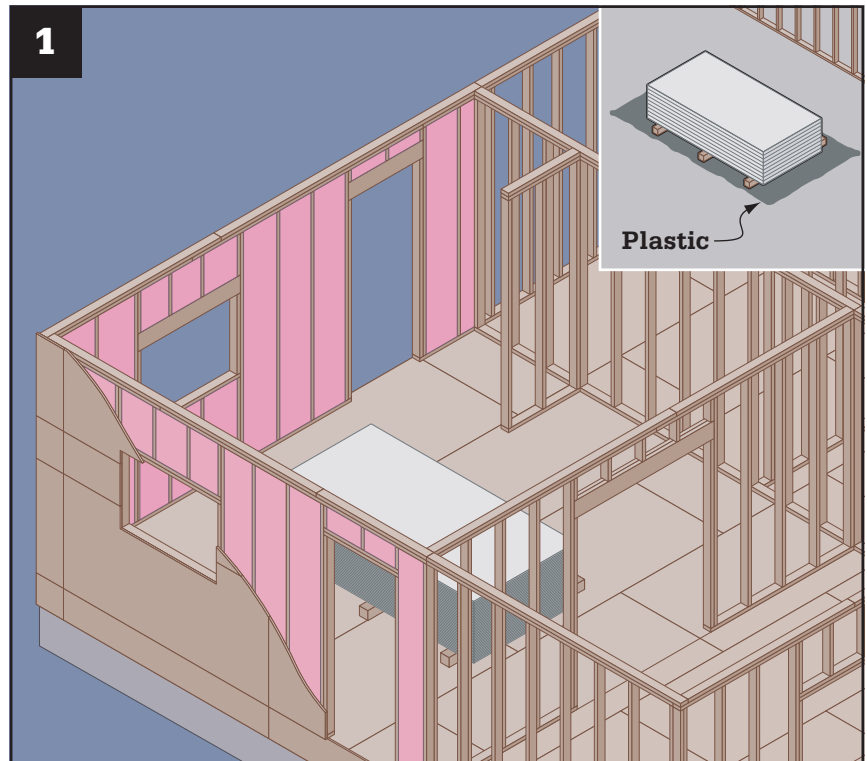
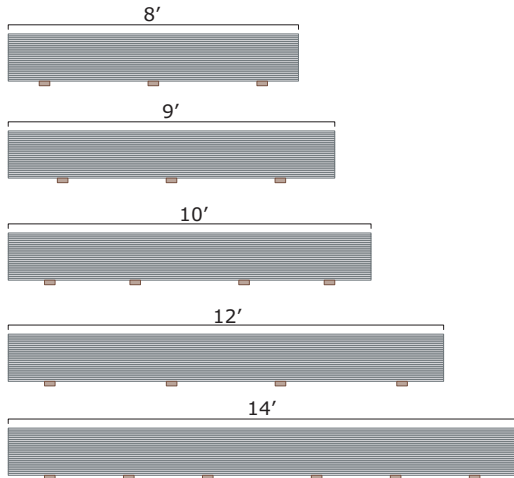


**Store the drywall in the center of a larger room.** Stack the sheets on risers to allow air to circulate around the stack. If placed on a concrete slab, put a sheet of plastic under the stack of risers to prevent moisture from wicking into the sheets.

