Tools & Equipment

14

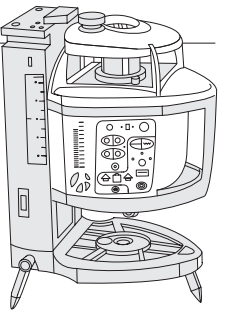
The Tools You Need

CGC does not manufacture or distribute tools or equipment; however, suitably designed tools are essential for high-quality workmanship. Using the right tools for specific jobs can improve efficiency and reduce labor costs. This Chapter contains an extensive sampling of tools designed to meet the needs of acoustical, drywall, veneer plaster and plastering contractors. Some of the more commonly used hand tools can be found at building material dealers, hardware stores and home centers.

Framing and Acoustical Ceiling Installation Tools

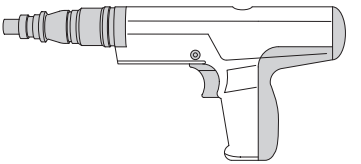
Laser Alignment Tool

An extremely precise device that utilizes a visible laser beam for all construction alignment jobs. Provides maximum accuracy and speed for laying out partitions and leveling suspended ceiling grids.



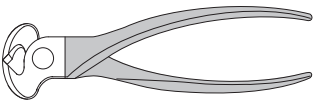
Power Fastener Driver

Used to drive fasteners into concrete or steel for attachment of framing members. Powder-driven model shown. Available in air-driven and powder-driven models.



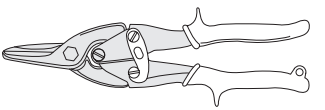
End Cut Nippers

Lather's nippers for wire-tied attachments of metal lath, ceiling grid and framing components.



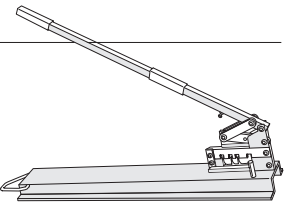
Metal Snips

Hand tool used to make straight cuts in steel framing components and trims. Several sizes and styles available. Models are available to make left and right curved cuts.



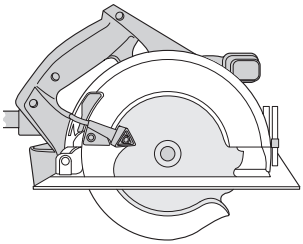
Channel Stud Shear

Cuts steel studs and runners quickly, cleanly without deforming. Has fixed guides for 41 mm (1-5/8″), 64 mm (2-1/2″) and 92 mm (3-5/8″) sizes. For use with a maximum steel thickness of 20 ga.



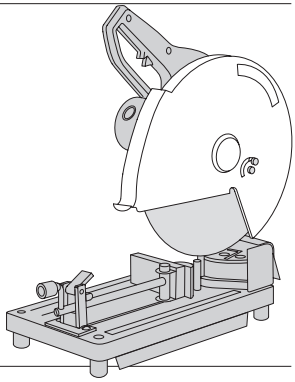
Circular Saw

Cuts steel studs, runners and joists of various gauges with appropriate abrasive metal-cutting blade. Hand-held and portable, it ensures easy on-site cutting and trimming. Use a carbide-tipped blade for cutting DUROCK Brand Cement Board.



Chop Saw

The chop saw's abrasive metal cutting blade cuts all steel framing members. Its steel base can be placed on a bench, saw horse or floor for fast and efficient gang-cutting of members. Also available with mitre cutting capability

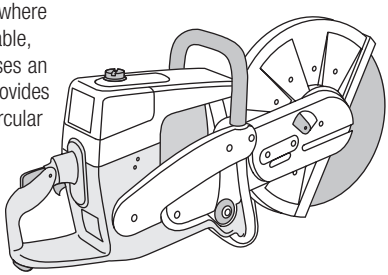


Band Saw

A variety of models are available for use in cutting steel framing members. (Not shown)

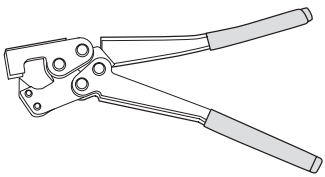
Cut-Off Saw

Gas powered for use where electricity is not available, this hand-held saw uses an abrasive blade and provides more power than a circular saw.



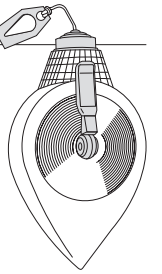
Stud Crimper

For setting and splicing metal studs, roughing-in door holders and window headers, setting electrical boxes and punching hanger-wire holes in ceiling grids.



Combination Chalk Line Box and Plumb Bob

A plumb-bob shaped device that holds retractable chalk line and chalk. Single tool plumbs floor-ceiling alignments, snaps chalk line.



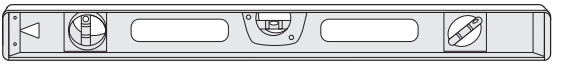
String Line

Strong nylon string that is stretched taught between two distant points, such as midpoints for ceiling grid wall angles, so that additional components can be aligned to the same level plane. (Not shown.)

Magnetic Spirit Level

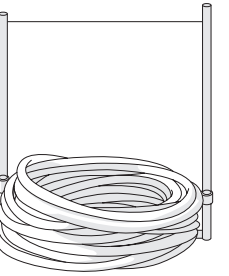
Magnetized to attach to steel framing, this level assures member level and plumb.

Typical length is 1200 mm (4′); available in 600 mm-2 m (2′-7′) lengths.



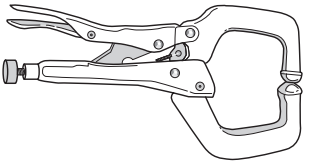
Water Level

Hose type level, filled with water. Especially useful for ceiling grid installation.



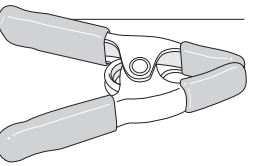
Locking Pliers/Clamps

Adjustable lock mechanism in the grip assures that the clamps hold securely. Excellent for holding steel framing and acoustical grid members in place during screw attachment.



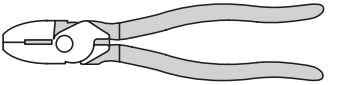
Spring Clamps

Faster and easier to use than locking clamps, and excellent for light-duty applications.

