



Appendix B

Drywall Handout

Fasteners Used

- 1 ¼” drywall screws.
 - **Walls** = 9 per butt joint and 5 per row in the field (*On the walls place screws no closer than 4” from the ceiling or the floor.*)
 - **Ceilings** = 9 per butt joint and 6 per row in the field (*on the first floors ceilings install the screws perpendicular to the joists above no closer than 1” on the second floor ceilings install the screws perpendicular to the trusses no closer than 8”.* All areas that are parallel to the joist will be attached to the drywall backer / nailers).

Drywall Used

- ½” drywall on all walls and ceilings.

Words to Know

- **Backing (drywall backing)** - A stable surface to which a drywall panel can be attached, added specifically for this purpose. An example may be 2x wood material laid flat on top the tie plates of walls, with the edges overhung so that the edges of the ceiling drywall may be attached.
- **Butt Joint** - The joint comes from butting 2 ends of drywall together, the end of the board that does not have a tapered or beveled factory edge.
- **Drywall** – A type of construction where the interior finish material is something other than plaster, such as gypsum wallboards; also the common term for gypsum wallboard.
- **Field (for sheet materials)** - The area in the main, central portion of the sheet – i.e. all of the area not along the edges.

Additional Notes:

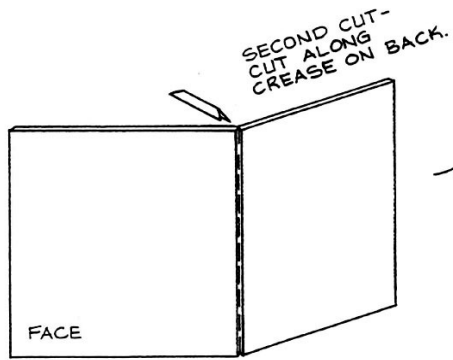
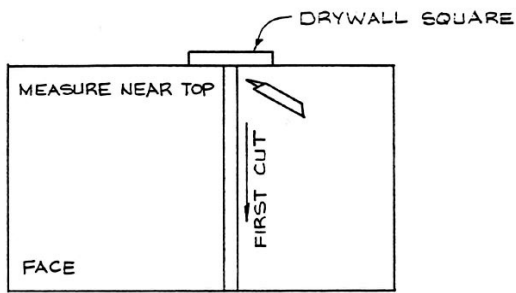
- Make sure all wall and ceiling areas have backing where needed so that the drywall can be securely attached along all ends.
- Always install the ceilings first. Mark the location of the ceiling joist on the walls; also mark the location of electrical boxes, etc. for ease in finding them. All drywall needs to be placed

perpendicular to the joist with butt joints staggered by at least 4' (sheets should span at least 3 framing members).

- When installing drywall on the walls always start with the top sheets and then work toward the floor seams should never be located at the top or bottom corners of doors or windows. All door and windows should have a seam in or near the center of the opening, windows will have a seam in or near the center above and below the opening. For ease of locating studs you can mark each stud on the floor.
- Measure drywall, and cut it with a sharp utility knife on its face. Snap the drywall away from the face, and cut the backside.
- A story stick may be used to aid with screw placement (the black side is for walls and the red side is for ceilings).
- Be careful when handling drywall; due to the size and the weight drywall can be difficult / awkward to carry. Also be careful not to bend sheets too much as it can crack or break the drywall; corners need special attention paid to them as they are easy to bump and crack / break.
- Use a roto-zip to cut out electrical boxes, window and door openings. When using a roto-zip on the outlet boxes use a 1/8" bit and go in a counter clockwise direction. When using a roto-zip on window and door openings use a 1/4" bit and go in a clockwise direction.
- Do a click test on walls and ceilings with a 6" or 8" taping knife to make sure that all screws are properly seated.
- All of the screws must be set so that their heads are below the surface of the drywall, but not so deep as to break through the paper surface. If a screw breaks through the drywall paper face install another screw 2" away from it (you do not need to remove the screw unless you miss a framing member).