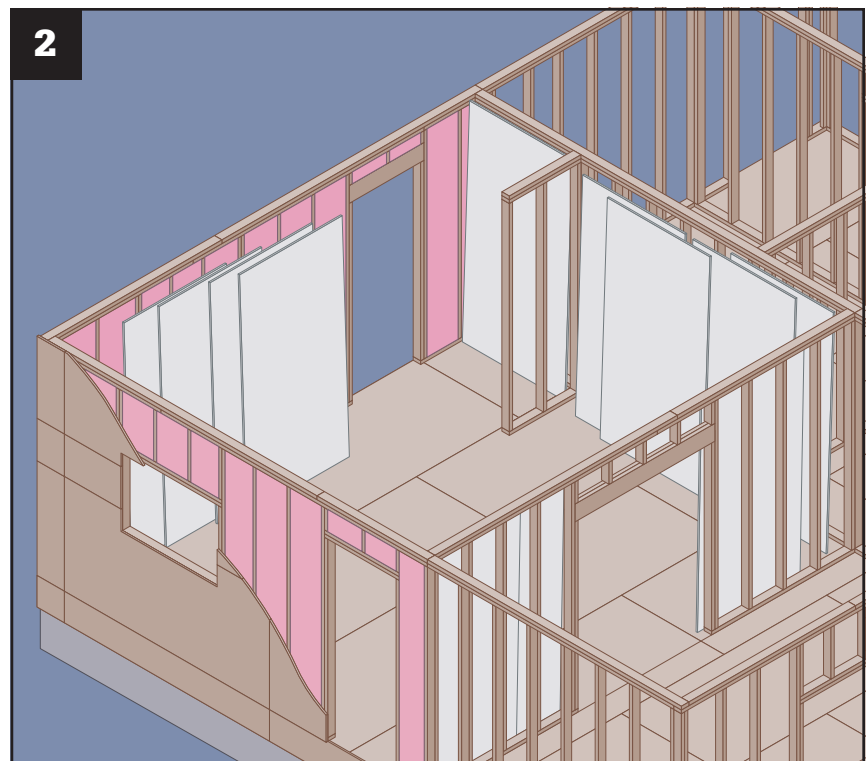
**Pro Tip!** When supporting drywall sheets, allow no more than 3'6" between supports and no more than 1' of overhang on either side to prevent warping. Don't exceed the maximum load of the floor structure.



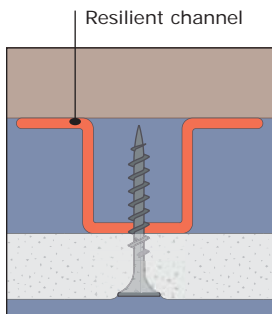
NOTES

**One to two days before installing the drywall,** set it against the walls, overlapping the sheets in a staggered fashion. This allows the individual sheets to dry out prior to installation, minimizing any potential sagging problems.

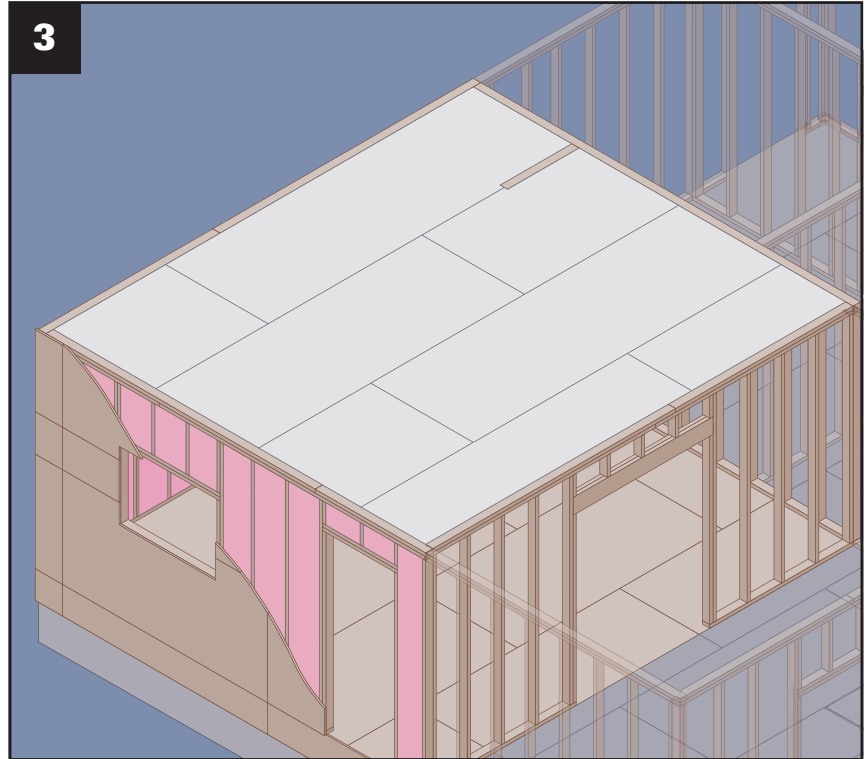
**Pro Tip!** Install drywall at a temperature of 55° F or higher. Don't install drywall at high humidity levels. Excessive humidity causes drywall to sag, which can't be repaired without replacing the board.