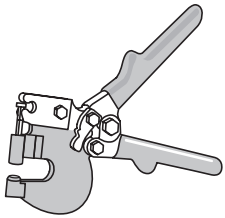


Lineman's Pliers

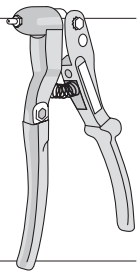
Square-nosed pliers with flat jaws and integral wire cutter. Flat jaws are used for joining wire such as suspension ceiling tie wire together by twisting; cutter is used for quickly removing excess.



Acoustical Punch Pliers Plier type tool used for punching holes in acoustical ceiling grid tees for hanger wire attachment, or for wall angle corners or other joints that need to be secured by pop rivets.



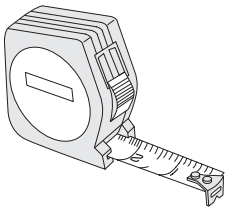
Pop Rivet Tool Plier-type tool used to flare and secure pop rivets through prepared holes. Especially useful for securing wall angle corners or tee joints in suspended acoustical ceiling applications.



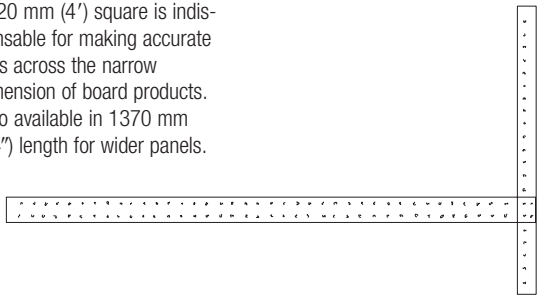
Serrated Knife Knife with serrated edges makes cutting insulation easy.

Board and Lath Application Tools

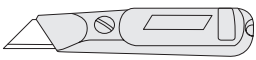
Steel Rule Retractable steel tape measure is essential for accurate measurements in preparation for cutting and attaching board.



T-Square 1220 mm (4′) square is indispensable for making accurate cuts across the narrow dimension of board products. Also available in 1370 mm (54″) length for wider panels.

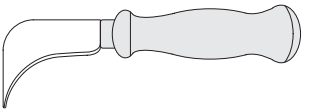


Utility Knife The standard knife for cutting board products. Has replaceable blade; extra blades store in handle.



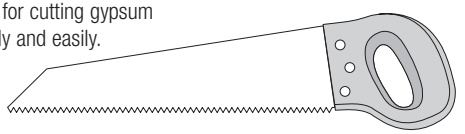
Hook-Bill Knife

Useful for trimming gypsum boards and for odd-shaped cuts. (Also commonly known as linoleum knife.) Use a carbide-tipped version of this knife for scoring DUROCK Brand Cement Board.



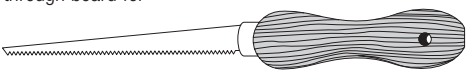
Drywall Saw

Short blade and coarse teeth (inset above) for cutting gypsum boards quickly and easily.



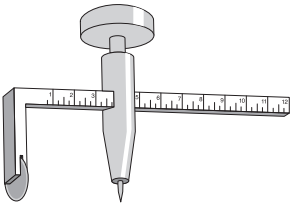
Keyhole-Type Utility Saw

Saw for cutting small openings and making odd-shaped cuts. Sharp point and stiff blade can be punched through board for starting cut.



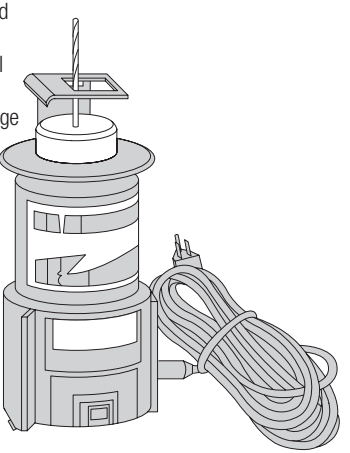
Circle Cutter

Calibrated steel shaft allows accurate cuts up to 400 mm (16″) diameter.



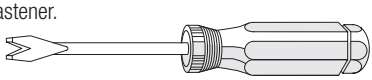
Electric Router

Used with specially designed bits for cutting openings in gypsum panels for electrical boxes, heating ducts and grilles, and other small passage ways. For cutting cement board or fiber-reinforced gypsum panels, other specialty bits are used.



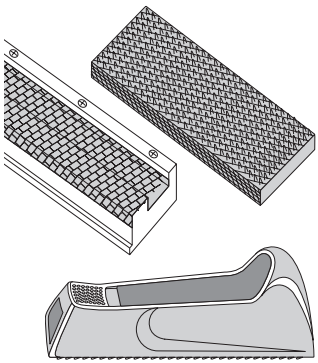
Tack Claw

A screw driver with claw attached. Gives user the opportunity to correct improper fastener attachment or remove fastener.



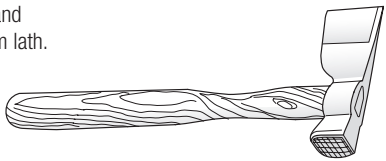
Rasp

Quickly and efficiently smooths rough-cut edges of gypsum boards. Manufactured model at left features replaceable blade and clean-cut slot to prevent clogging. Job-made model at right consists of metal lath stapled to a 38 x 89 mm (2″ x 4″) wood block.



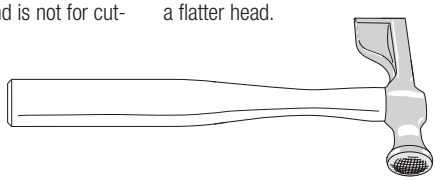
Lather's Hatchet

The standard nailing and cutting tool for gypsum lath.



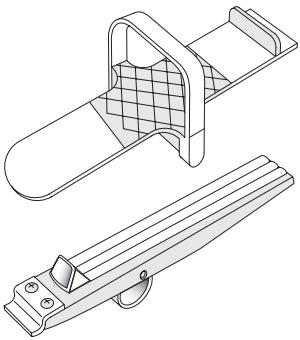
Drywall Hammer

Has waffle-patterned convex face designed to compress gypsum panel face and leave desired dimple. Blade end is not for cutting but for wedging and prying panel. Not for veneer plaster bases, which require a tool with a flatter head.



