

The Craft of Coffered Ceilings

A trim carpenter problem-solves a tricky installation for this sought-after detail

BY GARY M. KATZ

Recently, I moved from suburban California to a 50-year-old house in rural Oregon that needed a lot of work. I hired a local contractor to help me and to keep the work progressing when I was on the road. After making the house structurally sound, we started to attack the interior. I've always been a fan of the Craftsman style and wanted to install one of the style's signature details, a coffered ceiling, in the living room. The rectangular grid of clear-finished moldings and box beams would be a strong complement to the room's tapered columns. There were complications, such as a completely out-of-square room and a badly cracked plaster ceiling that undulated like the ocean. I also didn't

have the budget to do the work while the house itself was still being remodeled. By the time I was ready to install the ceiling, I was living in the house and didn't want to make a big mess.

I approached my own job the way I would any other job where the clients were living in the house. After measuring the space, I designed and built a mock-up with the molding profiles, then used it to check my design in the room. I calculated the size of the rectangular grids and gave the measurements to the crew, who could then help me cut, finish, and assemble the components off-site. With that work done, we returned to the house, where we did the layout and installed the coffers in a fairly compressed time frame.


Master Carpenter


For more than 30 years, Gary M. Katz has specialized in finish carpentry, working on everything from commercial buildings to high-end residential projects. Gary is a contributing editor to *Fine Homebuilding* and has been a frequent contributor to the magazine since 1993. He also produces and appears in the Katz Roadshow, full-day carpentry clinics hosted by lumberyards, tool stores, and national trade shows.

His books include *Installing and Hanging Doors* (The Taunton Press, 2002) and *Trim Made Simple* (Taunton, 2009), and he has a 10-part DVD series, *Mastering Finish Carpentry*. He is also the publisher of THISisCarpentry.com, an e-magazine devoted to carpenters and carpentry. Gary now lives in southern Oregon, where he struggles with a critical decision: whether to work on remodeling his home or go fishing.

Build all the backing and the parts first

The backing consists of three-sided 1x pine boxes that are glued and nailed to the ceiling at coffer intersections and midpoints. I planned to space the backing so that I could span irregularities in the ceiling and still maintain the straight lines and square intersections that make it easier to assemble the ceiling components and get tight joinery. I made the backing in two primary shapes. Where beams intersect, I used a cross-shaped backing; in midspan locations and where beams terminate against a wall, I used a U-shape.

I started by ripping and cutting strips to form the spine of each assembly. (Later, the sides were nailed into the edge grain of the