**Hang the ceiling drywall.** Apply adhesive, if specified. Then, hang the drywall using nails or screws, following the recommended fastening schedule.



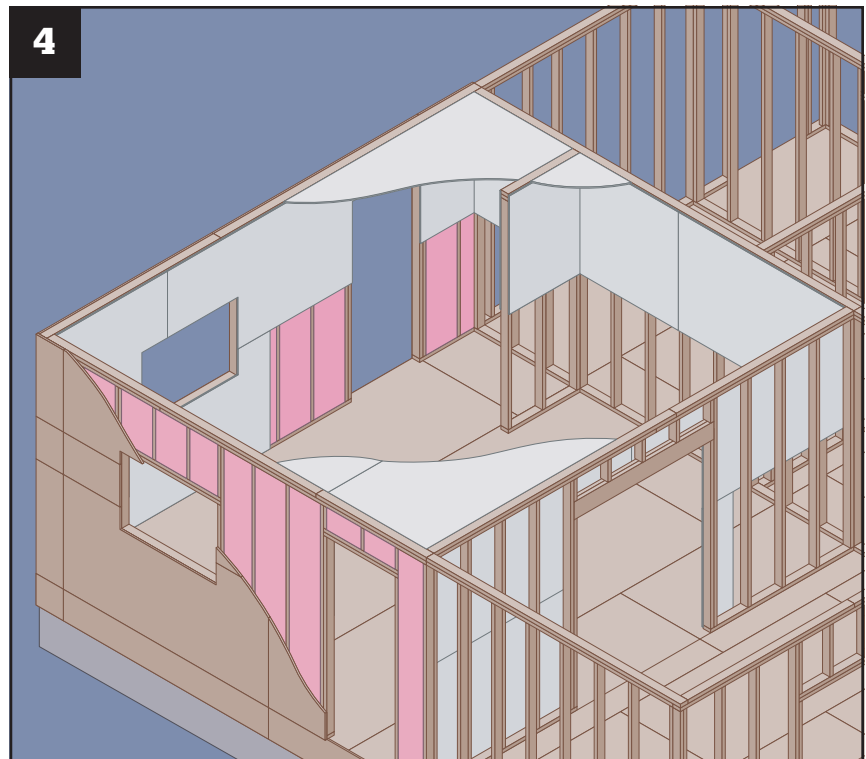
For attachment to resilient channel, screws should not penetrate the framing.

**NOTES**

**Hang upper wall sections next.** Apply adhesive if specified, and hang the upper wall panels with nails or screws, following the recommended fastening schedule. Saddle the drywall over door and window openings to minimize cracking at the corners. Then, hang the lower wall sections. Fasten lower sections 1/2" off the floor.

