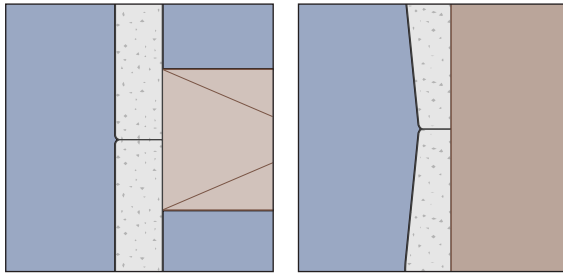
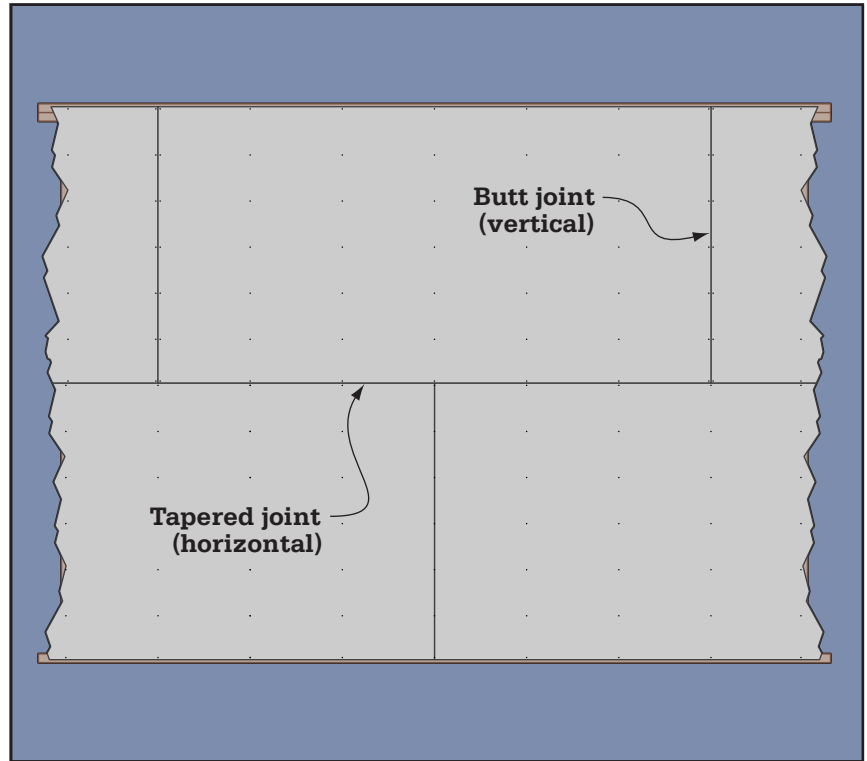


Ensure that the horizontal joints are tapered factory edges and that the vertical joints are butt joints.



