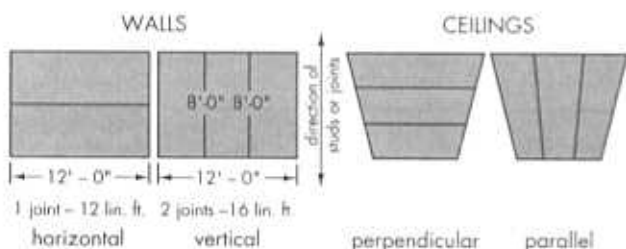


How to Install and Finish Gypsum Drywall Panels

CGC Inc.

Plan the job

The best way to obtain smooth interior surfaces with SHEETROCK® Gypsum Panels is to properly plan the job on paper. Panels can be applied horizontally (long dimension across studs or joists) or vertically (long dimension parallel to studs or joists). Most walls in today's homes are 2.40 to 2.45 m (8'-0" to 8'-2") from floor to ceiling. This is an ideal situation for horizontal application to reduce lineal footage of joints to be finished (see drawings below). If possible, span the entire wall or ceiling from corner to corner. Use the longest length of panels available and when end joints occur, they should be offset in adjacent rows.



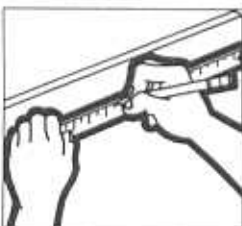
Materials and Tools Needed

- *SHEETROCK® Gypsum Panels
- *Keyhole saw
- *CGC Drywall Compound
- *Tin snips
- *CGC Paper Tape or CGC Fiberglass Drywall Tape
- *125 or 150 and 250 mm (5" or 6" and 10") wide joint finishing knives.
- *Metal or Paper-Faced Corner Bead
- *Drywall Nails 1 1/4" or 1 3/8"
- *Drywall Screws 1 1/4"
- *Bread pan to hold compound
- *Drywall "T"- square
- *Open-grit sandpaper
- *Sharp utility knife

- *Electric screw gun or standard drill with dimpler attachment
- *Metal tape measure
- *Sanding block or Pole Sander
- *Marking pencil
- *Safety Glasses
- *Wallboard hammer

Note: For every 3 sheets or 100 sq. ft. of 1/2" - 4' x 8' drywall, you'll need: *100 1 1/4" drywall screws or 1/2 lb. of 1 1/4" drywall nails, *30' of CGC paper tape or CGC fiberglass tape, and *6 kg of CGC Drywall Compound

Applying the Panels



- 1/ Marking - Place the panel with light-coloured face side up. Measure and mark the panel size desired.
- 2/ Cutting - Line up these



marks with the T-square, hold firmly against the panel and score down through the paper and part way through the panel core. Hold the knife at a slight angle away from the T-square to prevent cutting into the T-square.

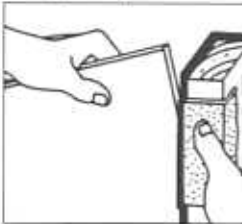


To break the core, securely grasp the board edges on both sides of the score line and snap board with a quick, firm movement away from the scored face paper. Complete cutting through the panel by running the



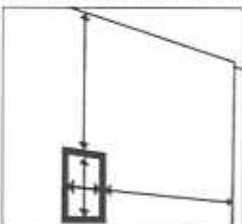
knife through the back paper.

- 3/ Cleaning Edges - Smooth all cut edges with a utility knife as shown or with coarse sandpaper wrapped around a

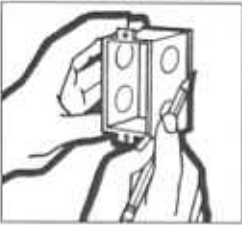


hand-sized block of wood. Keep panel edges as square as possible.

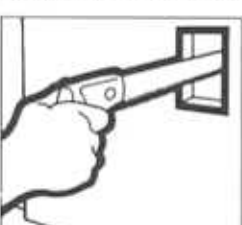
- 4/ Cutouts - For openings such as an electrical outlet, measure across from the point



where the edge of the panel will rest to the near and far sides of the electrical box. Then measure from the point where the top or the bottom edge of the panel will fall to the top and bottom of the box. Now trace an outline of the



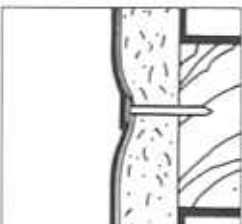
electrical box at the appropriate position on the gypsum panel. Cut with a keyhole saw.