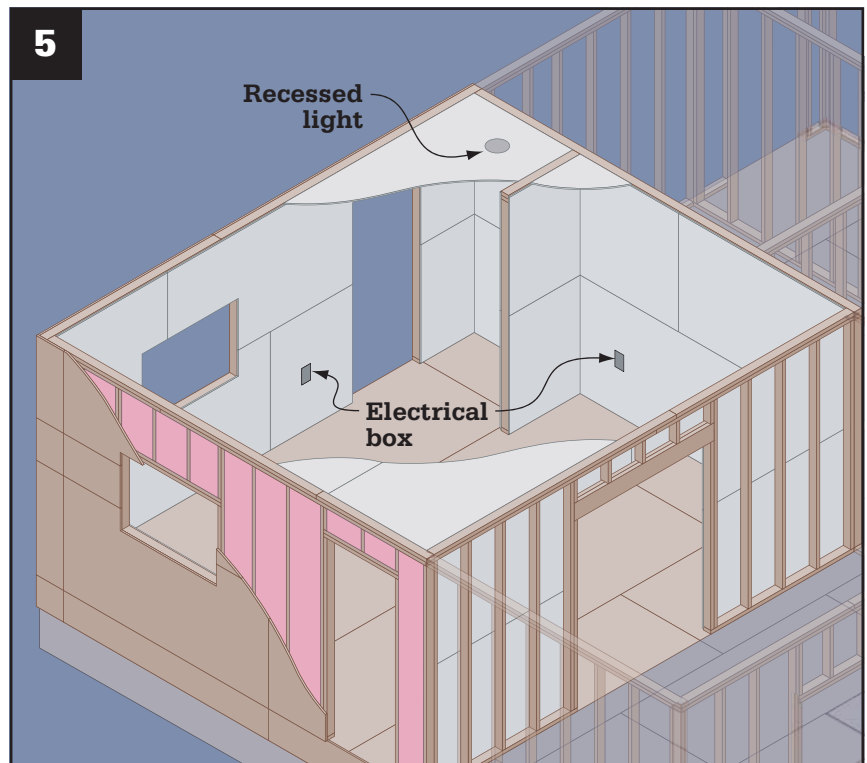
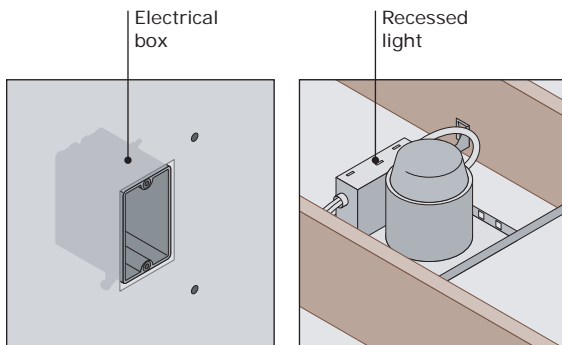
**Pro Tip!** When cutting is required, drywall should be scored and snapped to avoid the dust generated by using power tools. If power tools are used, be sure dust-control mechanisms are in place.

**Pro Tip!** Verify that framing is clean and free from contamination before applying approved adhesive.



**Trim around** electrical boxes, recessed lights, etc.

**Pro Tip!** Check the quality and accuracy of the drywall cut outs. Identify any areas that will require additional taping to ensure a quality finish.