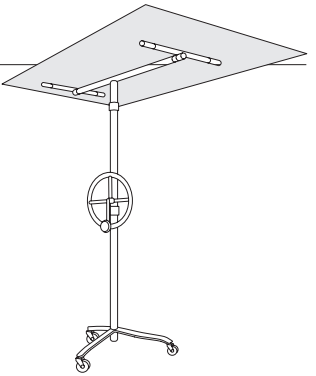
Kick Lifter

Device is designed to move the panel forward as it lifts. Can be used for panels applied either perpendicular or parallel. Two types are shown.



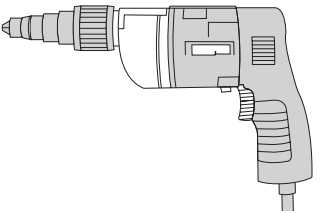
Panel Lift

Cradle-type lifter allows one-person application of drywall to sidewalls and sloped ceilings as well as level ceilings. Tripod base with rollers for easy movement.



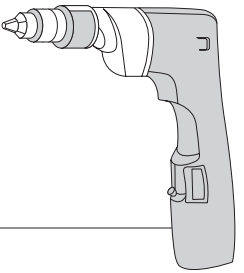
Electric Screw Gun

Electric-power screw guns drive drywall screws in gypsum board attachment. Special chuck and tip control screw depth to assure that face paper is not broken. Also used for steel-stud framing and acoustical ceilings.



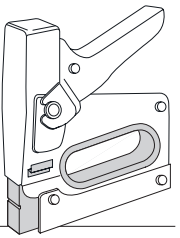
Cordless Screw Gun

Operates with power from battery pack which can be readily recharged. Drill body with special chuck and tip.



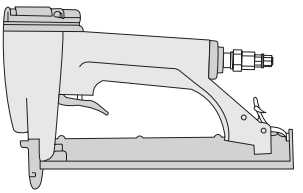
Pistol-Type Stapler

For attachment of insulation blankets to wood studs and to the inner face of gypsum boards in steel-framed assemblies. Also for attachment of corner beads, Striplath, Cornerite and fiberglass mesh tape.



Electric or Pneumatic Stapler

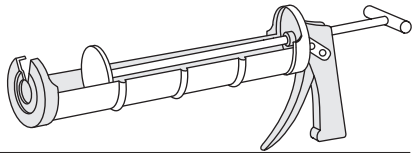
Used for all staple attachment applications. Electric or pneumatic power assures greater staple leg penetration.



Caulking Equipment

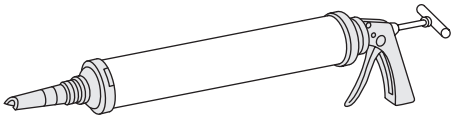
Cartridge-Type Caulking Gun

Hand-operated apparatus uses 850 ml (29-oz.) cartridges. Bead size determined by cut of cartridge nozzle. Aids uniform application of adhesive. Smaller version uses 295 ml (10-oz.) cartridges.



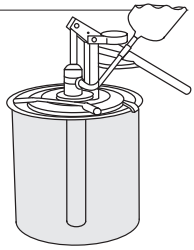
Bulk-Type Caulking Gun

For high-volume applications. Cylinder is reloaded from bulk container of adhesive. Trigger mechanism withstands rough usage and offers minimum resistance to large bulk load of adhesive. Gun has 1 L (1-qt.) capacity.



Loader Pump

Pump clamps on 18.9 L (4-gal.) container to mechanically load bulk-type adhesive hand guns. Eliminates waste of hand and paddle loading.



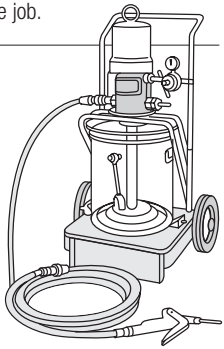
Drum Extruder

Pumping machine designed for high-volume output of viscous material. Provides greater efficiency in the transfer, flow and spray of adhesives used to supplement or replace nail or screw attachment of panels and sheet material, especially flooring, partitions and ceilings. Large pumping equipment permits bulk material purchases, and contributes to job economy and waste reduction.

Most machine dispensing systems are available with a selection of pumps, flow valves, nozzles and accessories. Equipment manufacturers offer a wide choice of components to provide the exact system for the job.

Pail Extruder

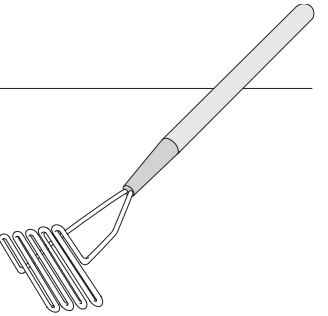
For high-volume extrusion of adhesives from pails. Air power depends on viscosity (low, medium or high) of the material. Offered in portable or mobile units with pump, air regulators and gauge, pail ram, adapter and hose.



Mixing Equipment

Hand Mixer

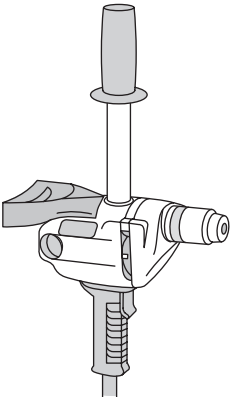
For hand-mixing joint compounds. Available in several styles, all looking much like potato mashers. Model with rounded edge is especially effective for scraping material from sides of mixing bucket.



Heavy-Duty Drill

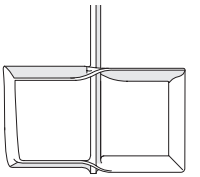
While hand mixing of joint compounds and textures is adequate, most applicators prefer electric mixers. Power mixing saves considerable time, particularly on large jobs where mixing in a central location is most convenient. Use a 12.7 mm (1/2″) heavy-duty electric drill operating at a speed of 450-650 rpm. for joint compounds, 300-600 rpm for textures. Drills that operate at high speeds will whip air bubbles into the mix, rendering it unfit for finish coat purposes.

Use a 12.7 mm (1/2″) electric drill with a no-load rating of 900 to 1,000 rpm for mixing veneer plasters.



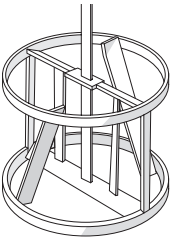
Joint Compound and Texture Mixing Paddle

Mixing paddles are available in various styles, such as the typical example shown. Paddles designed for joint compounds and textures, however, should not be used for mixing veneer plaster finishes. The latter require a special cage-type paddle (see below).



