

**CGC  
Interior  
Panel &  
Finishing  
Solutions**



**CGC SHEETROCK® BRAND  
INSTALLATION  
AND FINISHING GUIDE**

[cgcinc.com](http://cgcinc.com)

**CGC**   
IT'S YOUR WORLD. BUILD IT.™

Achieving a smooth interior finish with CGC Sheetrock® Brand Gypsum Panels is easy with proper planning from the start.

To get your project moving in the right direction, determine the materials and your application method, measure surfaces, estimate quantities and obtain the necessary tools to ensure a job well done.

# PLANNING THE JOB

## Selecting Materials

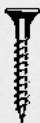
- 1** CGC Sheetrock® Brand UltraLight Panels are innovative lightweight gypsum drywall panels for use on walls. For ceilings use CGC Sheetrock® Brand UltraLight Interior Ceiling Board Sag-Resistant.
- 2** CGC Sheetrock® Brand UltraLight Panels Mold Tough® are the lightest moisture- and mould-resistant panels available. The panel's core is noncombustible, moisture-resistant and encased in 100% recycled moisture- and mould-resistant face and back papers.
- 3** CGC Sheetrock® Brand Gypsum Panels have long edges tapered on the face side to form a shallow recess to receive drywall compound and tape. Made in four thicknesses: 15.9 mm, 12.7 mm, 9.5 mm and 6.4 mm (5/8 in., 1/2 in., 3/8 in. and 1/4 in.). (The 6.4 mm [1/4 in.] thick panel should not be applied as a single layer but only to cover existing wall and ceiling surfaces.)
- 4** CGC Sheetrock® Brand Firecode® X Gypsum Panels combine all the advantages of regular panels with additional resistance to fire exposure. Consult local building codes for fire-resistance requirements.
- 5** CGC Sheetrock® Brand UltraLight Panels Firecode® X is available in UL Type Designation Type ULIX, the panel has been formulated to achieve all of the strength and performance characteristics as standard 15.9 mm (5/8 in.) USG Sheetrock® Brand Firecode® X Gypsum Panels at a significantly reduced weight.



# PLANNING THE JOB

## Application Products

Type W Bugle Head Screws attach single-layer gypsum panels to wood framing. Screws provide greater holding power than drywall nails, minimize popping and help prevent damage to the panels.

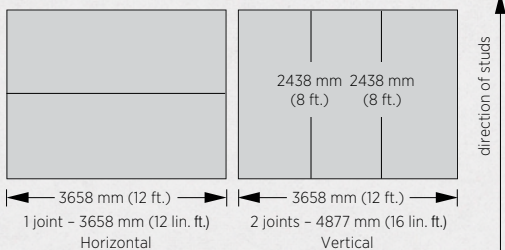


- 1 CGC Sheetrock®/Beadex® Brand Paper-Faced Metal Bead and Trim provides superior resistance to edge cracking and nail pops. Available in numerous styles and sizes, including 90° and bullnose profiles.

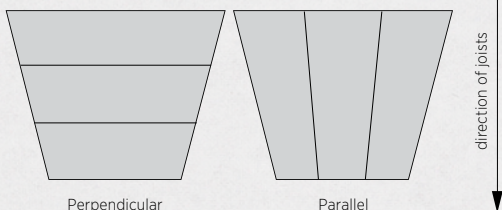
## Horizontal or Vertical Application

Panels may be applied horizontally (long dimension across studs or joists) or vertically (long dimension parallel to studs or joists). Horizontal application using 3660 mm (12') panel lengths is ideal for walls because linear footage of joints is minimized. If possible, span the entire wall or ceiling from corner to corner. To minimize joints, use the longest length panels available and offset all end joints in adjacent rows.

### Walls



### Ceilings



## Finishing Products

- CGC Sheetrock® Brand Paper Joint Tape is a high-strength paper tape that is lightly precreased for inside corner application and designed specifically for use with CGC Sheetrock® Brand drywall compounds to provide optimum performance.
- CGC Sheetrock®/Synko® Brand All Purpose Drywall Compound is used for embedding tape, finishing coats and filling coats over corner bead, trim and fasteners.
- CGC Sheetrock®/Synko® Brand Setting-Type Drywall Compound is an easy-mixing, smooth-applying, quick-hardening, easy-sanding drywall compound with low shrinkage and superior bonding. Ideal for patching projects.

## Decorating Products

- CGC Sheetrock® Brand First Coat™ Drywall Primer is a flat latex paint specially formulated to provide an excellent first (prime) coat over gypsum panels. It also equalizes surface porosity and texture differences, and minimizes decorating problems. It is not intended as a finish coat.



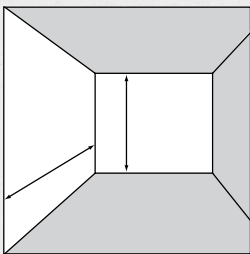
# PLANNING THE JOB

## Tools Needed

- Fasteners
  - Wallboard nails (ASTM C514) for 6.4 mm (1/4 in.) and 9.5 mm (3/8 in.) panels use 32 mm (1-1/4 in.) nails, for 12.7 mm (1/2 in.) panel use 35 mm (1-3/8 in.) nails, and for 15.9 mm (5/8 in.) panel use 38 mm (1-1/2 in.) nails.
  - 32 mm (1-1/4 in.) Type W bugle head screws
- Screw gun
- Caulk gun
- 1220 mm (4') straightedge or wallboard T-square
- Utility knife and extra blades
- Metal tape measure
- Pencil
- Portable work light, extension cord
- Drop cloths
- Keyhole saw, jab saw or rotozip
- Tin snips
- 125 mm, 203 mm and 254 mm (5 in., 8 in. and 10 in.) wide drywall finishing knives
- Wallboard hammer
- Sanding block or piece of wood 50 mm (2 in.) x 100 mm (4 in.)
- Mud pan
- Mud mixer
- 150- or 220-grit sandpaper or sanding sponge
- Dust mask
- Safety gloves for cut protection
- Safety glasses
- Sponge (small-celled polyurethane)
- Stepladder
- Panel lifter
- Scaffolding
- Pole or power sander with dust collection

## Measuring and Estimating Quantities

To find out how many panels you will need, measure the length and height then multiply to determine square footage for each wall. Subtract the square footage of all large openings such as doorways and picture windows; don't bother with small openings such as electrical boxes and pipe fittings. Do the same for the ceiling. Total the figures and use the table on page seven to calculate the number of panels needed.



