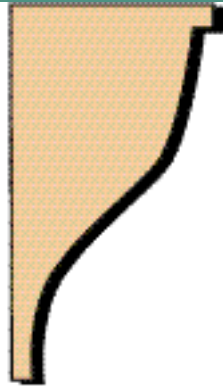
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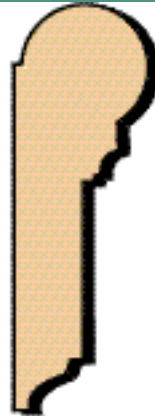
VICTORIAN PERIOD MOULDINGS - 1850-1901



**Cornice
Cyma Reversa**
Profile #0603-03
2-3/8" x 4-5/6"



**Cornice
Cyma Reversa**
Profile #0524-04
1-5/8" x 3"



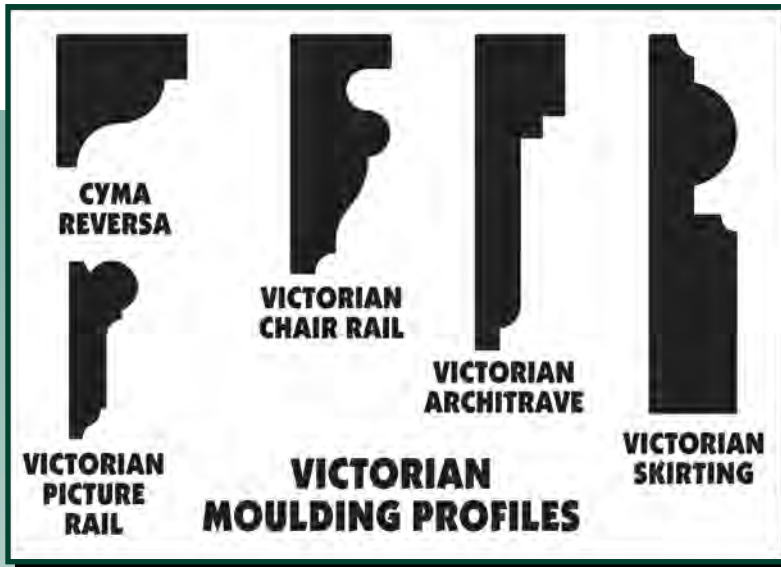
Picture Rail
Profile #2509-03
3/4" x 2-1/4"



Architrave/Case
Profile #0422-09
1/2" x 3-5/8"



Skirting / Base
Profile #025-01
3/4" x 5-1/2"



Mouldings not to scale