Veneer Plaster Mixer

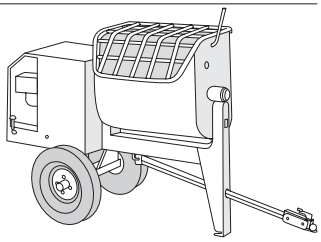
The recommended mixer for CGC veneer plaster finishes is a cage-type paddle. This paddle provides high shear action, necessary for proper dispersion of plaster ingredients in mixing water, and to develop high plasticity in



the mix. Operated at proper speed, the paddle mixes thoroughly, producing a virtually air-free plaster.

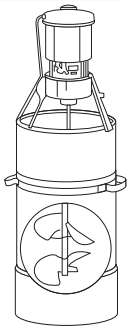
Plaster and Stucco Mixer

Standard paddle-type mixer for stucco and conventional plasters (not suitable for veneer plaster finishes). Available with capacities from 140 to 200 L (5 to 7 cu. ft.) in either electric or gasoline-powered models.



Lime Mixer

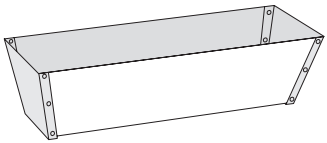
A vertical drum mixer that consists of an electric motor (which drives shaft-mounted paddles) mounted atop an open-end drum. Models are available for mixing double-hydrated lime. Lime mixers are typically made in 60 L and 115 L sizes to accommodate one- and three-bag mixing assignments.



Finishing Tools

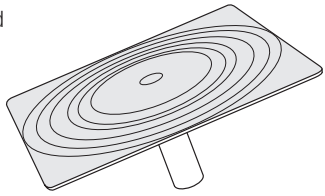
Mud Pan

A pan, shaped like a bread pan, used as a joint compound carrier for the hand finisher. Edge of the pan is used for blade-cleaning. Available in a wide range of sizes and material composition, including stainless steel (preferred), plastic with removable knife-cleaning blade, galvanized steel and tinplate.



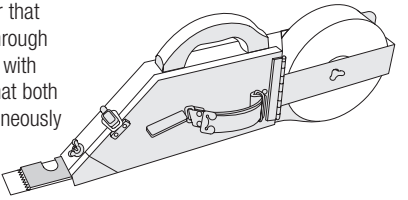
Hawk

Suitable for carrying any cementitious material by a hand applicator—joint compound, plaster, veneer finishes and stucco. Available in sizes from 200 x 200 mm (8″ x 8″) to 350 x 350 mm (14″ x 14″) and in aluminum and magnesium.



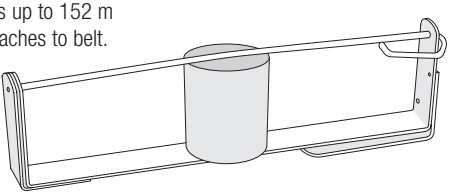
Banjo

A box-type applicator that passes paper tape through a compartment filled with joint compound so that both materials are simultaneously applied to joints.



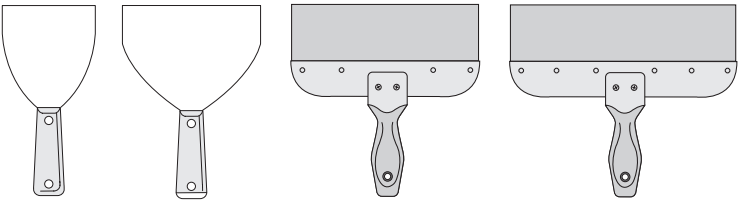
Tape Holder

Holds tape rolls up to 152 m (500′), and attaches to belt.



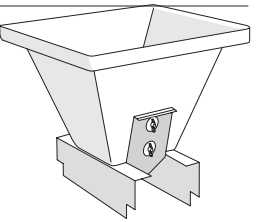
Taping Knives

100 mm (4″), 125 mm (5″) and 150 mm (6″) knives are designed for taping, fastener spotting, angle taping and finishing; a 200 mm (8″) or wider knife for finish coating. The two narrower knives are available with either plain handle or with hammerhead handle. Other drywall finishing knives are available with blade widths from 25 mm (1″) up to 600 mm (24″). Long-handle models also available.



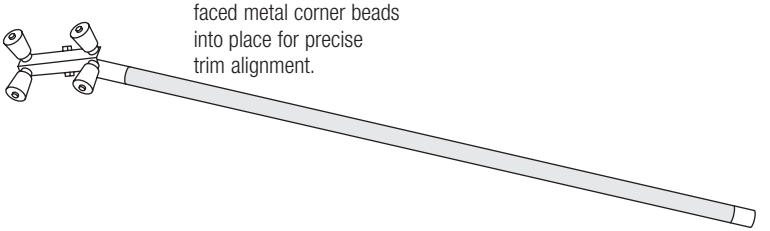
Convertible Hopper

Hopper holds and dispenses joint compound evenly onto paper-faced metal corner bead. Will accommodate both 90° and bullnose bead configurations.



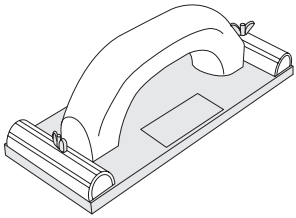
Outside Roller Tool

Tool used to press paper faced metal corner beads into place for precise trim alignment.



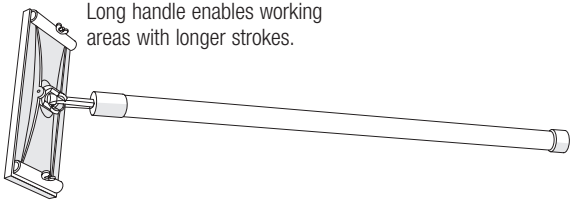
Hand Sander

Sandpaper is attached with end clamps to the 83 x 235 mm (3-1/4″ x 9-1/4″) base plate. Models include those with wood or aluminum handles.



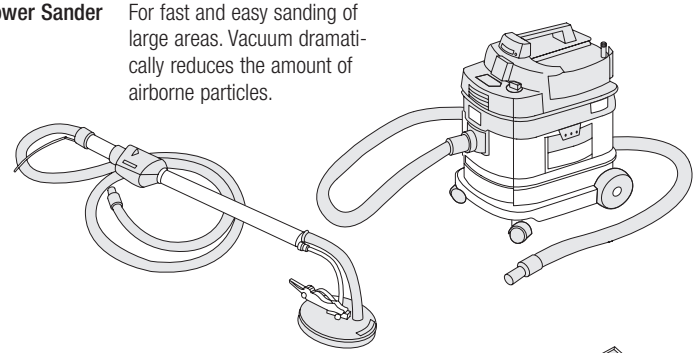
Pole Sander

Long handle enables working areas with longer strokes.