**Read all instructions before installing gypsum panels so you know what you have to do and how much time you will need.**

## Gypsum Panel Coverage Calculator

No. of Panels	Size of Panels sq. m (sq. ft.)		
	1220 mm x 2440 mm (4'x8')	1220 mm x 3050 mm (4'x10')	1220 mm x 3660 mm (4'x10')
10	29.7 (320)	37.2 (400)	44.6 (480)
11	32.7 (352)	40.9 (440)	49.0 (528)
12	35.7 (384)	44.6 (480)	53.5 (576)
13	38.6 (416)	48.3 (520)	58.1 (624)
14	41.6 (448)	52.0 (560)	62.4 (672)
15	44.6 (480)	55.7 (600)	66.9 (720)
16	47.6 (512)	59.5 (640)	71.3 (768)
17	50.5 (544)	63.1 (680)	75.8 (816)
18	53.5 (576)	66.9 (720)	80.3 (864)
19	56.5 (608)	70.6 (760)	84.7 (912)
20	59.5 (640)	74.3 (800)	89.2 (960)
21	62.4 (672)	78.0 (840)	93.6 (1008)
22	65.4 (704)	81.7 (880)	98.1 (1056)
23	68.4 (736)	85.4 (920)	102.6 (1104)
24	71.3 (768)	89.1 (960)	107.0 (1152)
25	74.3 (800)	92.9 (1000)	111.5 (1200)
26	77.3 (832)	96.6 (1040)	115.9 (1248)
27	80.3 (864)	100.3 (1080)	120.4 (1296)
28	83.2 (896)	104.0 (1120)	133.8 (1440)
29	86.2 (928)	107.8 (1160)	129.3 (1392)
30	89.2 (960)	111.5 (1200)	133.8 (1440)
31	92.2 (992)	115.2 (1240)	138.2 (1488)

Use the following table to determine the maximum frame spacing for direct application of gypsum panels to wood framing.

### Frame Spacing for Single-Layer Application

Board Thickness	Location	Application Method <sup>(1)</sup>	Max. Frame Spacing o.c. in.
9.5 mm (3/8 in.)	ceiling <sup>(2, 3)</sup>	perpendicular <sup>(3)</sup>	406 mm (16 in.)
9.5 mm (3/8 in.)	sidewall	parallel or perpendicular	406 mm (16 in.)
12.7 mm (1/2 in.)	sidewall	parallel or perpendicular	610 mm (24 in.)
15.9 mm (5/8 in.)	ceiling <sup>(4)</sup>	parallel <sup>(3)</sup>	406 mm (16 in.)
15.9 mm (5/8 in.)	ceiling	perpendicular	610 mm (24 in.)
15.9 mm (5/8 in.)	sidewall	parallel or perpendicular	610 mm (24 in.)

### For CGC Sheetrock® Brand UltraLight Ceiling Board

Board Thickness	Location	Application Method <sup>(1)</sup>	Max. Frame Spacing o.c. in.
12.7 mm (1/2 in.)	ceilings	parallel or perpendicular	610 mm (24 in.)

- (1) Long edge position relative to framing.
- (2) Not recommended below unheated spaces.
- (3) Not recommended if water-based texturing material is to be applied.
- (4) CGC Sheetrock® Brand Mold Tough® Panels are not recommended for ceiling where framing is greater than 305 mm (12 in.) o.c. for single-layer resilient application where tile is to be applied.

# PLANNING THE JOB

To estimate the quantity of fasteners, compound and tape you will need, use the table below.

## Fastener/Compound/Tape Calculator

With this amount of CGC Sheetrock® Gypsum Panels	Use this amount of wallboard nails <sup>(1)</sup>	Or this amount of Type W Screws <sup>(2)</sup>	Use this amount of CGC Sheetrock® Brand Joint Tape
sq. m (sq. ft)	kg. (lb.)	kg. (lb.)	m (ft.)
9.3 (100)	0.27 (0.6)	0.14 (0.3)	11.3 (37)
18.6 (200)	0.5 (1.1)	0.27 (0.6)	25.6 (74)
27.9 (300)	0.73 (1.6)	0.41 (0.9)	33.8 (111)
37.2 (400)	0.95 (2.1)	0.54 (1.2)	45.1 (148)
46.4 (500)	1.22 (2.7)	0.64 (1.4)	56.4 (185)
55.7 (600)	1.45 (3.2)	0.73 (1.6)	67.7 (222)
65.0 (700)	1.68 (3.7)	0.86 (1.9)	78.9 (259)
74.3 (800)	1.91 (4.2)	1.0 (2.2)	90.2 (296)
83.6 (900)	2.18 (4.8)	1.09 (2.4)	101.5 (333)
92.9 (1000)	2.4 (5.3)	1.22 (2.7)	112.8 (370)