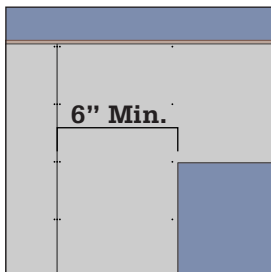
Butt joint

Tapered (factory) joint

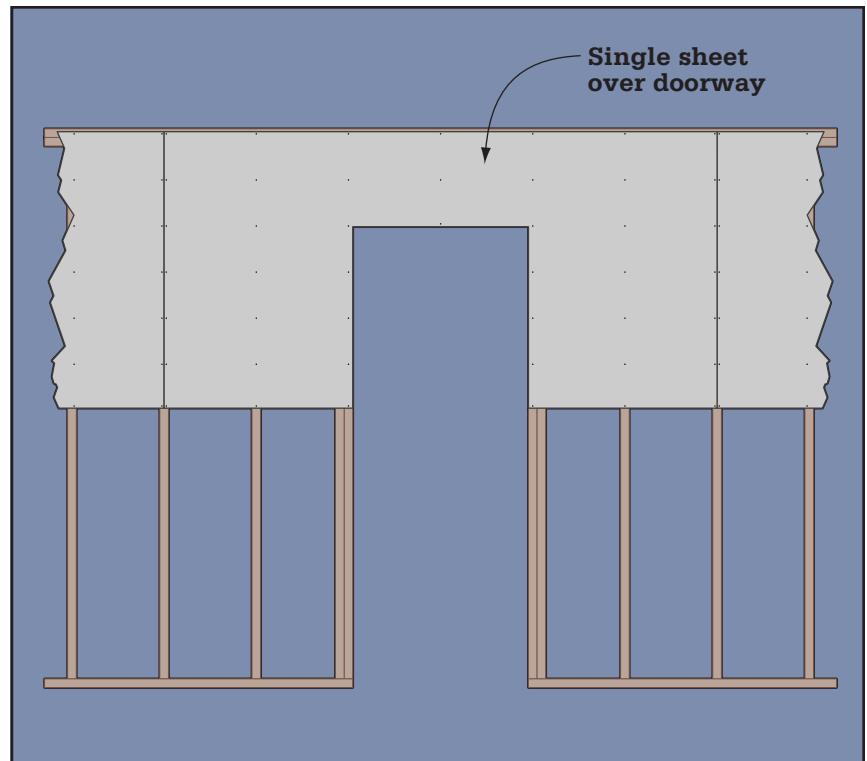


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**Apply a single sheet over wall openings in a saddle configuration.**  
When sheets “break” at a door or window opening, it’s important that the joint doesn’t fall on the jamb line. A joint at the jamb line will almost always crack, and the built-up drywall compound used to finish the joint makes trim work difficult.

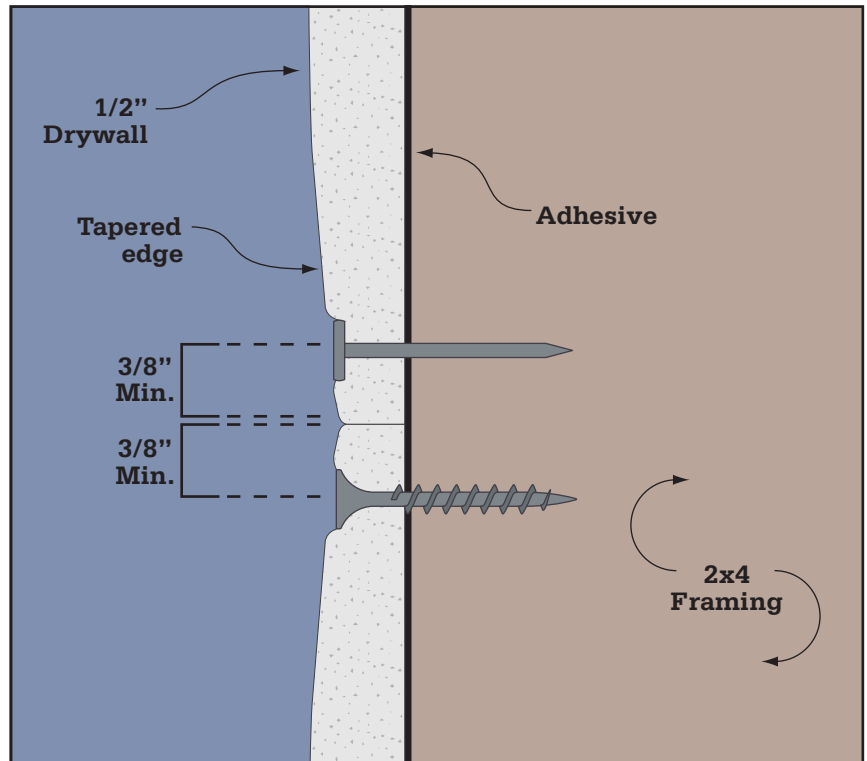


Break sheets on the header at least 6” from the jamb line.