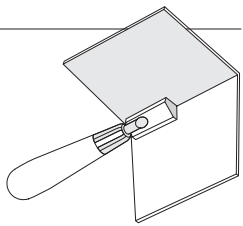
Vacuum Power Sander

For fast and easy sanding of large areas. Vacuum dramatically reduces the amount of airborne particles.



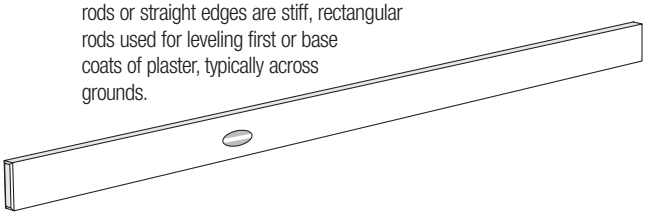
Angle Trowel

For interior corner finishing of veneer plaster and drywall jobs. Similar tool with narrower blades available for conventional plaster. May also be used to evenly apply joint compound.



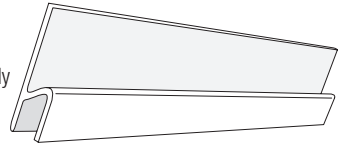
Browning Rod

Also known as a straight edge. Available in various lengths from 1220 to 2440 mm (4′ to 8′), browning rods or straight edges are stiff, rectangular rods used for leveling first or base coats of plaster, typically across grounds.



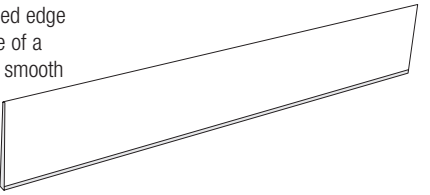
Feather Edge

Another broad tool, similar to a straight edge except precision tapered to enable feathering of plaster, generally from corners, intersections or terminations, out onto the plaster plane and into the field of already-applied plaster.



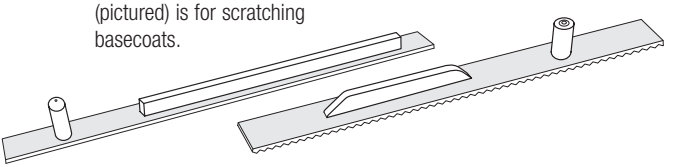
Slicker

A tool with a beveled edge often used in place of a darby, to level and smooth plaster coats.



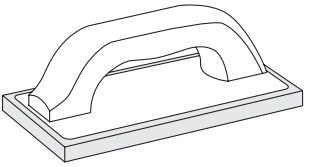
Darby

For leveling, smoothing or floating plaster brown coat, where an especially true and even surface is desired. Made of wood, metal-edged wood or all metal. Notched darby (pictured) is for scratching basecoats.



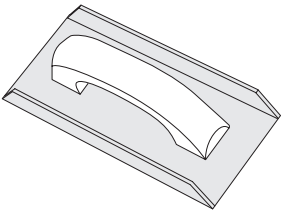
Float

A device for leveling and straightening the finish coat or to correct surface irregularities. They are also used to produce a sand-finish effect on plaster surfaces. Floats typically are faced with hard rubber (shown), but may also be made of sponge rubber, cork, felt or carpet.



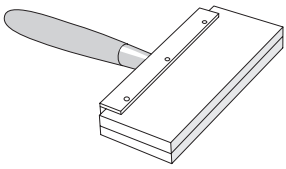
Angle Float

Angle floats are used for inside corner work with conventional plasters. Can be used for either brown or finish coat.



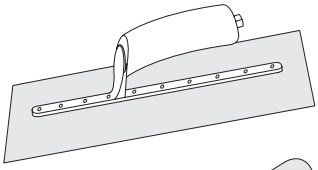
Blister Brush

Felt pad used to keep the plaster finish wet while finish troweling. This brush can also be used for wet-sanding joint compound.



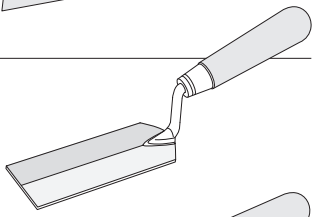
Trowels

Available in several styles and in lengths from 250 to 400 mm (10″ to 16″). Trowels are the standard tools for veneer plaster and conventional plaster work. Also used by drywall finishers.



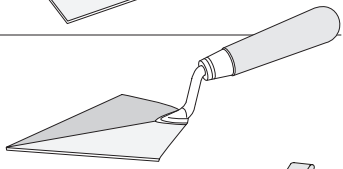
Margin Trowel

A narrow trowel used to touch-up small areas, and for cleaning tools and equipment.



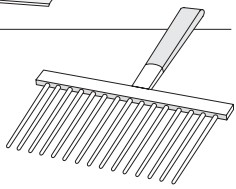
Pointer Trowel

Pointed trowel enabling finishing of sharp angles.



Scarifier

A wire-barbed tool for raking the wet surface of the scratch coat, so that the brown coat can key and bond correctly.

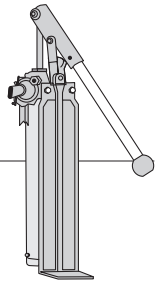


Scrub Brush

Needed for cleanup. Residue on tools or containers can affect performance of future material batches.

Mechanical Taping Tools

This line of specialized equipment is designed to speed and facilitate high-volume taping and joint finishing operations.

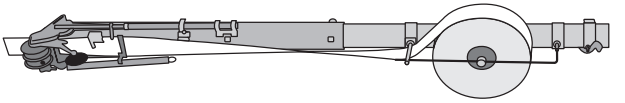


Hand Pump

Fills mechanical tools from 18.9 L pail.

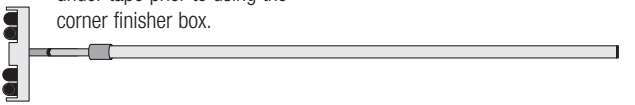
Automatic Taper

Tube-style device applies a metered amount of compound onto the tape, places the tape on the wall and cuts the tape to length. Works for flat joints or corners. The original taper is sold under the BAZOOKA® trade name.