SOLVE LAYOUT PROBLEMS BEFORE YOU BUILD

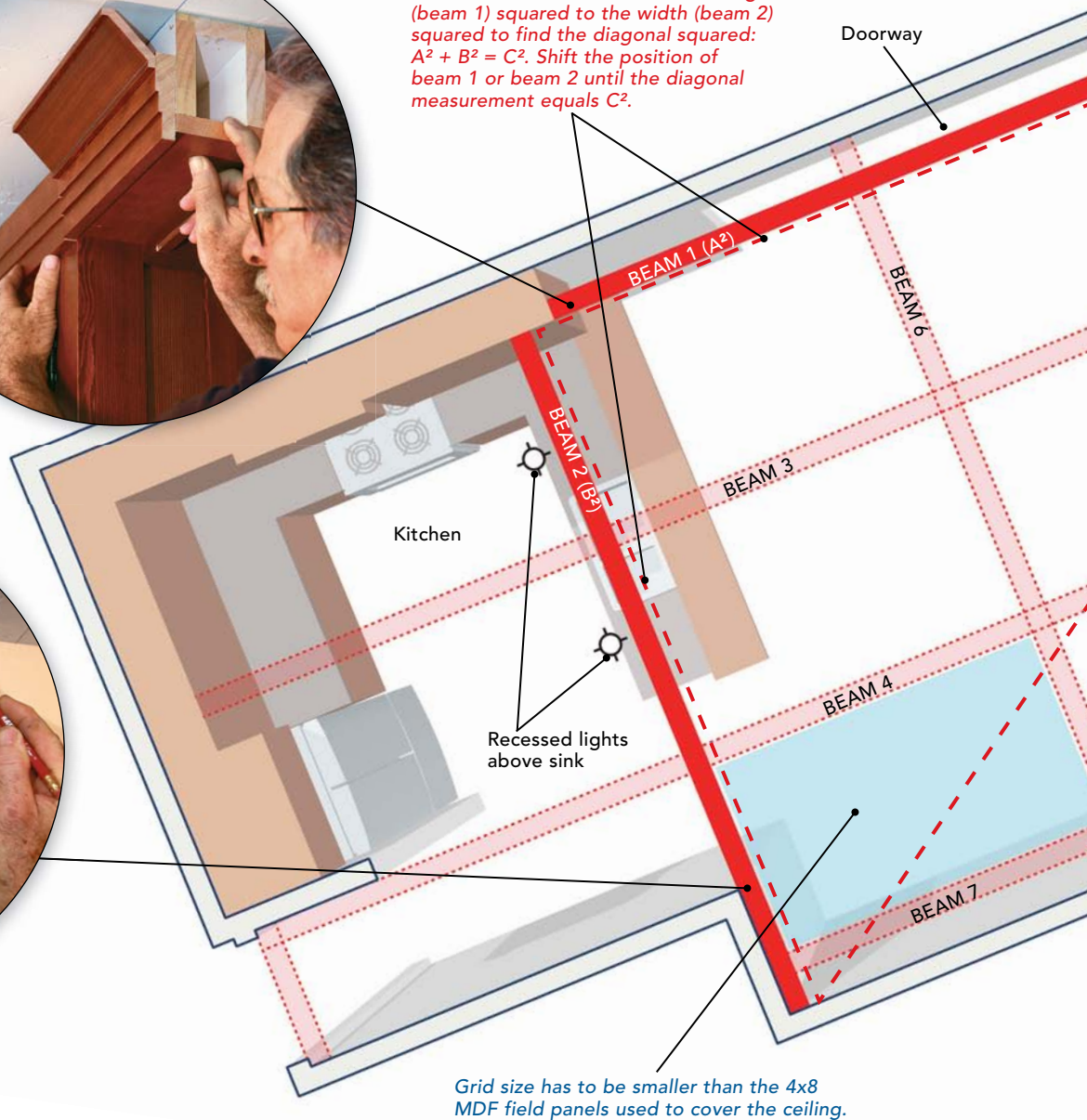
I used a design mock-up (see inset photos) to reconcile the conflicts between the room features and the grid. Because the room wasn't square, I established a right angle of two beams on which to base the rest of the layout. Throughout, I also had to maintain a grid layout in which each coffer wouldn't exceed the size of the 4x8 MDF panels I wanted to use to cover the ceiling.

Beam 1: I didn't want this beam to run across the face of the kitchen cabinets. Instead, I terminated the beam into the corner of the end cabinet, so that only the bed molding and crown ran along the cabinet face.



A critical angle: To create the 90° angle between beams 1 and 2, add the length (beam 1) squared to the width (beam 2) squared to find the diagonal squared: $A^2 + B^2 = C^2$. Shift the position of beam 1 or beam 2 until the diagonal measurement equals C^2 .

Beam 2: This beam is oriented along the offset corner to allow more room for recessed lighting above the kitchen sink.



spines.) At the intersections, the tail of each spine projects beyond the sides, which provides a little extra room for fastening the backing to the ceiling with nails and construction adhesive.

While some of the crew assembled the backing, my finish guy, Travis Green, stained and finish-coated all the stock. After that, we cut the soffits, bed molding, and crown to length, then assembled the bed molding and crown molding for each coffer.