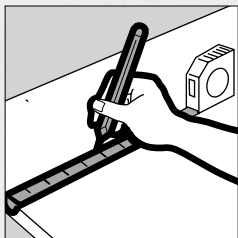
With this amount of CGC Sheetrock® Gypsum Panels	Use this amount of CGC Sheetrock® All Purpose Drywall Compound <sup>(3)</sup>	Use this amount of CGC Sheetrock® First Coat Primer <sup>(4)</sup>
sq. m (sq. ft)	L (gal.)	L (gal.)
9.3 (100)	3.8 (1.0)	1.0 (0.25)
18.6 (200)	7.6 (2.0)	1.9 (0.50)
27.9 (300)	11.6 (3.0)	2.8 (0.75)
37.2 (400)	15.1 (4.0)	3.8 (1.0)
46.4 (500)	18.9 (5.0)	4.7 (1.25)
55.7 (600)	22.7 (6.0)	5.7 (1.5)
65.0 (700)	26.5 (7.0)	6.6 (1.75)
74.3 (800)	30.3 (8.0)	7.6 (2.00)
83.6 (900)	34.1 (9.0)	8.5 (2.25)
92.9 (1000)	37.9 (10.0)	9.5 (2.50)

- (1) Spaced 180 mm (7 in.) on ceiling; 200 mm (8 in.) on wall.
- (2) Spaced 300 mm (12 in.) on ceiling; 400 mm (16 in.) on wall.
- (3) Coverage figures shown here approximate the amount of drywall compound needed to treat the flat joints, inside corners and outside corners using corner bead, in a typical room. Coverage can vary widely depending on factors such as condition of substrate, tools used, application methods and other job factors.
- (4) Calculations assume 9.8 sq. m/L (400 sq. ft./gal)

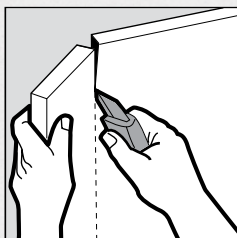


## 1 MARKING

Place panel with light-coloured face paper side up. Measure and mark panel size desired.

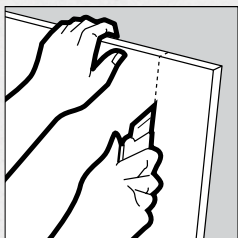


Use utility knife with sharp blade for scoring. Complete cutting by running knife through back paper for the length of the panel and snapping back to face.

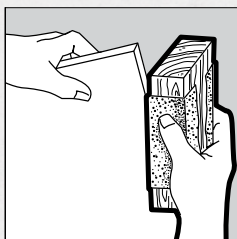


## 2 CUTTING

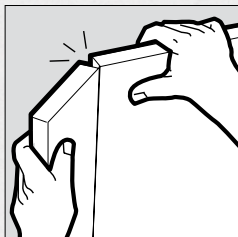
Line up straightedge or T-square with the marks and hold firmly against the panel. Draw pencil line as guide for scoring. Score through paper and lightly into the core. Wear a glove on your holding hand to protect you from cutting your hand.



After cutting the panel, smooth the cut edge with a drywall rasp or sandpaper wrapped around a block of wood such as a piece of 50 mm (2 in.) x 100 mm (4 in.) lumber. Be sure to keep edge as square as possible. Always wear a dust mask when sanding.

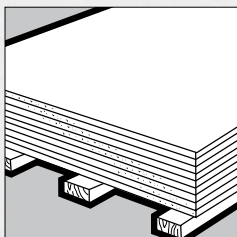


To break the panel core, securely grasp the board edges on both sides of the score line and snap board with a quick, firm movement.



### TIP

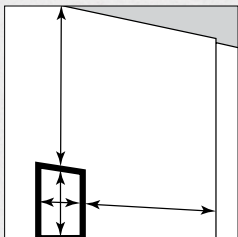
Gypsum panels are heavy and may bend or snap under their own weight. Be sure panels are properly supported prior to scoring.



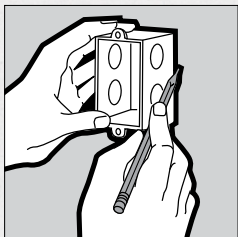
# PLANNING THE JOB

## 3 CUTOUTS

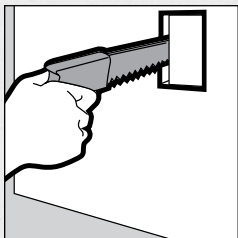
For openings such as an electrical outlet or switch box, measure across from the point where the side edge of the panel will rest to the near and far sides of the installed box. Then measure from the point where the top or the bottom edge of the panel will fall to the top and bottom of the box.



Trace the outline of the electrical box at the appropriate position on the gypsum panel.

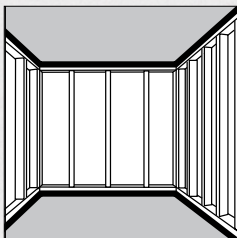


Cut with keyhole saw, jab saw or rotozip. Wear a dust mask if excessive dust is produced and the area cannot be ventilated.



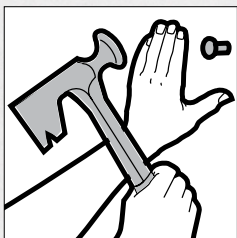
## 4 FRAMING

Prior to panel attachment, inspect the kiln-dried studs to ensure that the face of the the kiln-dried studs is straight and aligned. Warped or crooked framing should be repaired or replaced.

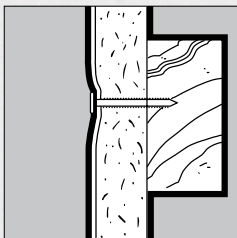


## 5 NAIL ATTACHMENT

Panel must be held tight to framing. Nail center of panel first, perimeter last. Space nails maximum of 180 mm (7 in.) apart on ceilings, 200 mm (8 in.) on walls and at least 10 mm (3/8 in.) from ends and edges of panels.

