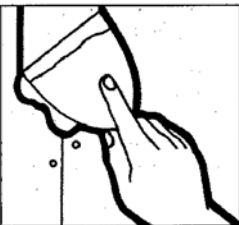


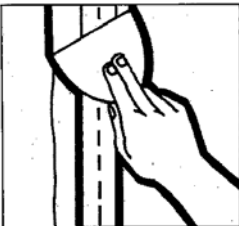
Joint Treatment Tips

- For best results, use CGC/SYNKO® Ready to use Drywall Compound
- Protect drywall compound from freezing. During cold weather, place the container in a warm room for at least 24 hours before use.
- 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.
- 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.
- Maintain temperature of 13°C (55°F) or above before, during and after joint finishing and until the drywall compound is dry and decorated. Avoid temperature fluctuations greater than 5°C.
- For smoother finishing, hold the knife or trowel at a 45° angle and apply medium pressure. Keep tools clean.
- In all steps of joint finishing, remove excess compound from the face of the board and carefully smooth out and surface flaws before compound dries.
- While embedding tape, draw the knife slowly. Don't worry about grooves or streaks, they will be covered over in subsequent coats.

Joint Finishing



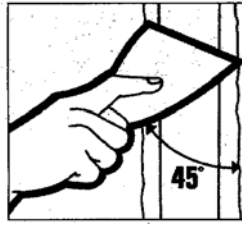
10. First Coat, Flat Joints – Start with the butt joints. Apply an even thin coat of CGC/SYNKO® Drywall Compound for the length of the joint



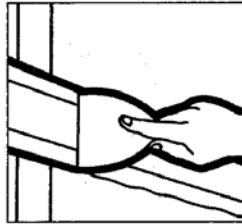
with 125 mm (5") finishing knife. Centre and lightly press CGC Drywall tape into the wet drywall compound with fingers. Starting near the centre of the joint, draw 125 mm (5") knife



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

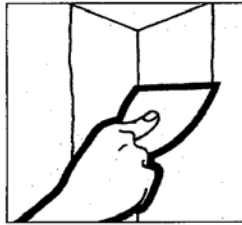


and drawing it along the joint. Leave sufficient compound under the tape for a strong bond. Now apply a thin coat of compound over the complete

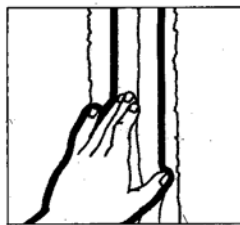


length of the joint tape, this coat reduces edge wrinkling or curling and makes the tape easier to conceal with the following coats. To finish tapered joints, follow the same procedure. Allow to dry.

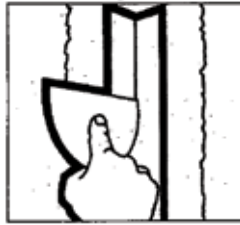
11. First Coat, Inside Corners – Use a 125 mm (5") joint finishing knife to apply a thin layer of compound on



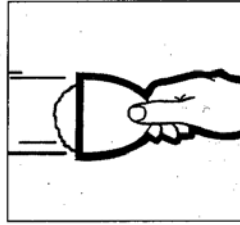
both sides of the inside corner. Extend compound slightly wider than the area to be covered by the tape. Fold the tape along the centre crease and lightly press the tape into positions. (When using SHEETROCK®/BEADEX® Paper Faced Metal Bead, a similar procedure may be used. Literature on how to apply Paper Faced



Metal Bead is available at your local home improvement retailer.) Now embed the tape using procedure as in step #10.

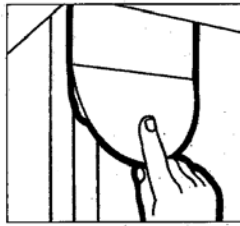


12. First Coat, Fasteners – Draw a clean joint finishing knife over nails or screws. If a metallic ring occurs, drive in the nail or screw to the correct depth before surface finishing. For each fastener depression, apply compound with a 125 mm (5") knife. Hold the blade almost



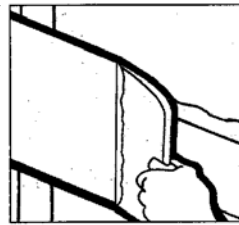
flush with panel, draw joint compound across the fastener head. Then raise the knife blade to a more upright position and scrape off excess with a second stroke at a right angle to the first stroke. Compound should be level with panel surface.

