

PART 1 General

1.1 RELATED WORK

- .1 Section 09111 Metal Stud System

1.2 REFERENCE STANDARDS

- .1 Do work in accordance with CSA A82.31-M1980 except where specified otherwise.

1.3 SAMPLES

- .1 If requested by the Architect, submit samples.

2 Products

2.1 GYPSUM BOARD

- .1 Standard board: to CSA A82.27-M1977 regular, 12 mm (1/2") thick and Type-X 16 mm (5/8") thick unless noted otherwise, 1200 mm (4'-0") wide x maximum practical length, ends square cut, edges beveled.
- .2 Use water resistant board for areas around bath and shower enclosures as base for tile or sprayed plastic coating. (Do not use insulating type moisture-resistant board.) Water resistant board: to CSA A82.27-M1977 regular 12 mm (1/2") thick and Type-X 16 mm (5/8") thick unless noted otherwise, 1200 mm (4'-0") wide x maximum practical length.
- .3 Reinforced cement board: aggregated portland cement board with vinyl-coated, woven glass-fibre mesh embedded in front and back surfaces, specially formulated to resist water and steam, square cut and smooth finished edges, 900 mm (3'-0") wide x 1800 mm (6'-0") long.

2.2 METAL FURRING AND SUSPENSION SYSTEMS

- .1 Metal furring runners, hangers, tie wires, inserts, anchors: to CSA A82.30-M1980, galvanized.
- .2 Drywall furring channels: 0.5 mm (26 ga) core thickness galvanized steel channels for screw attachment of gypsum board.
- .3 Resilient clips and drywall furring: 0.5 mm (26 ga) base steel thickness galvanized steel for resilient attachment of gypsum board.

2.3 FASTENINGS AND ADHESIVES

- .1 Nails, screws and staples: to CSA A82.31- M1980.
- .2 Use stud adhesive for bonding gypsum board to wood and metal framing. It is also suitable for applying vinyl faced board without exposed fasteners. Stud adhesive: to CGSB 71-GP-25M-77.
- .3 Laminating compound: as recommended by manufacturer, asbestos-free.

2.4 ACCESSORIES

- .1 Casing beads, corner beads: 0.5 mm (26 ga) base thickness commercial grade sheet steel with Z275 zinc finish to ASTM A525-86, perforated flanges; one piece length per location.
- .2 Cornice cap: 12 mm (1/2") deep x partition width, of 1.6 mm (16 ga) base thickness galvanized sheet steel, prime painted or extruded aluminum minimum 2.5 mm (12 ga) thick, clear anodized. Include splice plates for joints.
- .3 Shadow mould: 40 mm (1 1/2") high, snap-on trim, of 0.6 mm (24 ga) base steel thickness galvanized sheet prefinished in satin enamel or extruded pvc plastic colour selected by Architect.
- .4 Vinyl mouldings: vinyl mouldings for joint treatment of vinyl-faced gypsum board, as supplied by gypsum board manufacturer.
- .5 Acoustic sealant: to CAN/CGSB-19.21-M87.
- .6 Polyethylene: to CAN/CGSB-51.33-M80, Type 2.
- .7 Insulating strip: rubberized, moisture resistant, 3 mm (1/8") thick closed cell neoprene strip, 12 mm (1/2") wide, with self sticking permanent adhesive on one face, lengths as required.
- .8 Joint compound: to CSA A82.31-M1980, asbestos-free.

2.5 FINISH

- .1 Texture finish: asbestos-free standard white texture coating and primer-sealer, recommended by gypsum board manufacturer.

3 Execution

3.1 SUSPENDED AND FURRED CEILINGS

- .1 Erect hangers and runner channels for suspended gypsum board ceilings in accordance with CSA A82.31-M1980 except where specified otherwise.

- .2 Support light fixtures by providing additional ceiling suspension hangers within 150 mm of each corner and at maximum 600 mm (2'-0") around perimeter of fixture.
- .3 Install work level to tolerance of 1:1200.
- .4 Frame with furring channels, perimeter of openings for access panels, light fixtures, diffusers and grilles.
- .5 Install 20 x 65 mm (3/4" x 2 1/2") furring channels parallel to, and at exact locations of steel stud partition header track.

3.2 CEILING BULKHEADS

- .1 Furr for gypsum board faced vertical bulkheads within and at termination of ceilings.
- .2 Furr above suspended ceilings for gypsum board fire and sound stops and to form plenum areas as indicated.

3.3 WALL FURRING

- .1 Install wall furring for gypsum board wall finishes in accordance with CSA A82.31-M1980, except where specified otherwise.
- .2 Furr openings and around built-in equipment, cabinets and access panels on four sides. Extend furring into reveals. Check clearances with equipment suppliers.
- .3 Furr duct shafts, beams, columns, pipes and exposed services where indicated.