Attaching the Panels



5/ Panel Attachment - For 10, 13 and 16 mm thick panels (3/8", 1/2" and 5/8") use 32 mm (1 1/4") drywall nails. ** (see note below) Hold the panel tight against the framing and nail centre of panel first, perimeter last. Space nails maximum of 178 mm (7") apart on ceilings, 200 mm (8") on walls and at least 10 mm (3/8") from ends and edges of panels. Seat the nail so that the

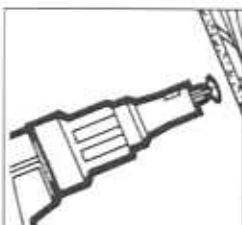


head is in a shallow dimple formed by the last blow of the drywall hammer. Drive nails in straight, do not over-drive or countersink nails. This results in breaking the face paper or fracturing the gypsum core. Double-nailing reduces the likelihood of nail pops. (It is highly recommended for ceilings.) Drive the first nails 300 mm (12") on centre along framing and



the centre or field of board and second nails about 50 mm (2") from the first. Fasten the perimeter 178 mm

(7") o.c. for ceilings and 200 mm (8") o.c. for walls. **NOTE: Screws are excellent insurance against fastener pops. They can be installed with an electric screw gun or a standard electric drill with a positive-clutch adaptor. For wood



framing, use 32 mm (1 1/4") Type w (wood) drywall screws for 10, 13 and 16 mm drywall panels (3/8", 1/2" and 5/8"). Space screws maximum of 300 mm (12") apart on ceilings and 400 mm (16") on walls and at least 10 mm (3/8") from the ends and



edges of the panels.

- 6/ Ceilings - Apply ceilings first, with two people handling the panels if possible. If you are doing the job alone, make simple "T"



braces consisting of 0.60 m (2') lengths of 25 x 100 mm (1" x 4") nailed to 50 x 100 mm (2" x 4") uprights that are 13 mm (1/2") longer than the floor to ceiling height. Wedge the "T" braces between the floor and the ceiling panel to

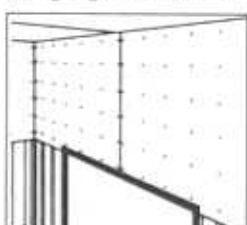
provide support while fastening, and to assure firm contact with the ceiling joists. Fasten panels to all joists and perimeter framing. Space nails maximum 178 mm (7") apart along framing, (screws 300 mm (12") apart) starting in the centre of panel and working toward the perimeter. Double nailing is recommended, screws are an alternative.

NOTE: If you plan to finish ceilings with a water based texture, 13 mm (1/2") thick drywall panels are the minimum thickness to be used on ceilings with joists at 400 mm (16") on centre. Do not use 10 mm (3/8") thick drywall as it will not support the weight of the texture and sagging will occur.

- 7/ Walls - For horizontal application, apply the top panel first, tight against the ceiling panels. When end joints occur, they should be staggered in adjacent rows.



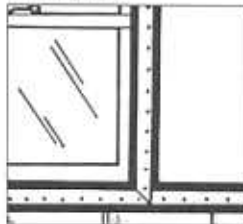
Use vertical application when ceiling height is over 2.45 m



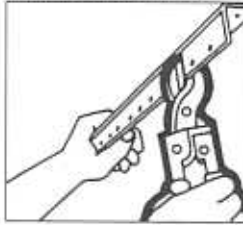
(8'2") as this results in fewer joints and less waste. Cut panels accurately so that they do not have to be forced into place. Avoid joints above or below corners of windows and doors or other openings. Refer to step #5 for fastening procedure.

8/ Corner Bead and Trims Apply CGC metal bead or CGC paper bead to all exterior corners of walls, soffits and window returns. Use metal or

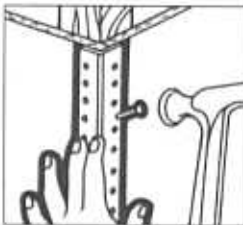
paper trims where drywall panels butt against windows or concrete block.



9/ Fastening Corner Bead and Trims - Use tin snips to cut the corner bead to exact lengths. Cut through each flange to the nose and then



bend the bead to break. Hold the metal bead firmly against the corner and nail in place through the small holes every 225 mm (9") on each flange. Make sure that the fasteners penetrate the framing members. Drive all fasteners below the nose of the corner bead



and tightly into the flange so that the drywall compound will cover smoothly and evenly. Use the same procedure for metal trims. Screw attachment is not recommended. When using paper type corner bead and trims, no mechanical fastening is required, thereby eliminating any possibility of fastener pops.

Joint Treatment Tips

1. For best results, use CGC Ready to Use Drywall Compound.

2. Protect drywall compound from freezing. During cold weather, place the container in a warm room for at least 24 hours before use.

3. Keep compound free of contamination from dried compound on the side of the container or from other drywall compounds. Discard any compound containing dried bits of material.

4. If any liquid has become separated in the ready to use drywall compound, remix slowly. This does not affect the working properties of the product.

5. Maintain temperature of JTC (55°F) or above before, during and after joint finishing and until the drywall compound is dry and cured. Temperature fluctuations of more than 5% should be avoided.