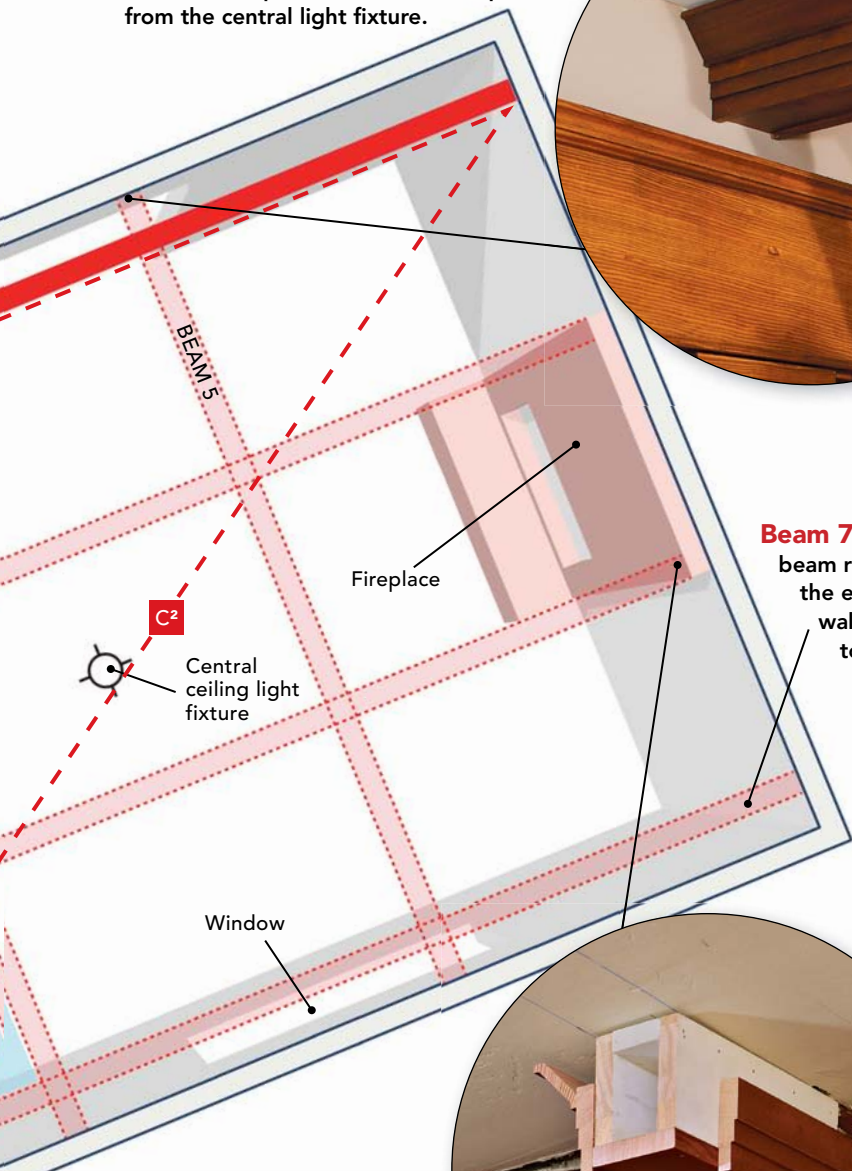
In order to make accurate, repetitive cuts, I set a stop on the miter-saw table. An auxiliary fence registered the crown molding at a con-

sistent angle. At this point, we cut and painted the ½-in. MDF panels as well.

Starting with the bed molding, we glued and clamped every miter, then nailed it with 23-ga. 1-in. pins. Next, we cut the crown to fit tightly inside each of the assembled bed-molding frames. We labeled each coffer, nested the crown frames inside the bed-molding frames, and carefully stacked the assemblies in my shop.

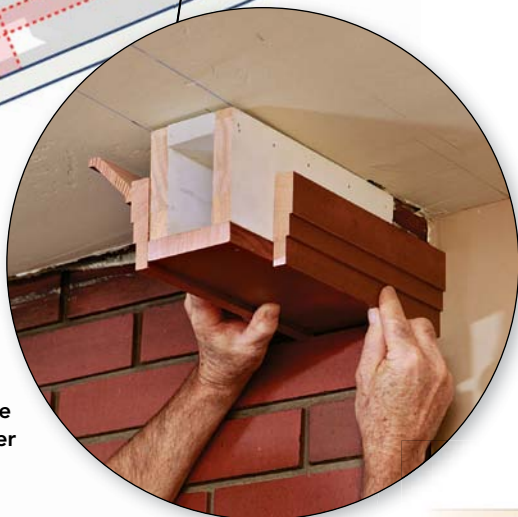
All of the remaining molding ran into or along the walls. Since we knew the approximate lengths of all those pieces, we cut them a little

Beams 5 and 6: I made sure that the profile wouldn't crowd the door trim, then placed these beams parallel to beam 2, equidistant from the central light fixture.



Beam 7: The last beam runs along the exterior wall, parallel to beams 3 and 4.