13. First Coat, Outside Corners and Paper Trims – Apply CGC/SYNKO® Drywall Compound to the corner beads, one side at a time, with a joint finishing knife. Fill at least 125 mm (5") wide over all of the metal corner beads, using

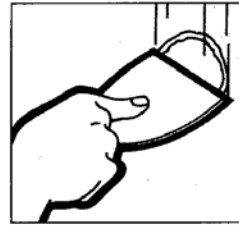


enough compound to fill 600 mm (2') of bead with each pass. To level compound, let one edge of the knife ride on the nose of the bead and the other on the board surface, holding the blade at a 45° angle. Use the same application for trims.

14. Second Coat, Flat Joints and Fasteners – After the taping coat has

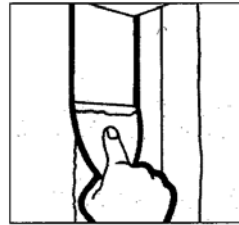


dried (at least 24 hours) scrape off bumps, ridges and other imperfections with finishing knife. Be careful not to damage surface. Apply compound to tapered joints using 200 mm (8") knife. Joint compound should extend beyond first coat for a total width of approximately 200 mm (8"). Allow to dry. Finishing end (butt) joints is the same as for taped-edge joints. Apply a 200 mm (8") coat of compound to each side of butt joints and feather. The joint will have a total width



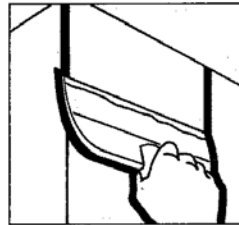
of 360 mm (14"). Apply second coat to fasteners in same manner as first coat (step #12).

15. Second Coat, Inside Corners – allow first coat to dry (at least 24 hours). Apply compound on one side using a



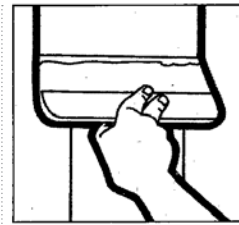
125 mm (5") knife for the length of the corner. Feather out onto the face of the panels beyond the first coat. Allow first side to dry before applying compound to the second side (Inside corners only need 2 coats).

16. Second Coat, Outside Corners and Paper Trim – Allow first coat to dry.



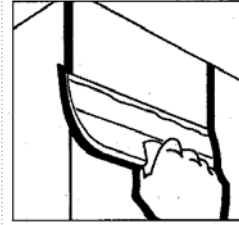
Apply second coat with a 200 mm (8") knife, feathering beyond the first coat.

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 125 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.

18. Third Coat, Outside Corners and Paper Trim – Allow second coat to dry. Sand lightly if necessary. Apply third coat with 250 mm (10") knife, feathering slightly beyond second coat.



19. Sanding Joints – (see note below) Use a fine grade, 150 grit sand paper, 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 inhalation of sanding dust when dry-sanding wear a OSHA/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. CGC First Coat Drywall Paint or a good quality flat white latex primer paint undiluted should be applied uniformly and allowed to dry before painting, texturing, skim coating or applying paper, vinyl or other wall covering materials.

For Patch and Repair: While CGC/SYNKO® Drywall Compound (ready-to-use) works well for patching and repair, you may instead 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 in as quickly as 25 minutes to 2 hours, depending on the product you choose. They shrink very little. 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 Patch Repair Compound, CGC Drywall Repair Clips, CGC First Coat Drywall Paint, CGC SHEETROCK®/BEADEX® Paper-Faced Bead and Trims and Ceiling Texture products. CGC Ready to Use Drywall Compounds, SHEETROCK® Fiberglass Tape and CGC/SYNKO® Paper Tape, SHEETROCK® Gypsum Board Products, DURACK® Next Gen 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 CGC Inc.