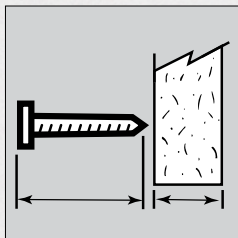


Seat nail so head is in a shallow dimple formed by last blow of drywall hammer.

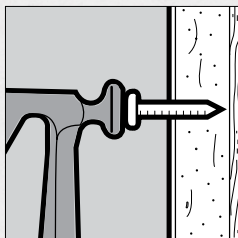


## TIPS

6.4 mm (1/4 in.) and 9.5 mm (3/8 in.) panels use 32 mm (1-1/4 in.) nails, for 12.7 mm (1/2 in.) panel use 35 mm (1-3/8 in.) nails, and for 15.9 mm (5/8 in.) panel use 38 mm (1-1/2 in.) nails.



Drive nails in straight, not at an angle. Do not overdrive or countersink nails. This results in breaking the face paper or fracturing the gypsum core. If a nail happens to go in crooked, hold the panel tight against the framing and drive a second nail in about 50 mm (2 in.) from the nail that punctured the paper. Then drive the first nail in below the surface of the board.

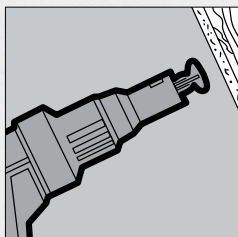


Double-nailing reduces the likelihood of nail pops. It is highly recommended for ceilings. Drive first nails 300 mm (12 in.) o.c. along framing in the field of the board and second nails about 50 mm (2 in.) from the first. Fasten the perimeter 180 mm (7 in.) o.c. for ceilings and 200 mm (8 in.) o.c. for walls.

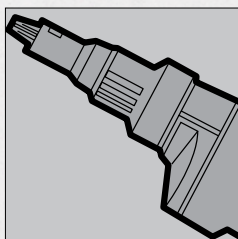


## 6 SCREW ATTACHMENT

Space screws a maximum of 300 mm (12 in.) apart on ceilings, 400 mm (16 in.) on walls and at least 10 mm (3/8 in.) from ends and edges of panels. Sink screws to just below the panel surface, leaving the paper intact.



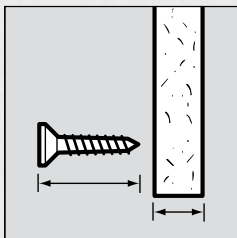
Use an electric screwgun equipped with an adjustable screw depth control head and Phillips bit.



# ATTACHING THE PANELS

## TIP

On 9.5 mm (3/8 in.), 12.7 mm (1/2 in.) and 15.9 mm (5/8 in.) thick panels, use 32 mm (1-1/4 in.) Type W Bugle Head Screws for superior holding power and high resistance to popping due to wood shrinkage.

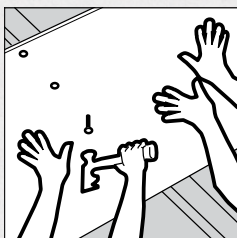


## TIP

Make T-braces consisting of 25 mm (1 in.) x 100 mm (4 in.) nailed to 38 mm x 89 mm (2 in. x 4 in.) uprights that are 12.7 mm (1/2 in.) longer than floor-to-ceiling height. Wedge T-braces between floor and panel to support panel while driving fasteners to ensure firm contact with joists. The preferred method is to use a panel lifter tool (available at many building material rental outlets). See the table Frame Spacing for Single-Layer Application on page seven for application on ceilings.

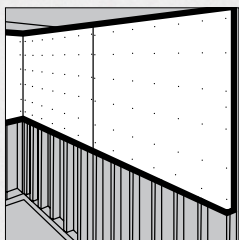
## 7 CEILINGS

Apply ceilings first. Because panels are difficult to maneuver over one's head, it's best to have a helper or two. Fasten panels to all joists and perimeter framing. Space nails maximum 180 mm (7 in.) apart along framing, screws 300 mm (12 in.) apart, starting in the center of the panel and working toward the perimeter. Double-nailing is recommended to reduce nail pops.

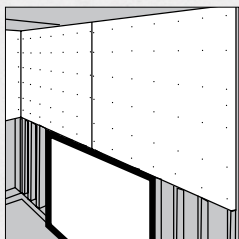


## 8 WALLS

Apply panels horizontally or vertically to framing. If applied horizontally, install top row first. Position first panel tight against the installed ceiling panel and fasten to studs. Space nails maximum 200 mm (8 in.) apart along framing, screws 400 mm (16 in.) apart, starting in the center of the panel and working toward the perimeter. Cut panels accurately so they do not have to be forced into place. Continue around the room.



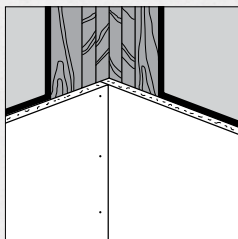
Apply lower row of panels so tapered edges meet with those of top row. Vertical joints should be staggered. Avoid vertical joints directly above or below a window, door or other opening for best decorating results.



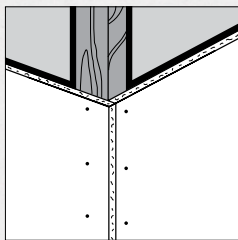
## TIPS

Use a panel lifter tool to help install bottom panels. A filler strip may be needed to bring the wall to ceiling height. Put the filler strip at the bottom of the wall, cut edge down. The bottom joint usually is hidden by the baseboard.

To join panels at an inside corner, butt the second panel against the first and fasten the end of the second to a stud.



To join panels at an outside corner, lap the end of the second board over the end of the first. Make sure panels abut neatly — do not overlap or extend the end of the second board beyond the first. Fasten both panel ends to their common stud.