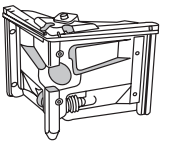
Corner Roller

Used to embed tape in corner and force excess compound from under tape prior to using the corner finisher box.



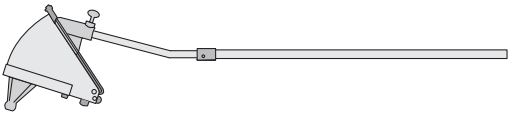
Corner Applicator Head

Attaches to pole to wipe down and feather taping compound on both sides of a corner in one pass. This head is also used as an attachment with Corner Finishing Box (see below) for application of topping.



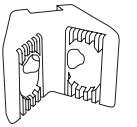
Corner Finishing Box

Application box used to apply joint compound to corners. It is used with an appropriate attachment, such as the Corner Applicator Head (above) or Paper-Faced Bead Applicator Head (below).



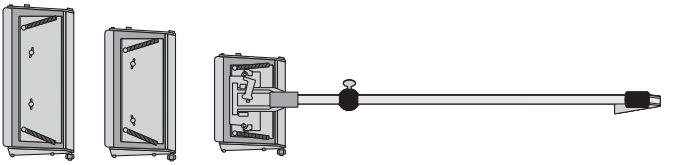
Paper-Faced Bead Applicator Head

Attaches to Corner Finishing Box for application of taping compound to corners prior to application of Paper-Faced Metal Bead.



Flat Finisher Box

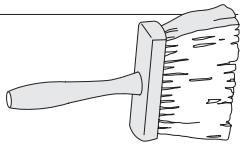
Application box places a defined layer of compound 180 - 300 mm (7″-12″) wide on flat surfaces. Various handle lengths available to reach different height ceilings.



Hand Texture Equipment

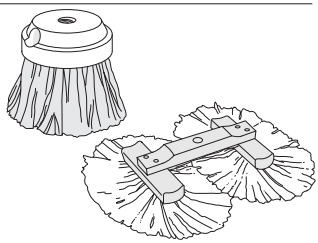
Stucco Brush

For creating a variety of textures from stipple to swirl.



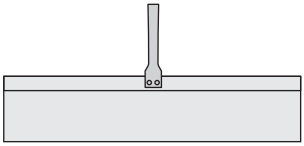
Texture Brush

Available in many sizes and styles, tandem-mounted brushes cover large area to speed texturing job. The texture brush may be attached to a pole for greater reach.

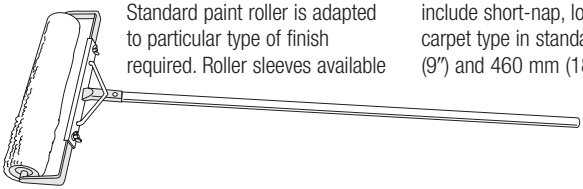


Wipedown Blade

Tool has hardened steel blade and long handle to speed cleaning of walls and floors after application of joint compound or texture materials. Straight wipedown blade is also used to knock down splatters to produce splatter-knockdown surface texture.



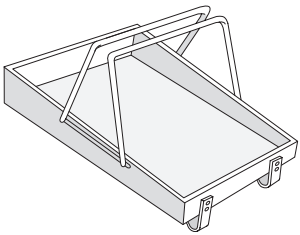
Roller



Standard paint roller is adapted to particular type of finish required. Roller sleeves available include short-nap, long-nap and carpet type in standard 230 mm (9″) and 460 mm (18″) widths.

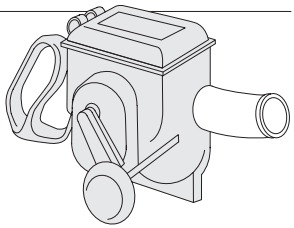
Roller Pan

For use with roller. Some models can hold up to 11 kg (25-lb.) supply of mixed texture.



Glitter Gun

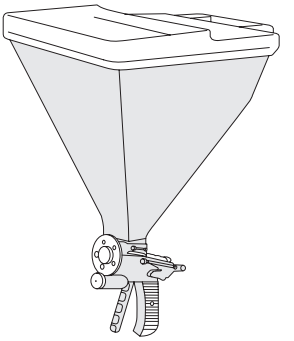
For spraying glitter on wet texture ceilings. Hand-crank model shown is most economical but is not as efficient as air-powered type (not shown).



Spray Texture Equipment

Hopper Gun

This machine, with a spray gun and material hopper mounted together to form an integral unit, handles most types of drywall texture and fine-aggregate finish plaster materials. Material is gravity-fed through a hand-held hopper. Compressed air is introduced at the spray-nozzle orifice where texture material is atomized and applied to substrate.



Universal Spray Machines

When machine speed, air pressure and/or nozzle are adapted to material used, equipment in this group can handle drywall textures, veneer plaster finishes and conventional plasters, stucco and fireproofing materials.

Several factors must be considered in the selection of new equipment of this type, including: the type of material to be sprayed, type of finish desired, output volume required, the distance (horizontally and vertically) that the material is to be pumped, and portability of the machine through the halls and doorways in a building.

The following information is general in nature, offered to aid in the selection of new spray equipment. Equipment is discussed in terms of the commonly used types of pumping devices. Prospective equipment buyers should discuss their individual needs with manufacturers and users of the equipment.

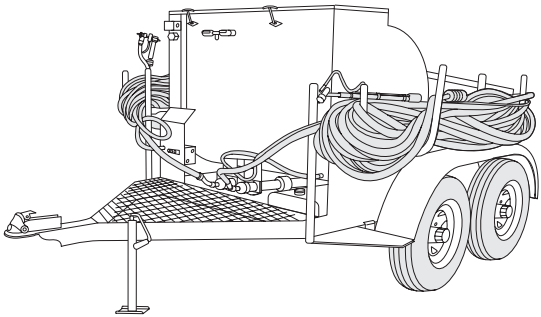
Four pump types are available: Rotor-stator (Moyno), Peristaltic (squeeze-type), Piston (single and multi-piston), and Diaphragm. While the delivery of material is sufficient with each of these pump types, the mechanical differences may result in operational preferences of one type over the rest. Each operator must determine which will work best for his or her application. Depending on the size, much of this equipment can be trailer or truck mounted.