NOTE: Since methods and conditions of application and use are beyond our control, our warranties of FITNESS and MECHANICALITY, 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.

How to Install and Finish Gypsum Drywall Panels

CGC A USG COMPANY



CGC A USG COMPANY

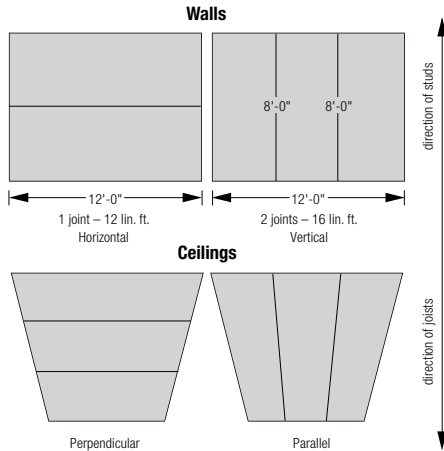
CGC Inc.
350 Burnhamthorpe Rd. W, 5th Floor
Mississauga, ON L5B 3J1
www.cgccinc.com

SP_LBM1G002E/3-10
©2010, CGC Inc.
Printed in Canada-MS

The CGC Logo is a trademark of CGC Inc. CGC Inc. is a licensed user of the trademarks BEADEX, DURACK, SYNKO and SHEETROCK.

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 2.76 (8'0" to 9') 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

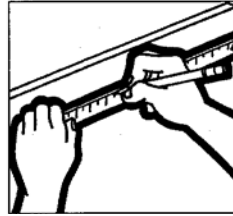
- SHEETROCK® Gypsum Panels
- Keyhole saw
- CGC/SYNKO® Drywall Compound
- Tin Snips
- CGC/SYNKO® Paper Tape or SHEETROCK® Fiberglass Tape
- 125mm or 150mm and 250mm (5" or 6" and 10") wide joint finishing knives
- SHEETROCK®/BEADEX® Paper Faced Metal Bead and Trim
- Drywall Nails 1-1/4" or 1 3/8"
- Drywall 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
- Gloves
- Dust mask

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. or 1-1/4" drywall nails
- 30' of CGC/ SYNKO® Paper tape
- 6 kg of CGC/ SYNKO® Drywall Compound.

Applying the Panels

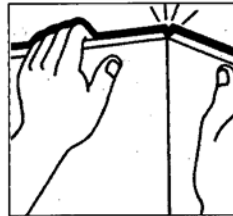
1. Marking – Place the panel with light-coloured face side up. Measure and mark the panel size desired.



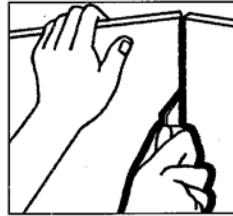
2. Cutting – Line up these marks with the t-square, hold firmly against the panel and score down through the paper. Hold the knife at a slight angle away from the t-square to prevent cutting into the t-square. To break the core, grasp the board edges



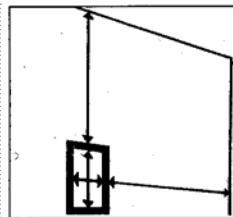
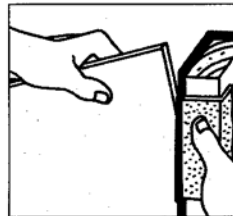
on both sides of the score line and snap board with a quick, firm movement way from the scored face paper. Complete



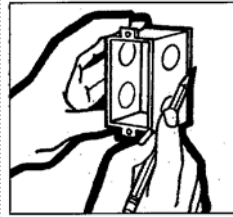
cutting through the panel by running the knife through the back paper.



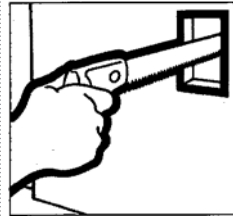
3. Cleaning Edges – Smooth all cut edges with a rasp or with coarse sandpaper wrapped around a hand-sized block of wood. Keep panel edges as square as possible.