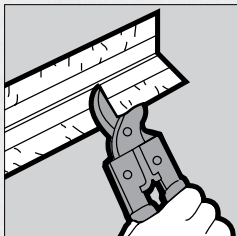


## FINISHING THE PANELS

### 9 FIRST COAT, OUTSIDE CORNERS AND TRIM

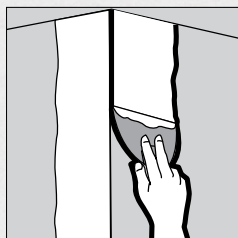
#### CGC Sheetrock®/Beadex® Brand Paper-Faced Metal Corner Bead and Trim

Measure length of corner and cut trim to length with metal snips. For vertical wall installations, cut the corner trim 13 mm (1/2 in.) shorter than the wall height.

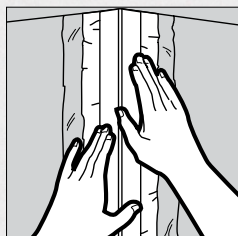


Using a 100 mm (4 in.) taping knife, apply CGC Sheetrock®/Synko® Brand Drywall Compound or CGC Sheetrock®/Synko® Setting-Type Drywall Compound to drywall slightly beyond where the edge of the trim will be. Helpful Hint: For this step, application of the compound often works best if the compound is thinned slightly with water. Add water in small increments, for 3.8L (1 gal.) of compound, add water in 60 ml (2 oz.) increments and mix with compound.

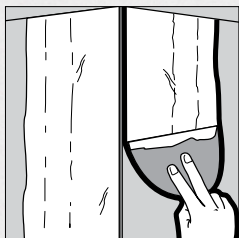
Be careful not to overthin compound. (For outside corners, extend compound approximately 50 mm (2 in.) from the corner on each side; for inside corners, extend 38 mm (1-1/2 in.) from the other corner on each side.)



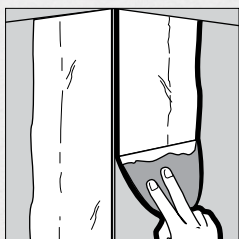
Place trim on wall and press into position. Corner bead should be aligned tight to ceiling. Embed trim by running the knife over it with even pressure at a 45° angle.



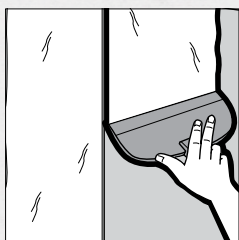
Use the knife (or a damp sponge) to remove excess compound, eliminating any air bubbles under the paper. Allow to dry.



Using a 150 mm (6 in.) tapping knife for outside corners (100 mm [4 in.] for inside corners), apply another coat of drywall compound. Keep this coat as smooth as possible. Feather out 125 mm to 150 mm (5 in. to 6 in.) from the nose of the trim on each side for outside corners 25 mm (1 in.) past previous coat for inside corners. Let dry. Sand sides lightly where needed.



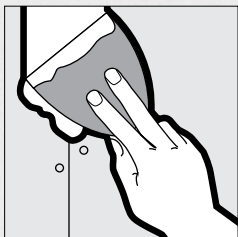
Use a 200 mm (8 in.) or larger finishing knife for outside corners (100 mm-150 mm [4 in.-6 in.]) to apply a finishing coat of the same ready-mixed or setting-type compound. Feather compound 200 mm (8 in.) from nose of trim for outside corners (25 mm [1 in.] past previous coat for inside corners). Let dry. Sand, dust and prime.



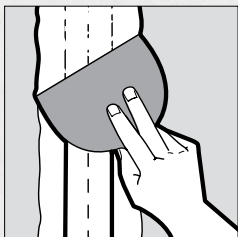
## FINISHING THE PANELS

### 10 FIRST COAT, BUTT AND TAPERED JOINTS

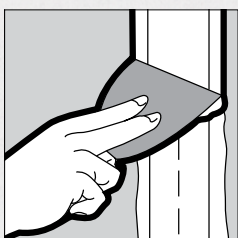
For best results, drywall compound should be thinned slightly with water for easier application. Add water in small increments (for 3.8L [1 gal.] of compound, add water in 60 ml [2 oz.] increments.) Start with butt joints. Apply an even coat of thinned drywall compound for the length of the joint with a 125 mm (5 in.) finishing knife.



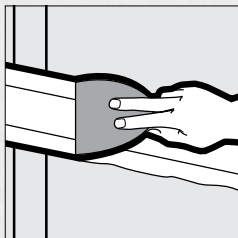
Center and lightly press tape into wet drywall compound with fingers. Draw 125 mm (5 in.) knife firmly along drywall to tightly embed tape. Be sure there is sufficient drywall compound under tape to prevent blistering of the tape.



While embedding the tape, remove excess drywall compound from edge and apply as a thin coat over the tape.

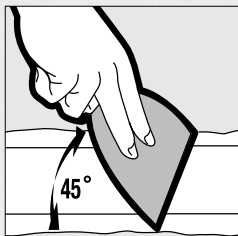


To reinforce tapered joints, follow same procedure. Tape should overlap tape applied to butt joints.

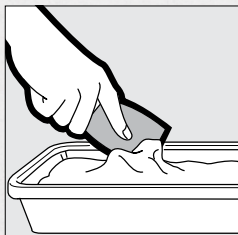


### TIPS

For best results, apply medium pressure and hold knife at a 45° angle to panel.



To apply drywall compound neatly, dip the knife sideways into the pan so you load only half the width of the blade.

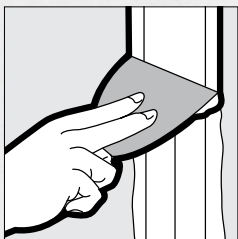




Keep the blade clean, especially of dried bits of compound, to avoid leaving scratches in the wet drywall compound as you draw the knife over it. Discard any compound containing dried bits of material. Clean blade by drawing it over edge of pan.