Verify that the fastening along tapered edges meets the correct minimum distance of 3/8" from the edge of the sheet.

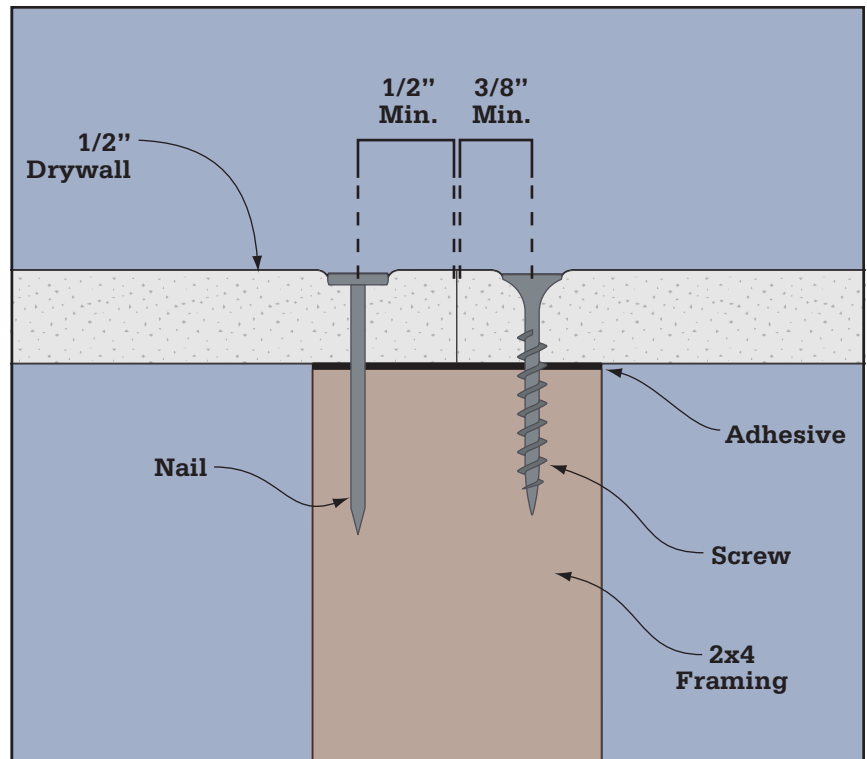
**Pro Tip!** Confirm that screws or nails are set into the drywall and not protruding from the surface. Run a taping knife over the fasteners. If you hear a "click," the fastener isn't set into the sheet enough. Have it set about 1/32" below the surface of the drywall.



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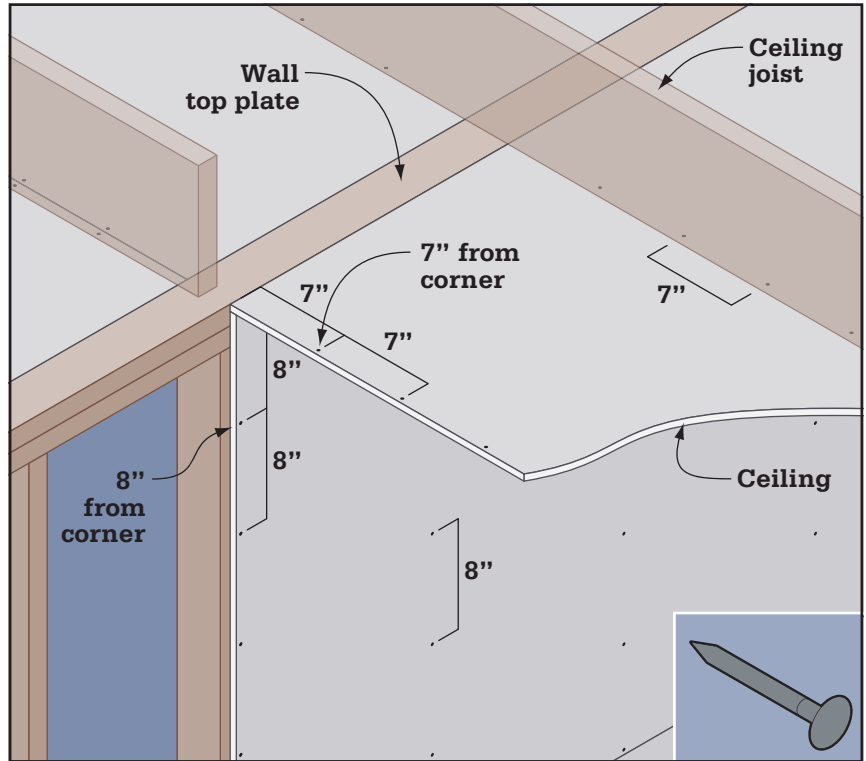
Verify that the fastening along factory edges meets the correct minimum distance of 3/8" from the edge of the sheet.