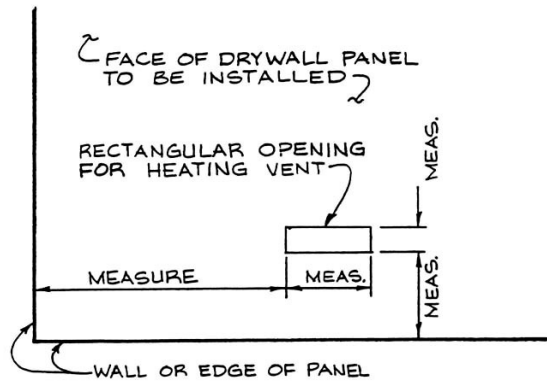
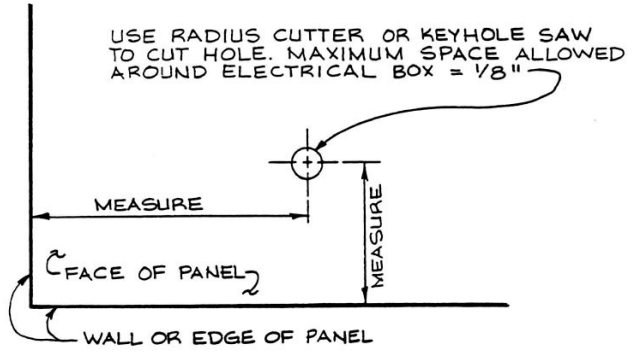
Safety:

- Observe all rules and precautions specified under general, tools and ladders.
- Utility knives are very sharp - keep your hands out of the path of the blades. Always retract the blade or install guard when not in immediate use.
- Drywall is very heavy. Stack drywall materials so that they are stable and secure. Do not ever pull a stack away from the wall as many bones have been broken by shifting stacks.
- Safety glasses and masks help prevent drywall dust from getting in your eyes and lungs, especially when working on the ceiling.



BEND AWAY
(SNAP
FORCEFULLY)

Cutting Panels

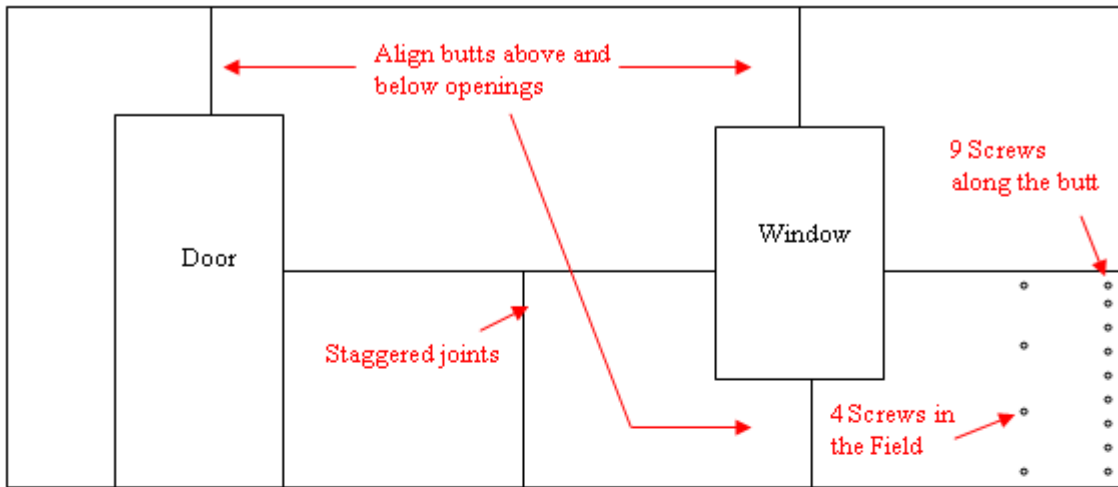


Drywall Lift



Drywall Screw Spacing

Walls



Ceilings