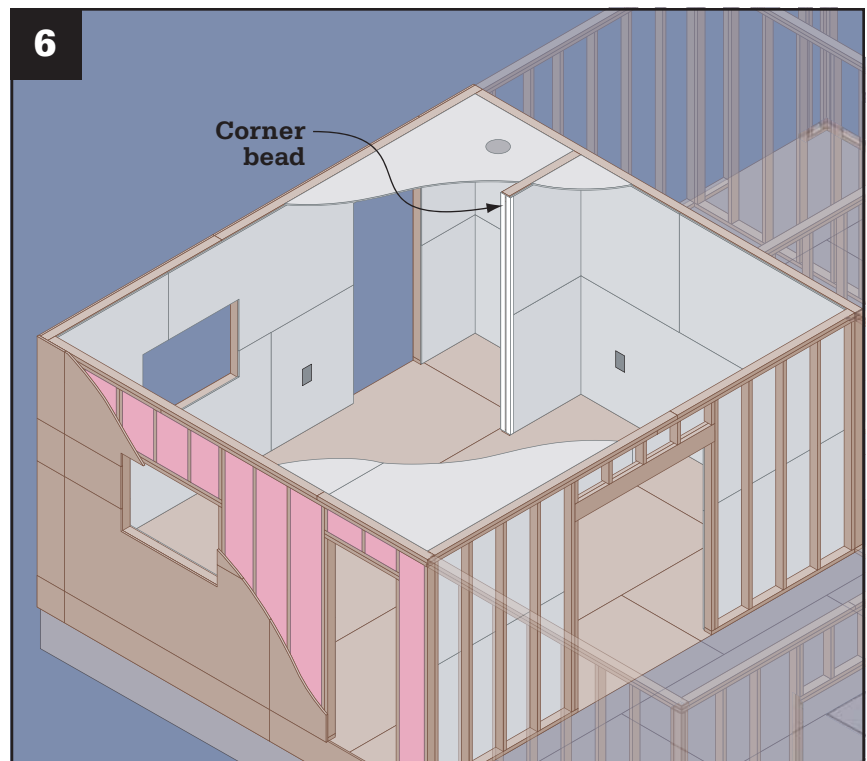
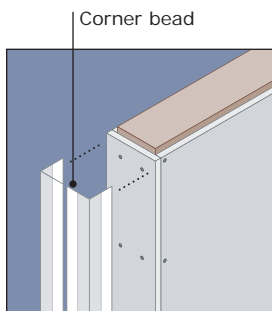


NOTES

**Install metal or paper-faced corner bead** on wall corners using recommended fastening techniques. Corner bead can be attached using nails, screws, or staples; it can be self-adhesive; or it can be applied with a coat of joint compound.

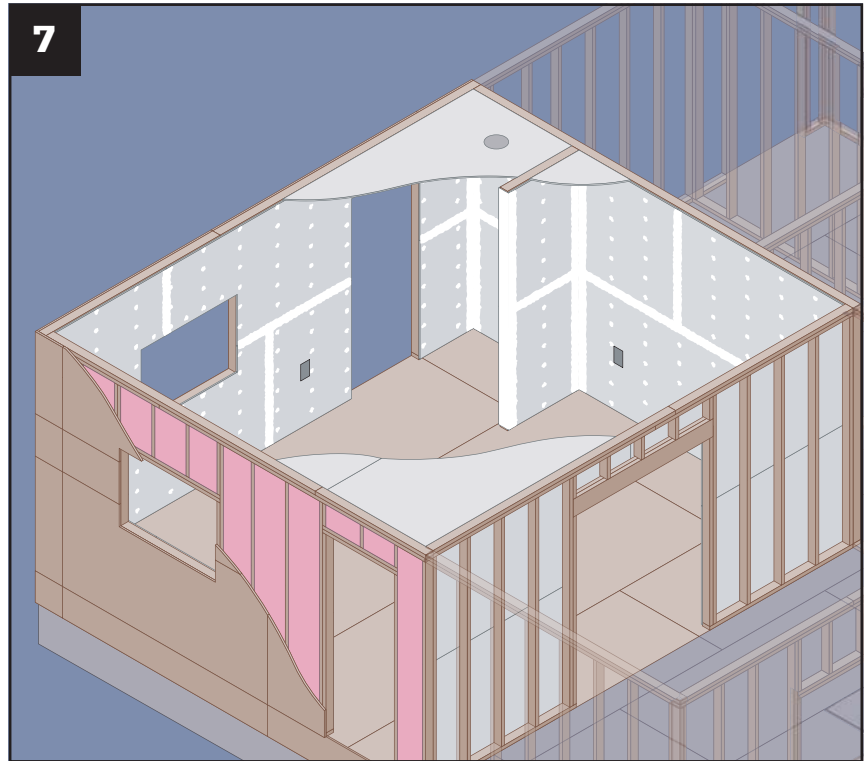
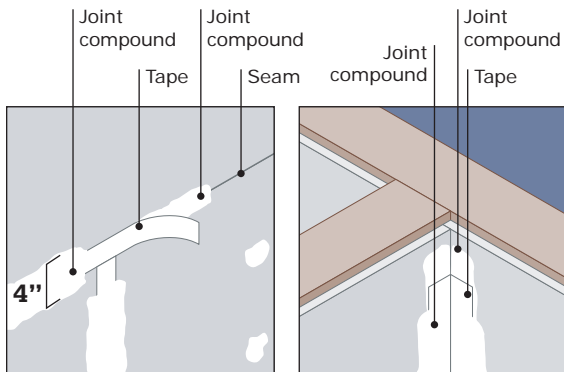
**Pro Tip!** To minimize nail pops, keep the drywall tight to the framing when hanging, and use the correct length fastener.

