



Everything else is just plasterboard

INSTALLING GYPROCK® PLASTERBOARD

HOW TO INSTALL GYPROCK® PLASTERBOARD WALLS AND CEILINGS

There are some areas in a home that require special installation procedures. These include wet areas, tiled areas, garages and exterior ceilings.

For more detailed information, refer to the Gyprock DIY videos and Gyprock Residential Installation Guide, available at gyprock.com.au

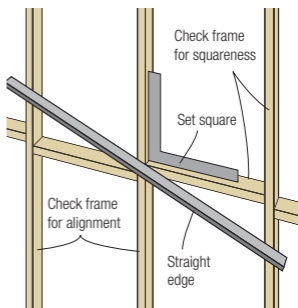
Make sure you use appropriate safety equipment including gloves, a dust mask, safety glasses and hearing protection.

SHOPPING LIST

- Gyprock plasterboard
- Gyprock Acrylic Stud Adhesive
- 38mm broadknife to apply adhesive
- For a timber frame, 30mm ring shank nails or Type 'W' 32mm coarse thread screws
- For a steel frame, No.6 Type 'S' needle point or drill point screws
- Hammer or cordless screw driver
- Fine tooth saw
- Platform and ladder to reach the ceiling and top of walls
- Small offcuts of board to use as packers
- Metal corner bead
- Tin snips
- Utility knife
- Staple gun and staples or hammer and nails
- Straight edge, pencil and measuring tape
- Plasterboard lifter for ceilings

For ceilings where more than three recessed joints are planned and for all butt joints between framing members, back-blocking is recommended. For this you'll need:

- 200mm wide strips of plasterboard
- Gyprock Back-Blocking Cement
- Bucket and water for mixing
- Laminating screws
- 6mm notched spreader



PREPARING THE FRAME

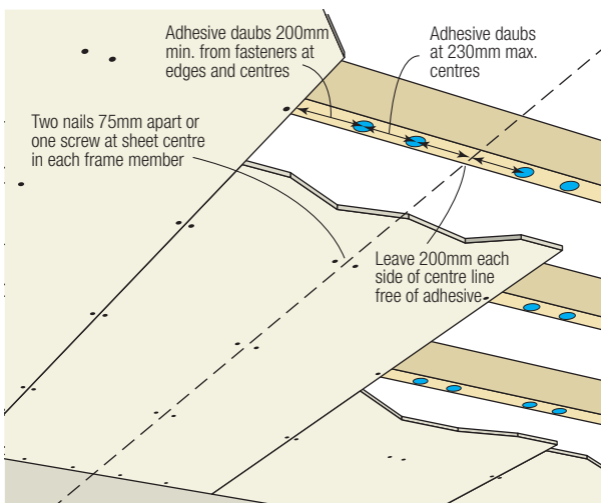
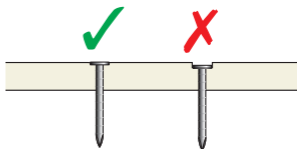
1. Make sure studs and ceiling framing are located at 600mm maximum centres. Where there is a change of direction in the ceiling frame, within a room, fit trimmers to fix to.
2. Check the studs, noggings and ceiling joists with a straight edge to make sure they are aligned. Plane back or pack out uneven members.
3. Remove or hammer down any protruding nails. Make sure surfaces are dry and free of dirt, paint or grease.

INSTALLATION

If you are installing both the walls and ceiling of a room it's always best to start with the ceiling to reduce the possibility of damage later on.

Fixing to ceilings

1. Starting 200mm from where the edge of the board will go, apply walnut sized daubs of Gyprock Stud Adhesive to each joist and then every 200 – 230mm, keeping the area 200mm either side of the centre line free of adhesive.
2. Where the end of a sheet is at a joist, do not apply adhesive as these will be fixed with nails or screws alone.
3. Install the sheets at right angles to the joists and nail or screw the sheet to the joists around 10–16mm in from the edge along the recess. Take care to drive the fastener just below the board surface without breaking the face paper. Make sure you don't drive the fixing through any of the daubs of adhesive.



Note: For a square set ceiling, the edge of the board along the wall should ideally have the recess removed.

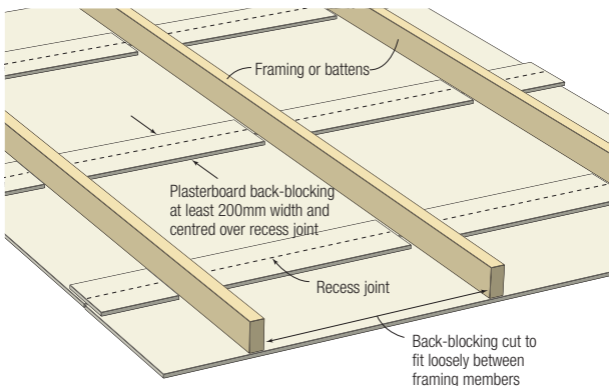
4. Press the sheet firmly against the adhesive and fix along the opposite edge in the same way.
5. Fasten the sheet to each joist along the centre either using two nails 75mm apart or a single screw.
6. At the ends of the sheet, nail or screw at maximum 300mm spacings where there will be a cornice finish or 150mm if the ceiling will be square set.
7. Fix the next sheet with the recessed edges butted against each other with no gaps and push up against the back block if it is being used (refer to back-blocking below).
8. Continue until you reach the last board.
9. Check the measurement and cut the last board to fit ensuring the cut edge is at the wall side of the room.