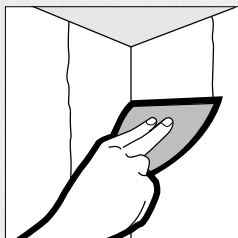


While embedding tape, draw the knife slowly along the length of the tape to provide an even distribution of drywall compound. Don't worry about a few grooves or streaks in the drywall compound. They will be covered over in the subsequent coats.

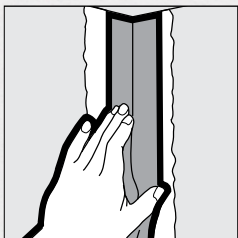


## 11 FIRST COAT, INSIDE CORNERS

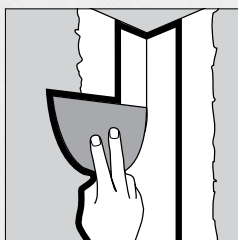
Use a 125 mm (5 in.) drywall finishing knife to apply thin layer of drywall compound on both sides of corner. Extend compound slightly beyond area to be covered by tape.



Fold tape along center crease and lightly press into position with your fingers.



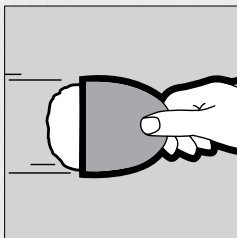
Tightly embed tape as with other joints.



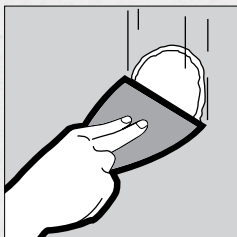
## FINISHING THE PANELS

### 12 FIRST COAT, FASTENERS

For each fastener depression, apply drywall compound with 125 mm (5 in.) knife. Holding the blade almost flush with the panel, draw the drywall compound across a fastener head and the dimple surrounding it.

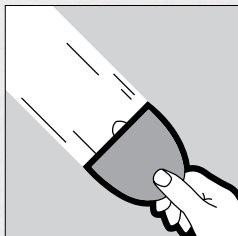


Then raise the knife blade to a more upright position and scrape off excess with a second stroke at a right angle to the first stroke. Compound should be level with panel surface.



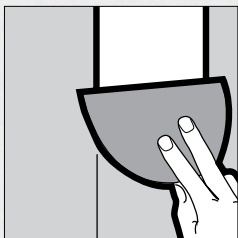
### TIP

To determine if fasteners are properly seated prior to finishing, draw clean knife over each fastener. If metallic ring occurs, drive fastener below surface, being careful not to break paper.

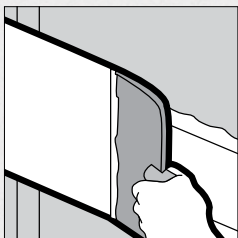


### 13 SECOND COAT, FLAT JOINTS AND FASTENERS

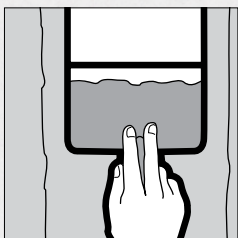
Allow first coat to dry overnight (drying time may vary, depending on temperature, humidity and jobsite conditions). Scrape off bumps, ridges and other imperfections with knife. Be careful not to damage surface.



Apply drywall compound to tapered joints using a 200 mm (8 in.) knife the length of the joint.

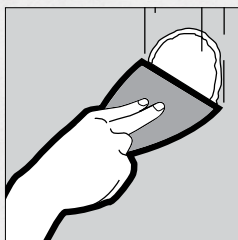


Apply pressure to knife edge farthest from the joint and lift the other edge just slightly above surface. Draw knife down joint. Repeat for opposite edge. This technique is called feathering. Drywall compound should extend beyond first coat for a total width of 180 mm or 200 mm (7 in. or 8 in.).



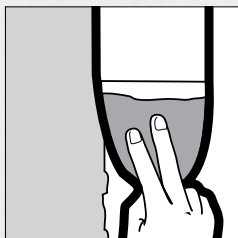
Apply a 180 mm or 200 mm (7 in. or 8 in.) coat of drywall compound to each side of butt joints and feather. Compound should extend beyond first coat for a total width of 350 mm (14 in.).

Apply a second coat to fasteners in same manner as first coat, leaving a very light mound of compound over fastener.



### 14 SECOND COAT, INSIDE CORNERS

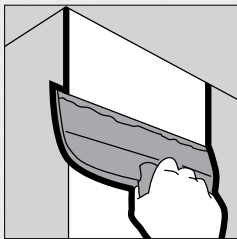
Allow first coat to dry overnight (drying time may vary, depending on temperature, humidity and jobsite conditions). Apply drywall compound on one side using a 125 mm (5 in.) knife for the length of the corner. Scrape off any compound that laps onto the second side. Feather out beyond first coat and allow to dry. After first side is dry, apply compound on other side and feather.



## FINISHING THE PANELS

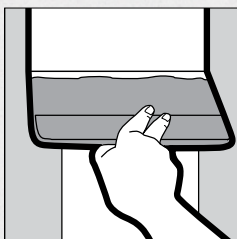
### 15 SECOND COAT, OUTSIDE CORNERS

Allow first coat to dry overnight (drying time may vary, depending on temperature, humidity and jobsite conditions). Apply second coat with 200 mm (8 in.) knife, feathering slightly beyond first coat.



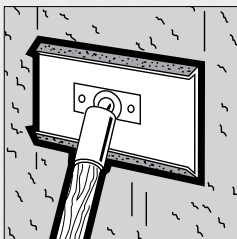
### 16 THIRD COAT, FLAT JOINTS AND FASTENERS

Allow second coat to dry overnight (drying time may vary, depending on temperature, humidity and jobsite conditions). If necessary, remove imperfections with knife or sandpaper. Apply a thin finishing coat with a 250 mm (10 in.) knife to the flat joints and a 125 mm (5 in.) knife to the fastener heads. Press knife firmly so drywall compound fills depressions but does not significantly add to thickness. Feather edges at least 50 mm (2 in.) beyond second coat.