**Pro Tip!** Check the depth of a nail or screw by running a clean taping knife over each fastener. If you hear a "click," the nail or screw needs to be sunk a bit further.



**Spread joint compound** over all joints, and embed paper tape in it. Then, smooth the tape with a thin coat—the first coat—of joint compound. Repeat this step for all inside corners, outside corners, and wall-to-ceiling intersections. Then, apply a first coat over all fasteners. After sufficient drying, sand all joints and fasteners as required.

**Pro Tip!** The room location and desired level of finish will define the finishing technique.



NOTES \_\_\_\_\_

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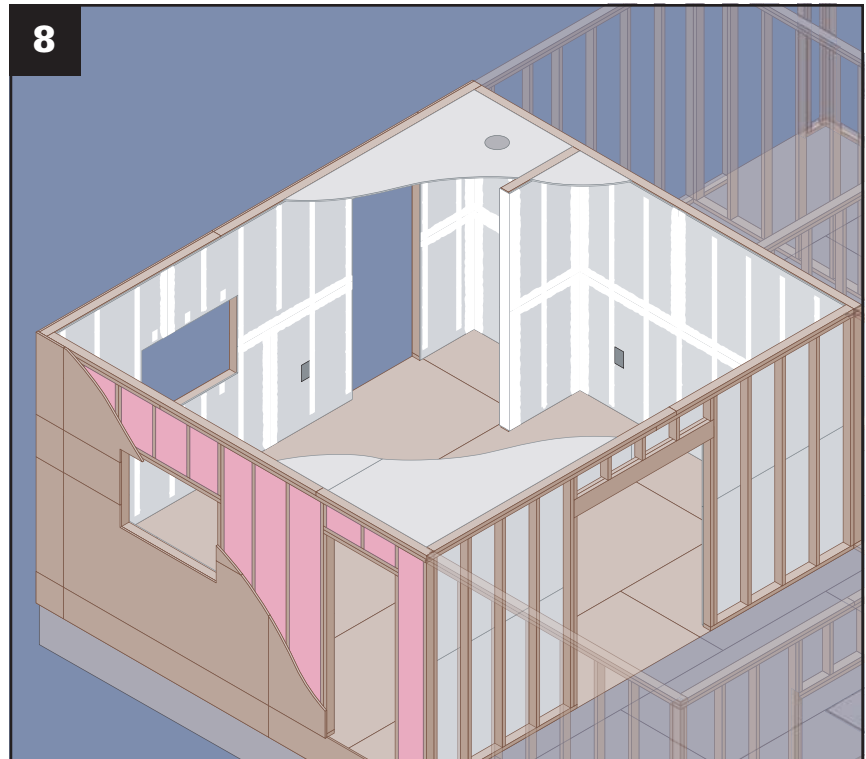
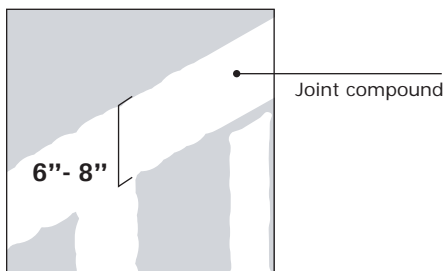
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**Apply a second coat of joint compound** to all corners, intersections, and fasteners. The second coat is wider than the first coat, covering all joints and fasteners completely. After sufficient drying, sand all joints and fasteners as required.