Back-blocking

Back-blocks are strips of plasterboard that provide additional support and ensure a smooth surface. Back-blocking is recommended for all butt joints that are not at a joist or stud, and when the ceiling installation involves three or more recessed joints across.

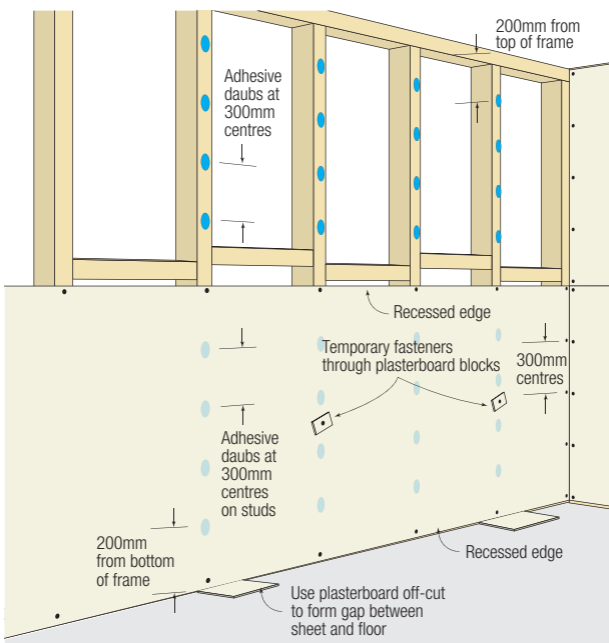
1. Cut back-blocks at least 200mm wide and long enough to fit loosely between the framing members.
2. Apply Gyprock Back-Blocking Cement to one side of the back-block with the notched trowel at right angles to the joint direction.

- Place the back-block with the long edge along the sheet joint edge with half the width of the back-block exposed so the next sheet can be installed against it.
- Attach back-blocks with a laminating screw through the recess area around 10–16mm from the sheet edge.



Fixing to walls

- Starting 200mm from the bottom of the frame, apply walnut sized daubs of Gyprock Stud Adhesive at maximum 300mm spacings to each of the studs, keeping the area 200mm either side of the sheet edge free of adhesive.
- Where the end of a sheet is at a stud, do not apply adhesive as these will be fixed with nails or screws alone.



- Place plasterboard offcuts on the floor against the frame as packers to keep the bottom edge of the sheet raised.
- Lift the plasterboard sheet horizontally onto the packers and nail or screw it to each of the studs around 10–16mm in from the edge along the recess. Take care to drive the fastener just below the board surface without breaking the face paper.
- Press the sheet firmly against the adhesive and fix along the opposite edge in the same way.
- Nail or screw every 300mm around the ends of the sheet and any openings, avoiding any of the daubs of adhesive.
- Where the short ends of sheets meet at a stud, nail at 150mm maximum centres or screw at 200mm maximum centres.
- Drive temporary nails or screws through a small plasterboard offcut into every second stud in the middle of the sheet to help secure it against the studs while the adhesive dries.

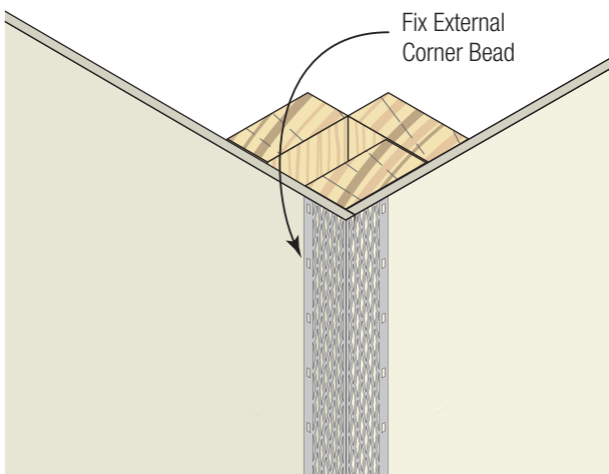
9. Once the bottom sheet is in you can check the height of the top sheet and cut it to fit making sure you keep one recessed edge intact.
10. Fit the top sheet in the same way, making sure the recessed edges butt together with no gaps.
11. For any butt joints that are not at a stud refer to back-blocking above.

Note: If your top board has a square cut edge for a square set ceiling, make sure this goes along the ceiling edge.

External corners

External corner beads are used to strengthen corners that project into the room and protect against damage.

1. Make sure the sheets are aligned correctly at the corner and trim any overhang with your utility knife.
2. Cut the external bead to length using tin snips.
3. Fit the bead to the corner and hold it in place with staples or temporary nails.
4. Check it is straight using the straight edge then staple or nail the bead through both legs at each end and every 500mm along the length.



PVC corner beads are also available but are a little more difficult to install. They are generally more resilient than a metal bead and less likely to dent on impact. They are also recommended for use in wet areas.

PVC corner beads are installed by adhering them to the plasterboard edges using Gyprock Base Coat before applying the jointing system. Refer to the Gyprock Residential Installation Guide for complete instructions.