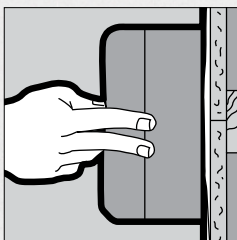


### TIPS

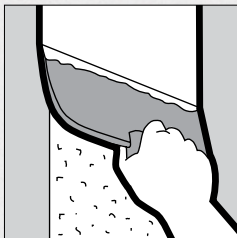
Do not sand unless it is necessary. If you do sand, use fine-grit sandpaper and be careful not to scuff the gypsum panel paper to minimize surface touch-up requirements. Use dust collection with HEPA filter with power sanding. Wear a dust mask if excessive dust is produced and the area cannot be ventilated.



Before applying the final coat, check to see if tapered joints are level with surface. Hold the 250 mm (10 in.) blade across the joint, straight out from the wall. If the blade can be rocked across the joint, the joint is crowned. It must be hidden by feathering the final coat out as far as possible.

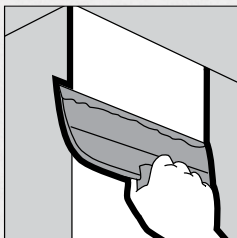


When applying earlier coats, minor depressions and grooves were not a problem. However, do not leave any during the application of this final coat or they will mar the finished surface.



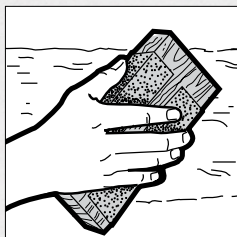
## 17 THIRD COAT, OUTSIDE CORNERS

Allow second coat to dry overnight (drying time may vary, depending on temperature, humidity and jobsite conditions). Sand lightly if necessary. Apply third coat with 250 mm (10 in.) knife, feathering slightly beyond second coat.



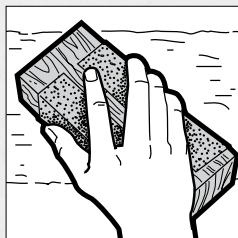
## 18 SANDING

Allow third coat to dry overnight (drying time may vary, depending on temperature, humidity and jobsite conditions). Lightly sand imperfections in finished joints, corners and over fastener heads. Carefully remove sanding dust with damp sponge. Use a dust collection with a HEPA filter with power sanding. Wear a dust mask if excessive dust is produced and the area cannot be ventilated.



### TIP

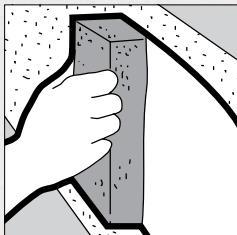
Use a fine-grit sandpaper wrapped around a block of wood so you don't dig into the drywall compound. Avoid roughening the surface paper when sanding. If you do roughen it by accident, repair the damage by applying a little drywall compound with a 125 mm (5 in.) knife.



# FINISHING THE PANELS

## Wet Sanding

When only minimal sanding is needed, try wet sanding with a sponge. It eliminates dust and does not scuff the surface paper. Use a small-celled polyurethane sponge similar in appearance to carpet padding. Saturate sponge and wring to prevent dripping. Rub joints to remove high spots, using as few strokes as possible. Clean the sponge frequently during use. Wear a dust mask if excessive dust is produced and the area cannot be ventilated.



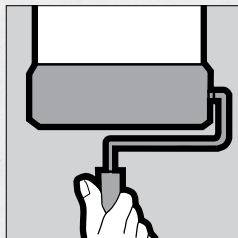
## 19 STORAGE AND CLEANUP

Before storing unused drywall compound, clean sides and lid of container so no dried compound falls into the mixture. Level drywall compound surface with knife and cover container tightly. If storing for an extended period, cover surface of drywall compound with approximately 10 mm (1/2 in.) of clean water and cover container. Do not store in direct sunlight or where freezing conditions may occur. Pour off water before reusing drywall compound. Clean tools with warm, soapy water.

## Decorating the Panels

### 20 PRIMING

Prior to painting, apply CGC Sheetrock® First Coat Drywall Primer or a high quality, high solids flat latex paint. Follow the manufacturer's recommendations. For best results, use a high-quality roller with 3 mm to 6 mm (1/8 in. to 1/4 in.) nap.

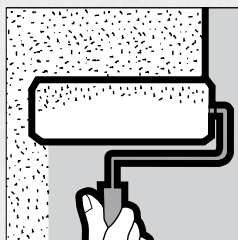


### TIP

Keep the roller wet during application and do not rework the primer once it's applied. Overworking the primer may thin or remove underlying compound.

### 21 PAINTING

After the prime coat is dry, apply a high quality interior paint. Follow the recommendations on the container.

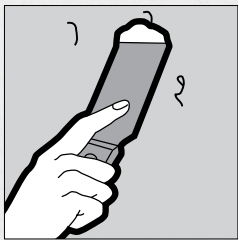


# REPAIRING DAMAGED PANELS

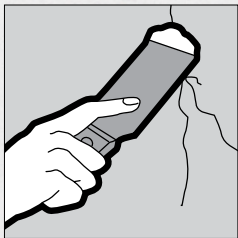
When repairing damaged panels, the ideal products to use are CGC Sheetrock®/Synko® Setting-Type Drywall Compounds described on page 5 under Finishing Products.