3.4 RESILIENT FURRING

- .1 Erect drywall resilient furring transversely across studs, joists and between the layers of gypsum board, spaced maximum 600 mm (2'-0") o/c and not more than 150 mm (6") from ceiling/wall juncture. Secure to each support with 25 mm (1") drywall screw.
- .2 Install 150 mm (6") continuous strip of 12 mm (1/2") gypsum board along base of partitions where resilient furring installed.

3.5 GYPSUM BOARD APPLICATION

- .1 Do not apply gypsum board until bucks, anchors, blocking, electrical and mechanical work are approved.

- .2 Apply gypsum board to wood and metal furring or framing using screw fasteners for first layer and laminating adhesive as well as screw fasteners for second layer. Maximum spacing of screws 300 mm (12") o/c.
- .3 Apply gypsum board to concrete and concrete block surfaces, where indicated, using laminating adhesive.
- .4 Apply water resistant gypsum board where wall tiles are to be applied and adjacent to slop sinks in janitors closets. Apply water-resistant sealant to edges, ends, cut-outs which expose gypsum core and to fastener heads. Do not apply joint treatment on areas to receive tile finish.
- .5 Apply 12 mm (1/2") diameter bead of acoustic sealant continuously around periphery of each face of partitioning to seal gypsum board/structure junction where partitions abut fixed building components. Seal full perimeter of cut-outs around electrical boxes and ducts in partitions where perimeter sealed with acoustic sealant.

3.6 FIRE RATED ASSEMBLIES

- .1 Construct fire rated assemblies where indicated and to noted ULC Design number.

3.7 ACCESSORIES

- .1 Erect accessories straight, plumb or level, rigid and at proper plane. Use full length pieces where practical. Make joints tight, accurately aligned and rigidly secured. Mitre and fit corners accurately, free from rough edges. Secure at 150 mm (6") o/c using contact adhesive for full length.
- .2 Install casing beads around perimeter of suspended ceilings.
- .3 Install casing beads where gypsum board butts against surfaces having no trim concealing junction and where indicated. Seal joints with sealant.
- .4 Install insulating strips continuously at edges of gypsum board and casing beads abutting metal window and exterior door frames, to provide thermal break.
- .5 Install shadow mould at gypsum board/ceiling juncture or as indicated. Minimize joints; use corner pieces and splicers.

3.8 CONTROL JOINTS

- .1 Construct control joints of preformed units set in gypsum board facing and supported independently on both sides of joint.
- .2 Provide continuous polyethylene dust barrier behind and across control joints.

- .3 Locate control joints where indicated and at changes in substrate construction, at approximate 10 m (30'-0") spacing on long corridor runs and at approximate 15 m (50'-0") spacing on ceilings.
- .4 Install control joints straight and true.

3.9 CORNICE CAPS

- .1 Install cornice cap where gypsum board partitions do not extend to ceiling.
- .2 Fit cornice cap over partition, secure to partition track with two rows of sheet metal screws staggered at 300 mm (12") o/c.
- .3 Splice corners and intersections together and secure to each member with 3 screws.

3.10 ACCESS DOORS

- .1 Install access doors to electrical and mechanical fixtures specified in respective Sections.
- .2 Rigidly secure frames to furring or framing systems.

3.11 TAPING AND FILLING

- .1 Finish face panel joints and internal angles with joint system consisting of joint compound, joint tape and taping compound installed according to manufacturer's directions and feathered out onto panel faces.
- .2 Finish corner beads, control joints and trim as required with two coats of joint compound and one coat of taping compound, feathered out onto panel faces.
- .3 Fill screw head depressions with joint and taping compounds to bring flush with adjacent surface of gypsum board so as to be invisible after surface finish is completed.
- .4 Sand lightly to remove burred edges and other imperfections. Avoid sanding adjacent surface of board.
- .5 Completed installation to be smooth, level or plumb, free from waves and other defects and ready for surface finish.

3.12 SKIM COAT

- .1 Use skim coating to provide a light, thin coating of joint compound when gloss, semi-gloss or eggshell paints are specified. Also use skim on long walls with sidelighting where differences in texture between finished sanded compound and gypsum board surface would be noticeable and unacceptable.

- .2 Mix joint compound slightly thinner than for joint taping.
- .3 Apply thin coat to entire surface using trowel or drywall broadknife to fill surface texture differences, variations or tool marks.
- .4 Allow skim coat to dry completely.
- .5 Remove ridges by light sanding or wiping with damp cloth.

3.13 REINFORCED CEMENT BOARD

- .1 Pre-cut board to required sizes and make necessary cutouts.
- .2 Fit ends and edges closely but not forced together.
- .3 Fasten board to wood studs with 38 mm (1 ½") galvanized roofing nails, or blued or galvanized annular ring nails at 200 mm (8") o/c.
- .4 Fasten board to steel studs with rust proof self-drilling, self-threading case hardened screws at 200 mm (8") o/c.
- .5 Filling and reinforcing of joints between board.

END OF SECTION