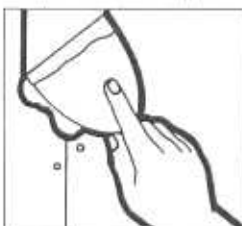
6. For smoother finishing, hold the knife or trowel at a 45° angle and apply medium pressure. Keep tools clean.

7. In all steps of joint finishing, remove excess compound from the face of board and carefully smooth out any surface flaws before the compound dries.

8. While embedding tape, draw the knife slowly. Don't worry about grooves or streaks, they will be covered over in subsequent coats.

Joint Finishing

10/ First Coat, Flat Joints - Start with the butt joints. Apply an even thin coat of CGC Drywall Compound for the length of



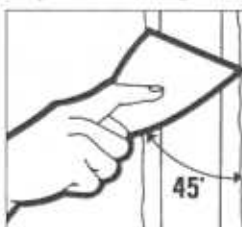
the joint with a 127 mm (5") finishing knife. Centre and lightly press CGC Drywall



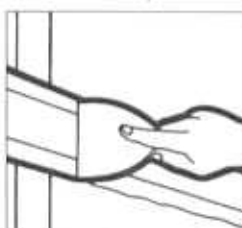
Tape into the wet drywall compound with fingers. Starting near the centre of the joint, draw 127 mm (5") knife firmly along joint to tightly embed tape. Do this in both directions, removing



excess compound by holding the knife at a 45° angle to the panel and drawing it



along the joint. Leave sufficient compound under the tape for a strong bond but not more than 1 mm (1/32") under the edge. Now apply a thin coat of compound over the complete length of the joint tape, this coat reduces edge wrinkling or curling and makes the tape easier to

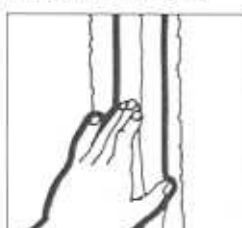


cured with the following coats. To finish tapered joints, follow the same procedure. Allow to dry.

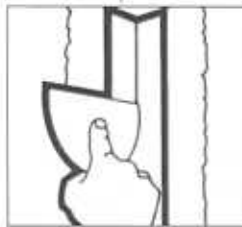
11/ First Coat, Inside Corners - Use a 127 mm (5") joint finishing knife to apply a thin layer of compound on both sides of the inside corner. Extend compound slightly wider than



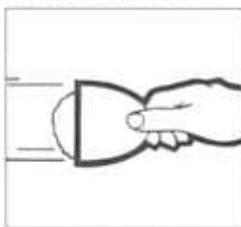
the area to be covered by the tape. Fold the tape along centre crease and lightly



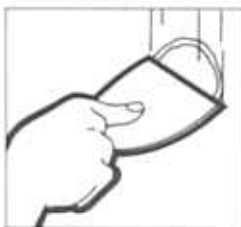
press the tape into position. (When using CGC Paper Bead, a similar procedure may be used. Literature on how to apply paper bead is available at your local home improvement retailer.) Now embed the tape using procedure as in step #10.



12/ First Coat, Fasteners Draw a clean joint-finishing knife over nails or screws. If a metallic ring occurs, drive in the nail or screw to the correct depth before surface finishing. For each fastener depression, apply compound with a 127 mm (5") knife. Hold the blade almost flush with panel, draw joint compound across the fastener head. Then raise the knife

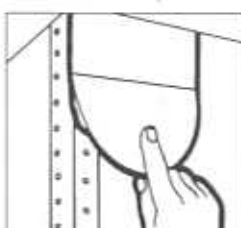


blade to a more upright position and scrape off excess



with a second stroke at a right angle to the first stroke. Compound should be level with panel surface.

13/ First Coat, Outside Corners and Metal Trims Apply CGC Drywall Compound to the corner beads, one side at a time, with a joint finishing knife. Fill at least 127 mm (5") wide over all of the metal corner beads, using enough compound to fill 60 cm (2') of bead with each pass. To

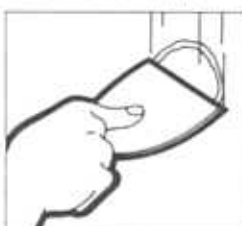


level compound, let one edge of the knife ride on the nose of the bead and the other on the board surface, holding the blade at a 45° angle. Follow with a second and third coat and apply them approximately 50 mm (2") wider than the preceding coat. Use same application for metal trims.