## 1 PATCHING DENTS, VOIDS, HOLES, POPPED NAILS AND CRACKS

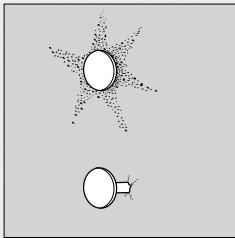
a. To repair a dent, sand and then fill with drywall compound. Let harden. Add second coat if necessary. Sand and prime when dry.



b. To repair a small hole or crack, trim any loose pieces from the damaged area and wipe it clean. Fill with drywall compound, using a putty knife. Let harden. Add second coat if necessary. Sand and prime when dry.



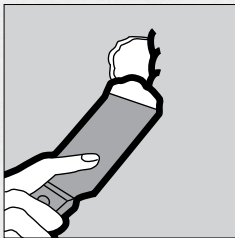
c. To repair a popped nail, drive and dimple new nail 38 mm (1-1/2 in.) from popped nail. Drive and dimple popped nail. Cover with drywall compound. Sand and prime when dry.



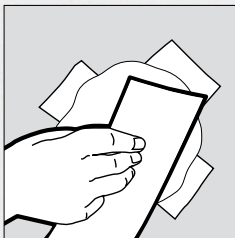
## 2 PATCHING MEDIUM HOLES

a. Trim any loose pieces from the damaged area using a knife and wipe it clean.

b. Apply generous amounts of drywall compound around edges and coat the perimeter of hole.

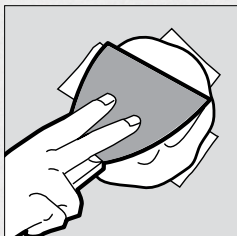


c. Crisscross two or three strips of joint tape over opening and embed tape in drywall compound. Let harden.

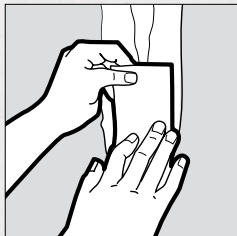


# REPAIRING DAMAGED PANELS

d. Apply coat of drywall compound over taped area. Let harden and apply second coat. Sand and prime when dry.

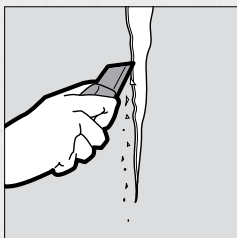


c. Embed tape in compound to bridge crack. Draw knife firmly over crack to tightly embed tape. Let compound harden.

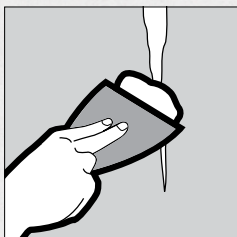


## 3 REPAIRING LARGE CRACKS (OVER 3 mm [1/8 in.]

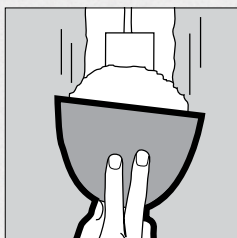
a. Trim any loose pieces from the damaged area using a knife and wipe it clean.



b. Apply compound to crack with 125 mm (5 in.) finishing knife.

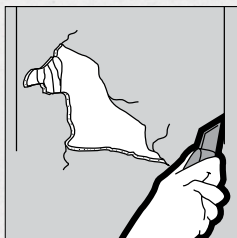


d. Apply compound over tape with knife. Let harden and apply second coat of compound if necessary. Sand and prime when dry.



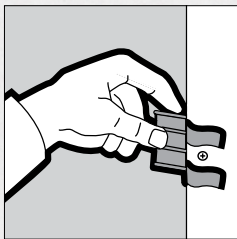
## 4 REPAIRING LARGE HOLES (OVER 50 mm [2 in.] OR WATER-DAMAGED AREAS

a. Cut out damaged panel section using a utility knife along the studs and a keyhole saw between the studs. Remove section with a hammer and remove old screws or nails.

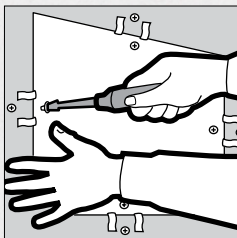




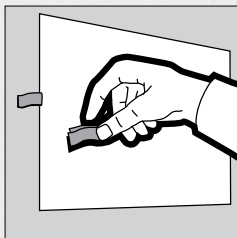
b. Slip drywall repair clips onto the edge of the damaged wall. Position screws about 20 mm (3/4 in.) in from the edge and centered between the tabs. This will line up the screws with perforations in the clips. Screw through wall into each drywall repair clip.



c. Measure and cut new drywall panel section to fit damaged area. Screw through new drywall into each drywall repair clip. Screw into drywall, positioning screw opposite screw holding clip and about 20 mm (3/4 in.) from edge.

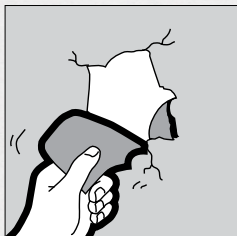


d. Remove tabs from each drywall repair clip. Apply compound and tape to all four section sides. Do not overlap tape. Apply second and third coats of drywall compound, allowing each coat to harden before applying next coat and feathering out from previous coats. Sand and prime when dry.

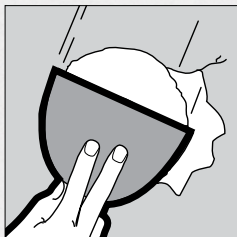


## 5 TORN GYPSUM PANEL FACE PAPER

a. Peel and remove loose face paper.



b. Apply a skim coat of drywall compound with a drywall finishing knife to damaged area and feather to get a smooth finish. Let dry and apply second coat if necessary. Sand and prime when dry.







## **PRODUCT INFORMATION**

See [cgcinc.com](http://cgcinc.com) for the most up-to-date product information.

## **CUSTOMER SERVICE**

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## **WEBSITE**

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EJC371/rev. 5-18

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