4. Cutouts – For openings such as an electrical outlet, measure across from the



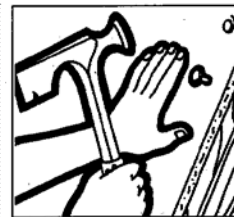
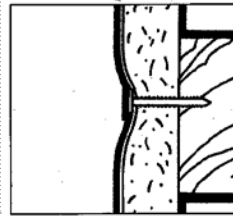
point where the edge of the panel will rest to the near and far sides of the electrical box. Then measure from the point where the top or the bottom edge of the panel will fall to the top and bottom of the box. Now trace an outline of the electrical box at the appropriate position on the gypsum panel. Cut with a keyhole saw about 1/8" larger.



Attaching the Panels

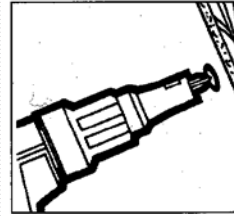


5. Panel Attachments – For 9.5 and 12.7 mm thick panels (3/8" and 1/2") use 32mm (1-1/4") drywall nails (see note below). Hold the panel tight against the framing and nail centre of panel first, perimeter last. Space nails maximum of 180 mm (7") apart on ceilings, 200 mm (8") on walls and at least 10 mm (3/8") from ends and edges of panels. Seat the nail so that the head is in a shallow dimple formed



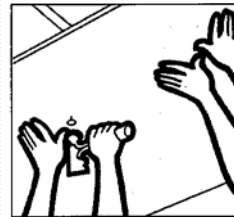
by the last blow of the drywall hammer. Drive nails in straight, do not over drive or countersink nails. This results in breaking the face paper or fracturing the gypsum core. Double-nailing reduces the likelihood of nail pops. (It is highly recommended for ceilings.) Drive the first nails 300 mm (12") on centre along framing and the centre or field of board and second nails about 50 mm (2") from the first. Fasten the perimeter 180 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 9.5, 12.7 and 15.9 mm drywall panels



(3/8", 1/2" and 5/8"). Space screws maximum of 300 mm (12") apart on ceilings and 400 mm (16") apart 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

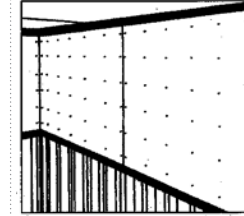


you are doing the job alone, make simple "T" braces consisting of 600 mm (2') lengths of 19 x 89 mm (1" x 4") nailed to 38 x 89 mm (2" x 4") uprights that are 13 mm (1/2") longer than the floor to ceiling height. Wedge the "T" braces between the floor and the ceiling panel to provide support while fastening, and to assure

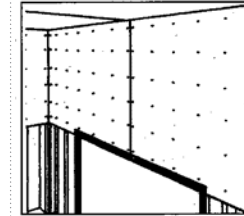


firm contact with the ceiling joists. Fasten panels to all joists and perimeter framing. Space nails maximum 180 mm (7") apart along framing, (screws 300 mm (12") part) starting in the centre of panel and working towards the perimeter. Double nailing recommended, screws are the best alternative. **NOTE:** If you plan to finish ceilings with a water based texture, 12.7 mm (1/2") thick drywall panels are the minimum thickness to be used on ceilings applied perpendicular with joists at 400 mm (16") on centre. Do not use 9.5 mm (3/8") thick drywall as 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



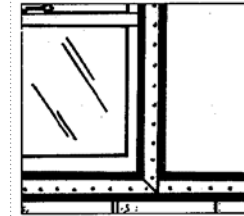
accurately so that they do not have to be forced into place. Avoid joints above or below the corners of windows and doors or other openings.



8. Corner Bead and Trim – Apply CGC SHEETROCK®/BEADEX® paper faced bead to all exterior corners of walls, soffits and window returns. Use paper faced trims where drywall panels butt against windows or concrete block.