Beams 3 and 4: These two beams run parallel to beam 1. They had to terminate into the fireplace brick, not the wall, or the space between beams would be wider than 48 in.



long, coped one end with a jigsaw fitted with a Collins Coping Foot, then bundled them in labeled packages for each coffer.

Snap chalklines for ceiling layout

While the parts were being prepared, contractor Scott Wells and I started the layout by measuring off the interior wall and snapping the lines for the first beam, which had to resolve precisely at the corner of the kitchen cabinets. To eliminate any guesswork, we snapped the lines to locate the width of the backing rather than the width of the

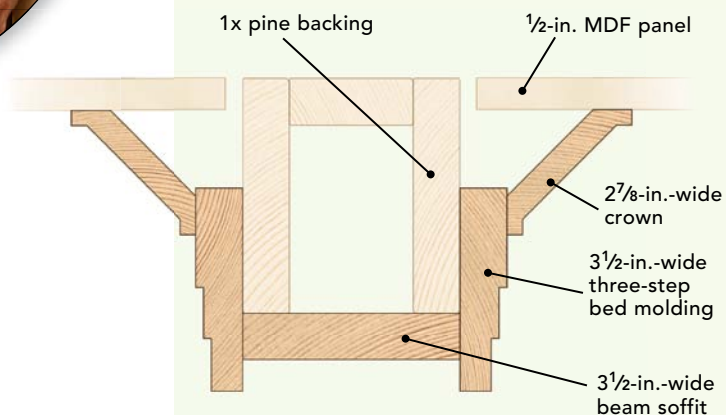
Coffered-ceiling design

Every primary architectural style has its own take on coffered ceilings. If you're trying to emulate a historical style in your home, a little research goes a long way in getting the details right. A good place to start is *The Elements of Style: An Encyclopedia of Domestic Architectural Detail*, 4th ed., by Stephen Calloway (Firefly Books, 2012).

For an 8-ft.-tall ceiling, the crown should be approximately 3½ in. tall. For a 9-ft. ceiling, a 4-in. to 4½-in. crown is appropriate. In my living room, the ceiling is barely 8 ft. tall, so I made the crown just 2 in. tall, which meant the overall beam depth would be less, too.

Because I wanted to use sheet goods to cover the ceiling, I couldn't make the coffers larger than 4 ft. by 8 ft. At the same time, I didn't want to reduce the size of the coffers too much, as small coffers tend to make the room feel smaller. While a coffered ceiling should add symmetry and order to a room, it shouldn't be the major focus. And because the room wasn't large (15 ft. by 30 ft., including the kitchen), the beams couldn't be very wide, either. I made them just deep enough for a Craftsman-style design with a 3½-in. three-step bed molding. I had that bed molding custom-milled, along with the crown. I designed the beam box width so that I could use a simple 1x4 for the beam bottoms or soffits. After drawing the completed beams in SketchUp, I was certain they couldn't be narrower. In the end, they looked just right.

Coffer cross section



IN THE SHOP: ASSEMBLE THE COFFER TRAYS

After the parts for each coffer tray were cut to length, stained, and finished, we glued and clamped up the bed-molding layers on a big table. Using the bed's final inside dimensions, we measured, cut, and assembled each coffer's crown layer, then set aside the finished assemblies.



Locking it together. After applying glue to the bed miters, use Collins Spring Clamps or similar tools to keep the miters tight, then tack the miters with 28-ga. 1-in. pneumatic pins.



Set the stops. To make accurate multiples of the same piece, set a stop at one end of the outfeed table. Here, a fence screwed to the outfeed table fixed the spring angle of the crown.

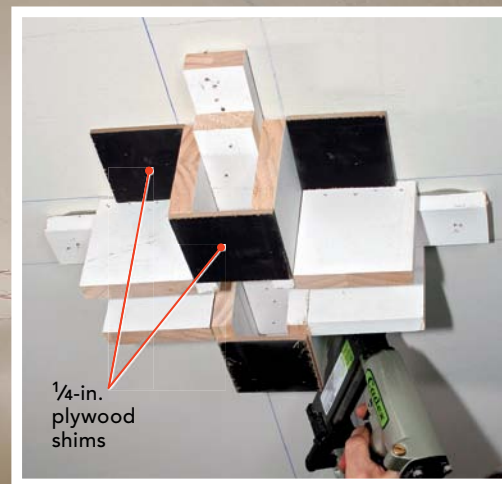


INSTALL THE BACKING

After snapping layout chalklines, we fastened the backing to the ceiling with construction adhesive and nails. We used 1x3 story poles cut to the width and length of each assembled coffer to accurately and quickly set the backing's placement.