**Pro Tip!** Use the correct size fasteners for the boards being installed. Use 1-1/4" drywall nails or screws for 3/8" and 1/2" sheets. Use 1-3/8" drywall nails or screws for 5/8" sheets.



Along the edges and in the field, nails should be 8" o.c. for walls and 7" o.c. for ceilings.

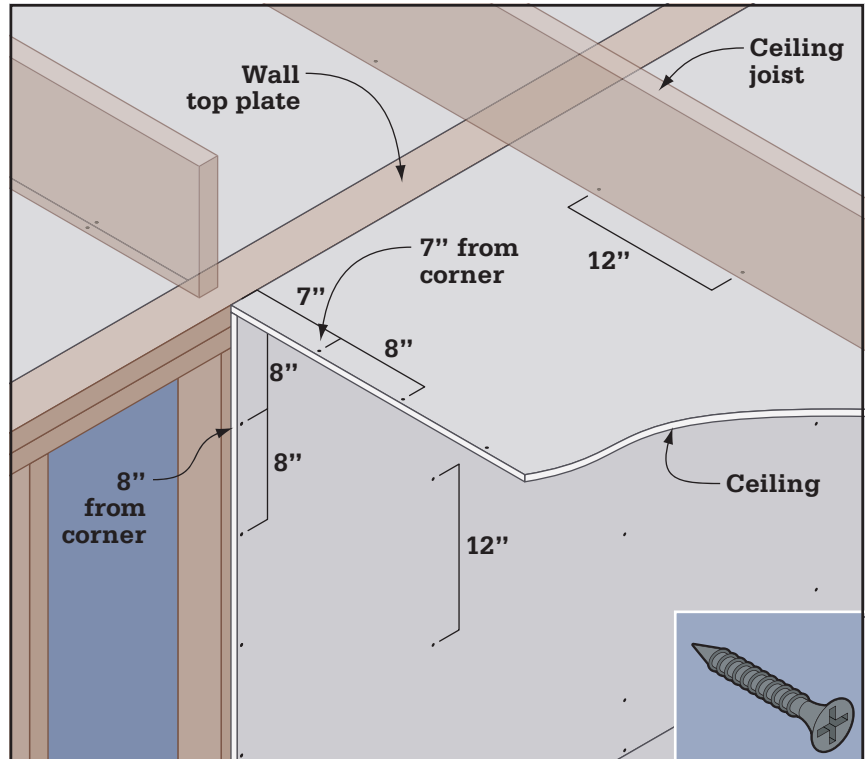
**Pro Tip!** Install the correct length nails. Nails that are too long for the board thickness will cause nail pops during lumber shrinkage.