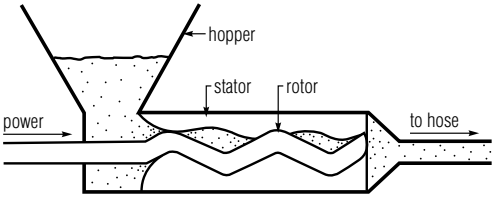
Rotor-Stator (Moyno) Pump

This pump uses a screw mechanism to pump material forward through a cylinder. The auger-type rotor is powered by an electrical or gas motor and rotates in place within a stationary metal sleeve that is lined with a pliable material such as rubber or neoprene (the stator) to assure rotor-to-stator contact and stop back flow. The auger (rotor) moves material from the hopper into the cylinder (stator) and drives it through the hose.

Rotor-stator pumps have a relatively high wear incidence with abrasive aggregates such as sand or perlite. However, they are particularly suited for pumping textures with polystyrene aggregates since these aggregates introduce “slip” into the mix and reduce pumping resistance. In addition, the smooth, constant delivery action makes

rotor-stator pumps a good choice for very fine textures. The trailer-mounted rig shown is equipped with two separate self-contained mixing tanks and two rotor-stator pumps.

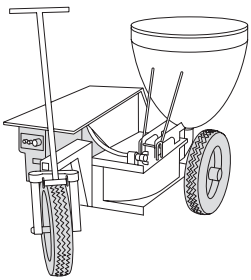


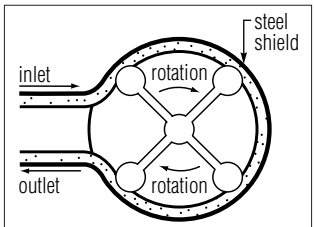


Moyno roto-stator

Peristaltic Pump

The action of this type of pump is like that of a wheel running lengthwise over a hose, squeezing material in the hose forward (the pump is sometimes called a "squeeze-type" pump). Multiple rollers pass over the pumping line and ensure smooth, constant material delivery. Offers the same benefits as the rotor-stator pump. Designed for long wear. Excellent for relatively low volume installations. The peristaltic pump set-up shown includes a hopper to hold material and is mounted on wheels for easy movement on the jobsite.



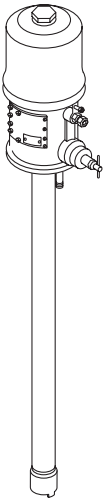


Peristaltic (squeeze-type) pump

Piston Pumps

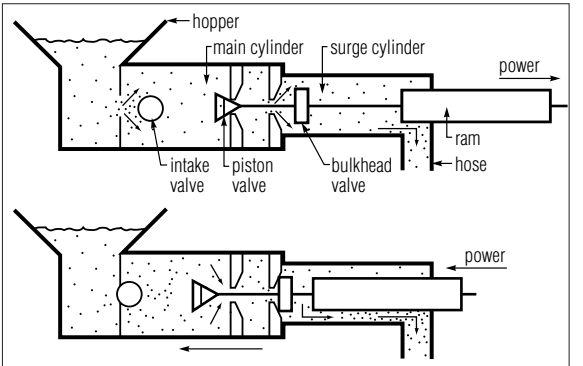
Piston pumps operate on much the same principal as pistons in an automobile engine, drawing material into a cylinder through one port and out through another. In the case of a piston pump, the material is drawn from the hopper into a cylindrical chamber through a check valve as the piston is withdrawn. As the piston moves forward again, a check valve closes and the piston's ram action forces the material through the other check valve into the hose.

Single-Piston



In single-piston pumps, the material is drawn from the hopper into a large main cylinder and then into a smaller surge cylinder. The two-stage process assures continuous material flow and equalizes pressures within the chambers to keep pulsations at an acceptable level. Actual material flow into the hose is dictated by the action in the surge cylinder. The piston ram only displaces about half of the material in the cylinder and into the hose. As that action takes place at one end of the piston, a check valve opens at the other end, drawing more material into the main cylinder to renew the process.

Although single-piston pumps do deliver materials with some amount of surge, many operators who specialize in perlite texture work prefer them because of their low-wear, low-maintenance performance. These are high-volume pumps that can be metered for moderately fine textures.

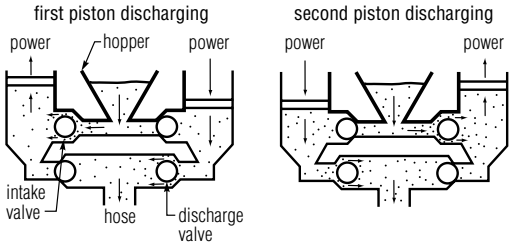


Single-piston pump

Multi-Piston

Pumps having two or more pistons share a common feature. All are designed to reduce surge to the lowest possible level. One piston is discharging material into a manifold (which in turns connects to the material hose), while another cylinder is recovering and drawing material from the hopper in preparation for a pump stroke.

In comparative terms, multi-piston pumps deliver the highest volume of material of all pump types. Like single-piston machines, these pumps can be metered down for a moderately fine texture.

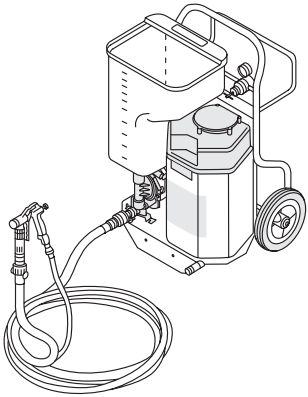


Double-piston pump

Diaphragm Pump

A diaphragm pump's operation is similar to a piston pump in that it draws material into a chamber with one action and discharges it with another. The difference is that the diaphragm itself enables the chamber size to expand and contract. As the diaphragm moves in one direction, material is drawn from the hopper into the chamber through a check valve. When the diaphragm moves in the other direction, that check valve closes and another opens, allowing material to move on into the hose.

The special advantage of a diaphragm pump is that the diaphragm separates the mechanical action of the pump from the material flow, making cleanup and maintenance easier. The set-up shown here has a material hopper placed above the pump, and the wheeled cart also has a self-contained compressor.



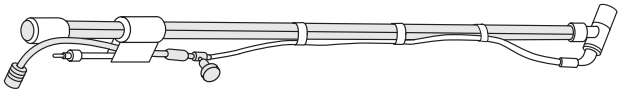
Hoses, Guns, Nozzles

Hoses

Used to carry material from pump to nozzle. They vary in type and generally have a diameter of 19 to 25 mm (3/4″ to 1″).