14/ Second Coat, Flat Joints and Fasteners After the taping coat has dried (at least 24 hours), scrape off bumps, ridges and other imperfections with fin-

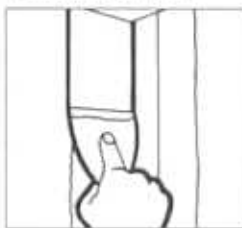


ishing knife. Be careful not to damage surface. Apply compound to tapered joints using 200 mm (8") knife. Joint compound should extend beyond first coat for a total width of 178 or 200 mm (7" or 8"). Allow to dry. Finishing end (butt) joints is the same as for taped-edge joints. Apply a 178 to 200 mm (7"-8") coat of compound to each side of butt joints and feather. The joint will have a total width of 14". Apply



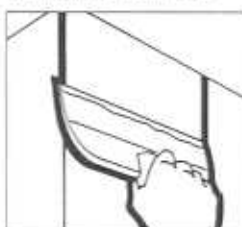
second coat to fasteners in same manner as first coat (step #12).

15/ Second Coat, Inside Corners - Allow first coat to dry (at least 24 hours).



Apply compound on one side using a 127 mm (5") knife for the length of the corner. Feather out onto the face of the panels approximately 50 mm (2") beyond the first coat. Allow first side to dry before applying compound to the second side.

16/ Second Coat, Outside Corners and Metal Trim - Allow first



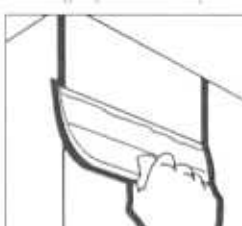
coat to dry. Apply second coat with a 200 mm (8") knife, feathering slightly beyond the first coat.

17/ Third Coat, Flat Joints and Fasteners Allow second coat to dry. If necessary, remove imperfections with knife or sandpaper. Apply a thin finishing



coat with a 250 mm (10") knife to the flat joints and a 127 mm (5") knife to the

fastener heads. Press knife firmly so compound fills depressions but does not significantly add to thickness. Feather edges at least 50 mm (2") beyond the second coat.



Apply third coat with 250 mm (10") knife, feathering slightly beyond second coat.

19/ Sanding Joints

** (see note below) Use a fine grade, 80 or 100 grit open-coat sandpaper (120 grit for third coat) wrapped around a sanding block or pole sander. After drying,



lightly sand imperfections in finished joints, corners and over fastener heads. Avoid roughening the surface paper of drywall panels when sanding. This raises the nap of the paper and can cause joint and fastener area to show through the final decoration. Do not use a power sander. Remove sanding dust with a damp sponge.

**** NOTE:** Wet-sanding with a sanding sponge is an alternative to dry-sanding. To avoid the inhalation of sanding dust when dry-sanding, wear a NIOSH approved dust mask and insure good ventilation. Eye protection is also recommended.

Painting and Decorating Preparation: All drywall surfaces, including drywall compounds must be thoroughly dry and not glossy. CGC First Coat Drywall Paint or a good quality flat white latex paint undiluted should be applied uniformly and allowed to dry before painting, texturing, skin coating or applying paper, vinyl or other wallcovering materials.

For Patch and Repair While CGC Drywall Compound (ready-to-use) works well for patching and repair, you may instead choose to use DURABOND® 90, 45 or SHEETROCK® 90, 45, or 20 powder compounds. These powder repair compounds are added to water and mixed until a similar consistency to drywall compound is reached. Their advantages lie in the fact that they "set" or harden as quickly, as 25 minutes to 2 hours, depending on the product you

choose. They shrink minimally. The DURABOND products are high strength but can not be sanded. The SHEETROCK products are easily sanded. These products allow faster finishing times and fewer coats of compound to repair cracks or holes.

CGC...The Name Pros Trust Ask your Home Improvement Retailer about CGC's full line of patch and repair products including: CGC Spackling Repair Compound, CGC Drywall Repair Clips, CGC First Coat Drywall Paint, CGC Paper-Faced Bead and Trims, CGC Drywall Cove and Shadow Line, Coiling Texture products, CGC Ready to Use Drywall Compounds, CGC Fiberglass and Paper Drywall Tape, SHEETROCK Gypsum Board Products, DUROCK Cement Board and Heat Shield.

These products are designed to meet your renovation and repair project needs and provide you with the quality you expect from Canadian Gypsum Company. For additional instruction in drywall installation and finishing, you may wish to purchase a copy of CGC's video for the Do-It-Yourselfer entitled "Professional Drywall Made Easy!" To obtain your copy of "Professional Drywall Made Easy!", send \$25.30 (includes shipping and handling, GST and PST) by cheque or money order to:

CGC Video Offer
P.O. Box 91039
Pickering, Ontario
L1W 3Y6
(Quantities are limited.) Specify English or French. Please allow 2 weeks for delivery.
Note: Since methods and conditions of application and use are beyond our control, our warranties of FITNESS and MERCHANTABILITY, and any other warranties, express or implied (including warranty against latent defects), made in connection with the sale of these products and systems, SHALL NOT BE EFFECTIVE OR ACTIONABLE UNLESS the products and systems are applied according to our current printed directions and specifications.

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