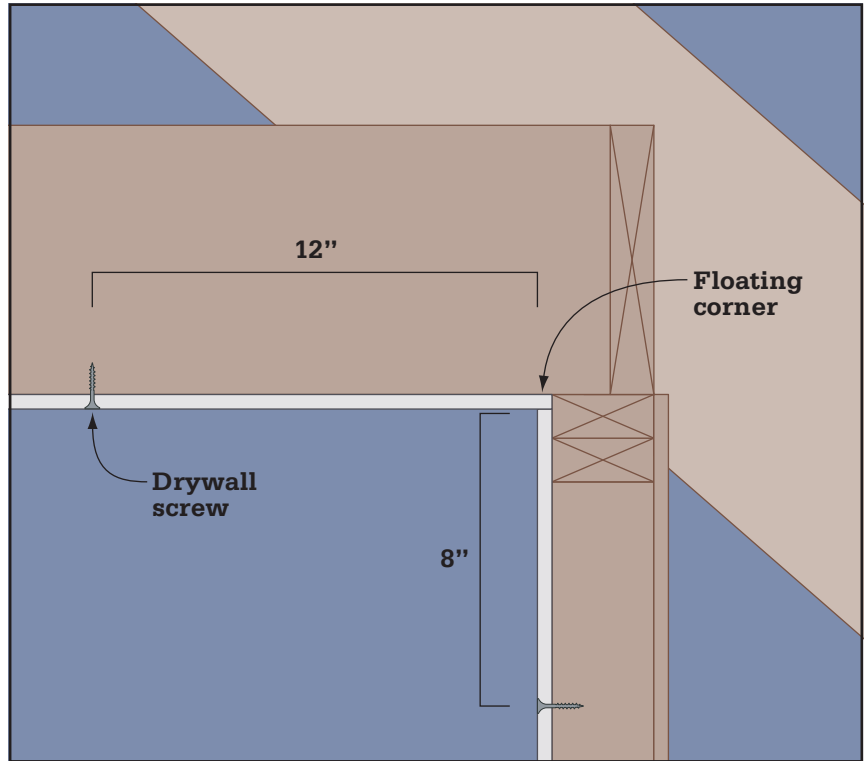
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For both walls and ceilings, screws should be 8" o.c. along the edges and 12" o.c. in the field.

**Pro Tip!** Install the correct length screws. Screws that are too long for the board thickness will cause nail pops during lumber shrinkage.



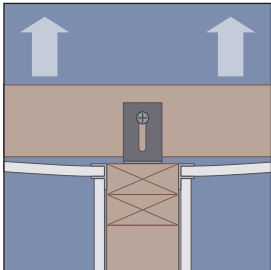
**Create a floating corner** at exterior wall and ceiling corners. Holding ceiling fasteners 12" back from the edges and holding wall fasteners 8" back from the edges creates a floating corner, which is much more forgiving of framing and truss movement. The ceiling board must be installed first, and the supporting wall board must be pushed tight to the ceiling.