Equalize shims. Wherever shims are installed on the backing, they have to be placed on the ceiling, too, so that the relationship between the coffers and the MDF panels will stay constant.



finished beams. While we were at it, we also marked the locations of the ceiling joists.

Next, I calculated and struck a perpendicular line for the second beam by using an $A^2 + B^2 = C^2$ formula, measured from the first beam. From these two beams, we measured and snapped lines for each of the beams flanking the fireplace, making sure that those lines were perfectly parallel and square to the first two.

Install the intersections first

We installed the backing in the same order that we snapped the lines. First, we applied a liberal amount of construction adhesive to the back of each assembly, then positioned it between the layout lines. We shot 2½-in. finish nails into the intersecting joists; if there were no joists in that area, we cross-nailed the backing to the ceiling.

After the backing was up for the first two beams, we used story poles to position all the remaining backing so that the assembled coffers would just slide into place. Because most of the coffers shared the same dimensions, we didn't have to cut many story poles.

Because the ceiling was so uneven (± 1 in.), I didn't have the time to make it absolutely flat. At best, I wanted to establish consistent reveals. We used string to find the low spots and shimmed everything else to within ¼ in. By stretching a string across the bottom of the backing, we quickly located areas that showed a gap of more than ¼ in. We shimmed those areas with 3½-in. squares of ¼-in. plywood.

Panels go next. Place painted ½-in. MDF panels in each coffer space, and fasten them with dabs of construction adhesive and washer-head screws around the perimeter.



We eyeballed the string, raising and lowering each end in both directions across the ceiling until we had established a mean.

With the ceiling shimmed relatively flat, we then installed all the ½-in. MDF panels with construction adhesive. Along the edges of the panels, we drove 2¼-in. washer-head screws into every ceiling joist. These screws were later hidden beneath the line of the crown molding. Finish nails secured the field to the ceiling joists.

Installing coffer assemblies

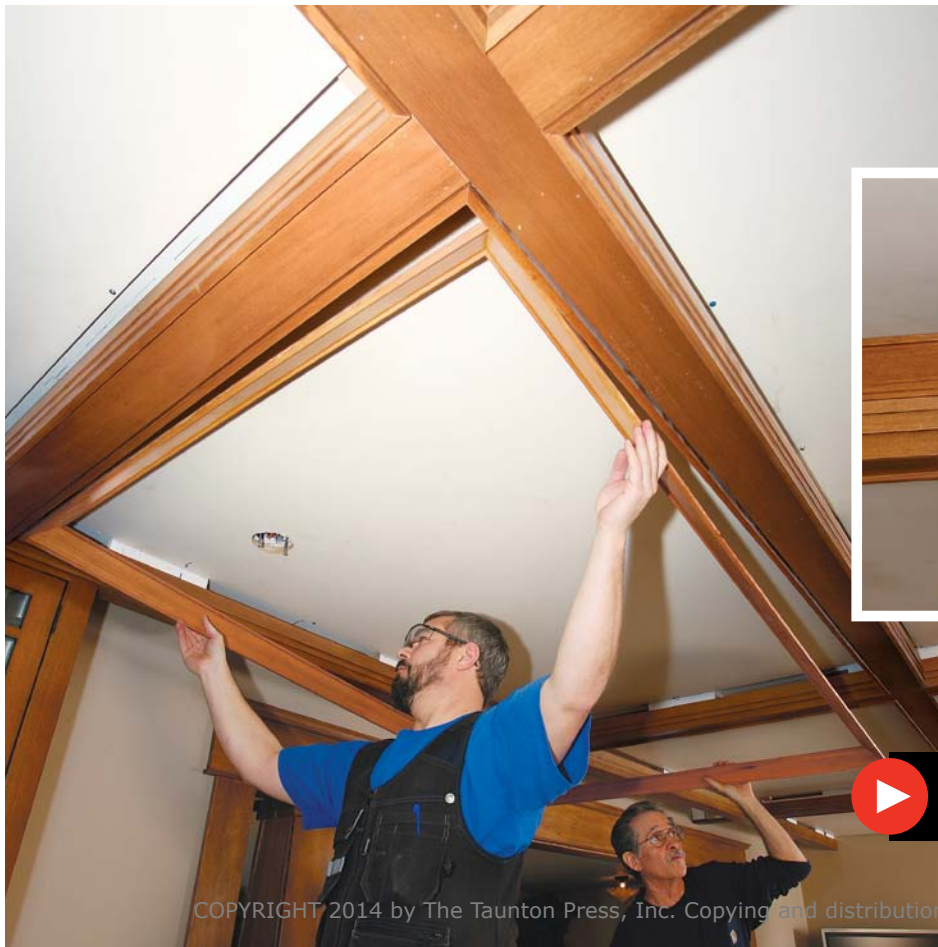
After doing the layout and making the ceiling corrections, the woodwork was actually the easy part. We installed the soffits using 1½-in. 18-ga. brads to fasten the pieces to the backing. To reinforce all butt joints and ensure they were perfectly flush, we cut each piece to accept Festool Domino tenons. Biscuits would have worked, too. While