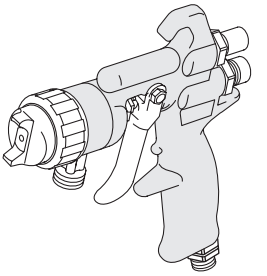
Pole Guns

Used with any universal spray machines as well as largest of drywall texture machines described earlier in this section. Their length allows any operator to spray moderately high ceilings without scaffolding or stilts. Model shown has electric start-stop control. Also available with air start-stop control.



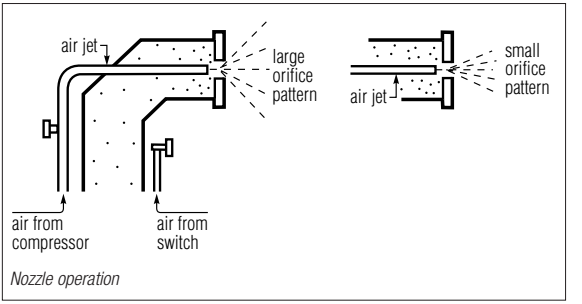
Texture Guns

Professional-type equipment for specific texture applications is manufactured by Binks, Graco and others. Each gun is designed for specific product applications, for instance the Binks Model 7E2 Type Texturing Gun is used for high volume or heavy texture designs, while the Binks Model 7D Type is for lighter textures. Follow the manufacturer's guidelines for selection to meet particular applications.



Nozzles

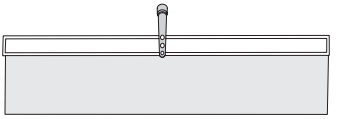
Provide for a variety of spray textures, and vary in orifice openings from 6 to 16 mm (1/4″ to 5/8″). Those used for conventional texturing are never larger than 12 mm (1/2″).



Nozzle operation

Spray Shield

Wide aluminum or plastic shield protects abutting wall or ceiling against overspray during spraying operation. Various widths available.



Miscellaneous Equipment

Joint Compound and Adhesive Spreaders

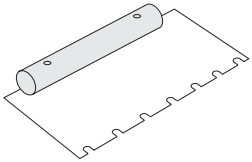
Made either commercially or by the applicator, these are used for applying joint compound in laminated gypsum panel assemblies.

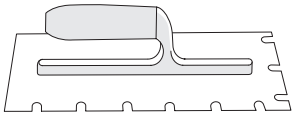
A notched trowel is commercially available in either metal or disposable plastic. Depending on the notch configuration, these are often sufficient for job applications.

The spreader shown (below left) is easily made on the job. Stainless or galvanized sheet steel make the best spreaders. Other materials are *not* satisfactory because compound tends to accumulate and dry in the notches. A good spreader blade has about the same stiffness as a plasterer's trowel.

Notches should be an inverted "V" shape, 12 mm (1/2″) deep, 10 mm (3/8″) wide at the base and spaced 38 to 50 mm (1-1/2″ to 2″) o.c. A piece of wood dowel or window stop attached near top edge of blade provides a grip.

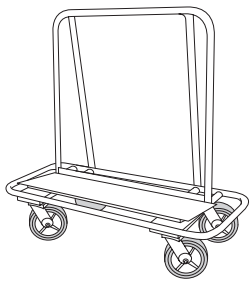
The tool shown (below right) is a laminating spreader that applies properly sized beads of adhesive at correct spacings.





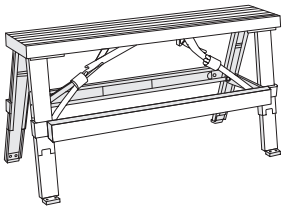
Gypsum Board Dolly

For efficient transport of gypsum boards around the floors of a building. The load, centered over large side wheels, is easily steered and moved by one worker.



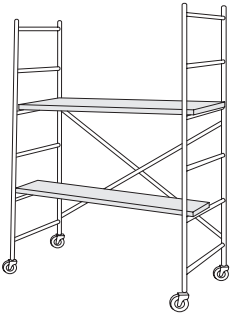
Folding Trestle Horse

Top surface provides work surface or stand-on work platform. Legs adjust in increments.



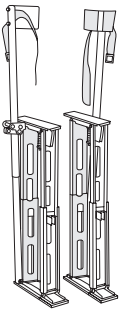
Scaffold

Portable and easy to set up. Wheels lock for safety and security. Wide variety of sizes and types of scaffold are available to meet job requirements.



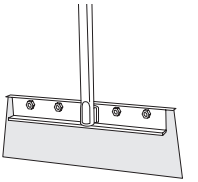
Stilts

Convenient way to reach high areas on drywall, veneer plaster and plaster jobs. Gives applicator full mobility plus height needed for ceiling work. Stilts have articulated joints to flex with ankle movement. Available in fixed-height and adjustable-height types (adjustable, articulated model shown).



Floor Scrapers

Scrapers have hardened steel blades and long handles to speed cleaning of floors after application of joint compound, plaster or texture materials. Blades are often replaceable.



Manufacturers

The following tool manufacturers provided illustrations or information for the creation of this chapter.

Ames Taping Tools and Systems, Duluth, GA

ITW (Binks) Industrial Finishing, Glendale Heights, IL

Bjorklund Manufacturing, Kirkland, WA

Dewalt Industrial Tool Company, Hampstead, MD

Empire Level Manufacturing Corporation, Waukesha, WI

Stanley Proto Industrial tools, Covington, GA

Graco Inc., Minneapolis, MN

Hilti, Inc., Tulsa, OK

Hyde Manufacturing Company, Southbridge, MA

Malco Products, Inc., Annandale, MN

Marshalltown Trowel Company, Marshalltown, IA

Milwaukee Electric Tool Company, Brookfield, WI

Pla-Cor Inc., Santee, CA

Porter-Cable Corporation, Jackson, TN

Quikspray, Inc., Port Clinton, OH

ITW Ramset/Red Head. Wood Dale, IL

Roto-Zip Corporation, Cross Plains, WI

S-B (Skil-Bosch) Power Tools, Chicago, IL

Spectra-Precision Inc., Dayton, OH

Spray Force Manufacturing, Fresno, CA

Wallboard Tool Company, Long Beach, CA

Wind-Lock Corp., Leesport, PA