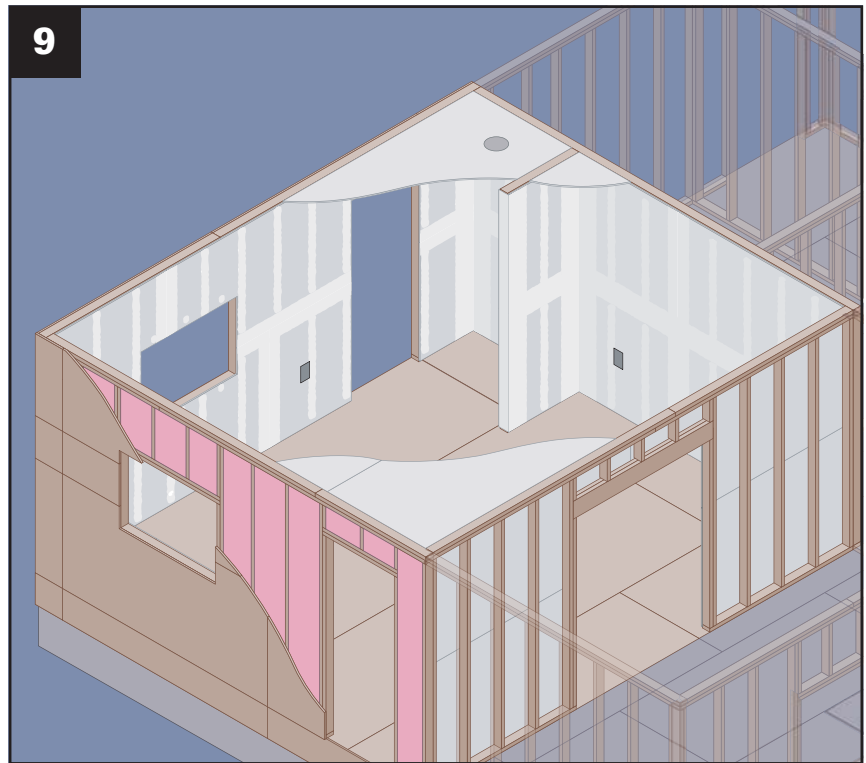
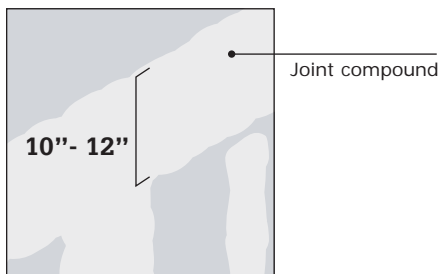
**Pro Tip!** The uncoated, paper face of the drywall should never be sanded. Doing so will raise the fibers in the paper face and create a rough surface for painting.

**Pro Tip!** Don't apply finishing materials below 55° F. Low temperatures severely affect their strength and ability to bond.



**Apply joint compound** to all corners, fasteners, and intersections, feathering it out to meet the paper face of the drywall. The third coat is slightly wider than the second coat. After sufficient drying, sand all areas covered with joint compound to ensure a smooth finish.

**Pro Tip!** If you're unsure about whether any coat of joint compound is completely dry, place your hand over a section of the joint compound. Then, place the same hand on a similar surface nearby that hasn't been coated. If the covered area feels cooler than the similar, non-covered area, the joint compound is not dry yet. Allow additional drying time before the next coat is applied.



NOTES

**For a textured finish on a wall or ceiling,** the joint compound can be spray-applied or hand-applied with a broad knife, brush, or roller, depending on the texture desired. During or after drying, the crew drags broad knives over all coated surfaces to knock down the joint compound and create the desired final texture. The typical finishes are:

- Spray sand
- Splatter/Orange Peel
- Knockdown Texture
- Hand Texture
- Acoustic