ON SITE: ASSEMBLE THE COFFERS

We nailed the soffit stock in line with the backing, keeping butt joints aligned with biscuits and using clamps to keep the backing in plane with the stock. Then we carefully placed and fastened the bed and crown trays.



Install the bed molding. Carefully lift into place the assembled bed molding so there is a 1/2-in. reveal below the soffit. To minimize visible nails, fasten the bed on the portion that will be covered by the crown.



Install the crown. Squeeze the crown assembly up inside the bed-molding layer, push the top edge against the ceiling, and nail.

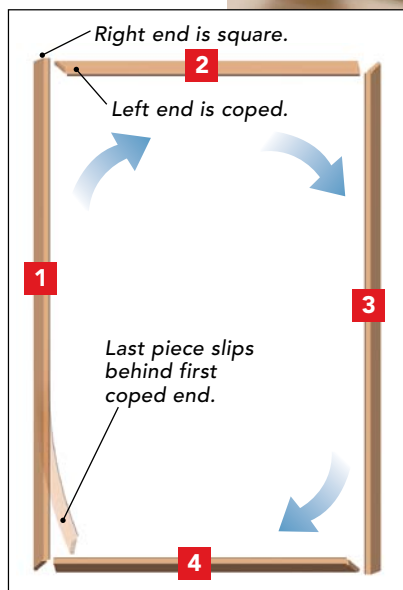


Online members can watch this Master Carpenter video at FineHomebuilding.com/extras.



A SEQUENCE OF COPES AT THE PERIMETER

Because the coffers on the room's perimeter were irregular, they couldn't be assembled beforehand. Instead, each coffer's parts were cut and installed on site. We coped the crown molding on the left end in the shop, kept it long on the right, then cut and installed it in a sequence that avoids a final double-coped piece.



1 **Set the spring angle.** Tack the first piece of crown in place at the right using a coped scrap to set the correct spring angle.



2 **Repeat on the second piece.** Register the left-hand cope against the first piece, set the angle of the right-hand side, and nail in place.



3 **Go for a tight fit.** When cutting crown to length, be sure to leave the piece a little long so that the cope sits snugly.



4 **Slip it past.** Pull out the loose end of the first piece, set the fourth piece in place, squeeze the first piece's coped end over the fourth, and fasten.

securing the soffits, we used spring clamps to keep the backing from spreading out beyond the edges of the soffit pieces.

Next, we installed the bed molding in every coffer interior. A few of the joints between the bed molding and the beam bottoms weren't perfectly tight. To close up the gaps, and before installing the crown molding, we used temporary braces to compress the coffers in both directions from the perimeter. With everything tight, we fired 2-in. 18-ga. brads through the top of the bed molding and into the backing above the line of the crown molding.

We slipped the crown-molding frames inside each of the bed-molding coffers. We nailed the crown in place with 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ -in. 23-ga.

pins, then nailed the bed molding to the beam soffits. These pins are so small that it's easy to hide them with colored putty. Before driving fasteners, we clamped any areas that showed gaps.

Piecing in the perimeter

With all the center coffers complete, we tackled the perimeter (or "margin") coffers, which progressed rapidly because we had already cut and coped all the moldings. To maintain tight joints, we cut the long pieces a little longer and sprung them into position. □

Photos by Charles Bickford, except where noted.