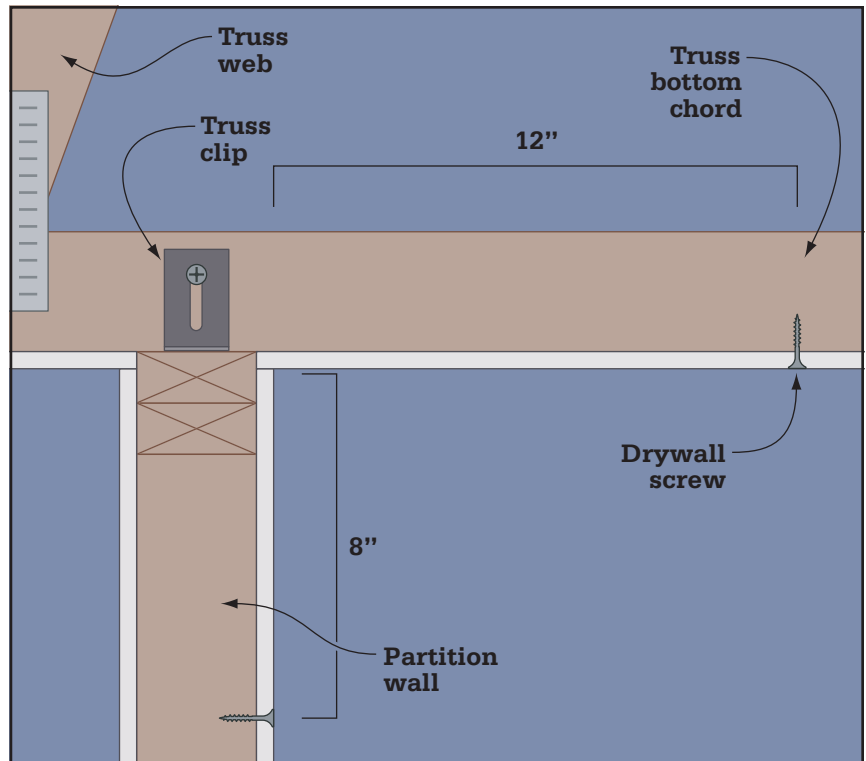
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**Use truss clips** to attach the top plate of partition walls to the bottom truss chords. Hang ceiling drywall first and then the walls, making sure to set fasteners the correct distances from the drywall edges to create floating corners.

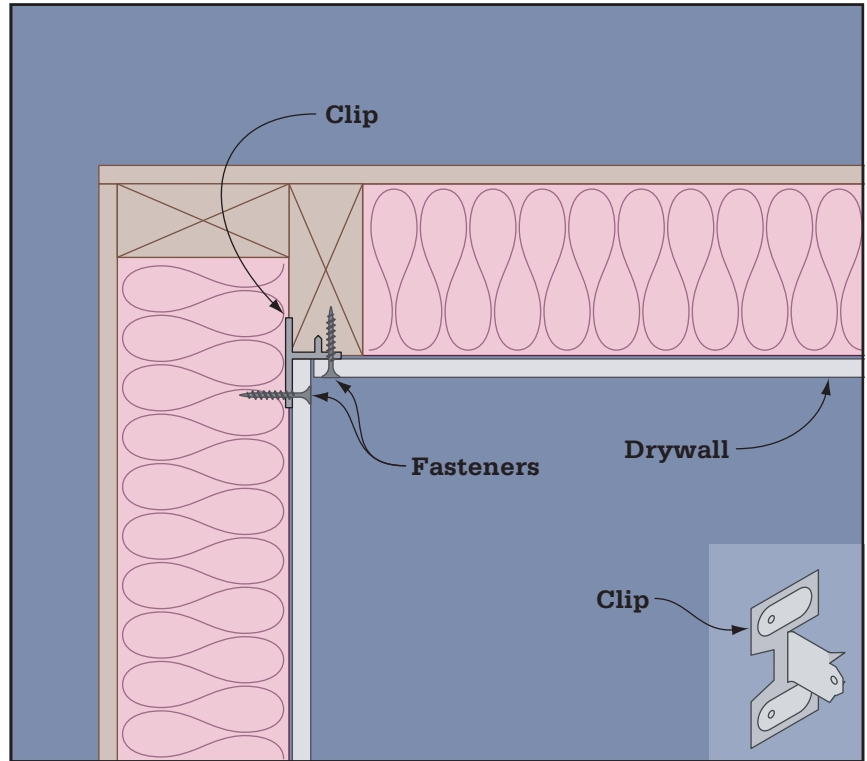
***Pro Tip!** Truss clips keep roof trusses and partition walls connected without causing wall separation or drywall cracks at ceiling corners.*



Truss clip connects truss to wall top plate.



Use **drywall clips at inside corners** to create an equally effective version of the floating corner, while eliminating the need for a third stud on the inside corner or backup framing along ceiling edges. If you use clips on the wall-to-ceiling corner, the first screws in the ceiling can be kept back 18" from the edge.



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