9. Fastening Corner Beads & Trims

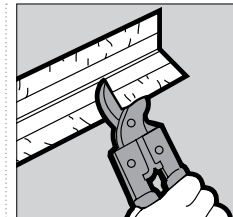
Step 1
Measure wall height to be covered by bead. Cut the bead 13 mm (1/2") shorter than the wall height using metal snips.



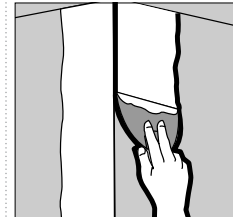
NOTE: Ensure both sides of metal portion of trim are touching the SHEETROCK® wallboard.

Step 2
NOTE: Not all tools are required to apply Paper-Faced Metal Bead

Hand Application
Using a 100 mm (4") tapping knife, apply CGC/SYNKO® joint compound to wallboard



surfaces to extend just beyond where the edge of the bead will be (50 mm or 2" for outside corners, 38 mm or 1-1/2" for inside corners) on each side.



Hopper Application

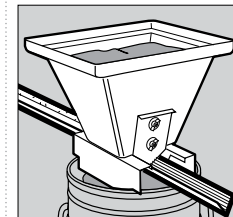
Fill hopper with CGC/SYNKO® joint compound and pass bead through the base. To apply a sufficient amount of CGC/SYNKO® joint compound to the back of the bead to affect a strong bond.

Caution: Thoroughly clean and rinse joint compound from hopper before it sets (hardens); and before adding a new batch.

Mechanical Angle Application

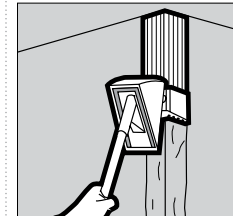
Using a mechanical angle applicator, apply compound to wall surfaces.

Caution: Clean out joint compound from applicator before it sets (hardens); clean and rinse angle applicator thoroughly before adding new batch.

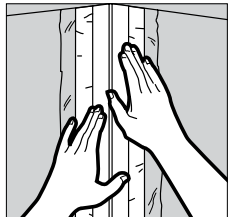


Step 3

Press paper-faced metal bead onto wall and into position. Corner bead should be aligned tightly to ceiling. Embed bead by running a joint knife over it at a 45° angle or use damp sponge or a corner roller

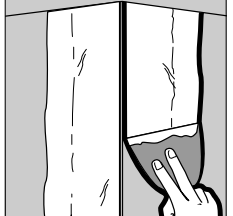


(with even pressure) to press out excess compound and eliminate air bubbles. Allow the joint compound to thoroughly dry (see joint compound instructions). Sand lightly to remove high spots.



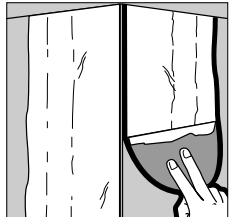
Step 4
Once bead is in place, use a 100 mm (4") tapping knife to apply the first coat. Ensure that tapping knife overhangs corner edge by 4 mm (1/8") to fill in the bead properly (applicable to outside corners only). Allow the joint compound to thoroughly dry (see joint compound instructions). Sand lightly to remove high spots.

Step 5
Use a 150 mm (6") tapping knife for outside corners (100 mm (4") for inside corners) to apply another coat of joint compound. Ensure that tapping knife overhangs corner edge by 4 mm (1/8") to fill in the bead



properly (applicable to outside corners only). Keep this coat as smooth as possible, feathering out approximately 25 mm (1") beyond previous coat. Allow the joint compound to thoroughly dry; sand lightly to remove high spots.

Step 6
Use a 200 mm (8") or larger finishing knife for outside corners (100 mm-150 mm (4"-6") knife for inside corners) to apply a finishing coat of joint compound. Ensure tapping knife overhangs corner edge by 4 mm (1/8") to fill in the bead



properly (outside corners). Feather approximately 50 mm (2") beyond previous coat. Allow the joint compound to thoroughly dry; sand lightly and prime.

