**Joint Treatment Tips**

1. For best results, use CGC®/Synko® Drywall Compound.
2. Protect drywall compound from freezing. During cold weather, place the container in a warm room for at least 24 hours before use.
3. Keep compound free of contamination from dried compound on the side of the container or other drywall compounds. Stucco and compound containing dried bits of material.
4. If any liquid has become separated in the ready to use drywall compound, remix slowly. This does not affect the working properties of the product.
5. Maintain temperature of 13°C (55°F) or above before, during and after joint finishing and until the drywall compound is dry and decorated. Avoid temperature fluctuations greater than 5°C.
6. For smoother finishing, hold the knife or towel at a 45° angle and apply medium pressure. Keep tools clean.
7. In all steps of joint finishing, remove excess compound from the face of the board and carefully smooth out and surface flaws before applying any compound.
8. While embedding tape, draw the knife slowly. Don’t worry about grooves or streaks, they will be covered over in subsequent coats.

**Joint Finishing**

**10. First Coat, Flat Joints** — Start with the butt joints. Apply an even thin coat of CGC® Synko® Drywall Compound for the length of the joint with 125 mm (5”) finishing knife. Center and lightly press CGC Drywall tape into the wet drywall compound with fingers. Starting near the center of the joint, draw 125 mm (5”) knife firmly along joint to tightly embed tape. Do this in both directions, removing excess compound by holding the knife at a 45° angle to the panel and drawing it along the joint. Leave sufficient compound under the tape for a strong bond. Now apply a thin coat of compound over the complete length of the joint tape, this coat reduces edge wrinkling or curling and makes the tape easier to conceal with the following coats. To finish tapered joints, follow the same procedure. Allow to dry.

**11. First Coat, Inside Corners** — Use a 125 mm (5”) joint finishing knife to apply a thin layer of compound on both sides of the inside corner. Extend compound slightly wider than the area to be covered by the tape. Fold the tape along the center crease and lightly press the tape to the points. (When using Stucco/Brick® Paper Faced Metal Bead, a similar procedure may be used. Literature on how to apply Paper Faced Metal Bead is available at your local home improvement retailer.) Now embed the tape using procedure as step #10.

**12. First Coat, Fasteners** — Draw a clean joint finishing knife over nails or screws. If a metallic ring occurs, drive in nail or screw to the correct depth before application. Press knife firmly so compound fills depressions but does not significantly add to thickness. Feather edges at least 50 mm (2”) beyond the second coat.

**13. First Coat, Outside Corners and Paper Trims** — Apply CGC® Synko® Drywall Compound to the corner beads, one side at a time, with a joint finishing knife. Fill at least 125 mm (5”) wide over all of the metal corner beads, using enough compound to fill 600 mm (2’) of bead with each pass. To level compound, let one edge of the knife ride on the nose of the bead and the other on the board surface, holding the blade at a 45° angle. Use the same application for trims.

**14. Second Coat, Flat Joints and Fasteners** — After the taping coat has dried (at least 24 hours) scrape-off bumps, ridges and other imperfections with finishing knife. It is very necessary to damage surface. Apply compound to tapered joints using 250 mm (10”) knife. Joint compound should extend beyond first coat for a total width of approximately 200 mm (8”). Allow to dry. Finishing end (butt) joints is the same as for tapered edge joints. Apply a 200 mm (8”) coat of compound to each side of butt joints and feather. The joint will have a total width of 300 mm (14”). Apply second coat to fasteners in same manner as first coat (step #12). Continue to apply compound on one side using a

**15. Second Coat, Inside Corners** — Allow first coat to dry (at least 24 hours). Apply compound on one side using a

**16. Second Coat, Outside Corners and Paper Trims** — Allow first coat to dry. Apply second coat with a 200 mm (8”) knife, feathering slightly beyond second coat.

**17. Third Coat, Outside Corners and Paper Trim** — Allow second coat to dry. Sand lightly if necessary. Apply third coat with 250 mm (10”) knife, feathering slightly beyond second coat.

**18. Third Coat, Fasteners** — Apply second coat to fasteners in same manner as first coat (step #12). Continue to apply compound on one side using a

**19. Sanding Joints** — (see note below) Use a fine grade, 150 grit sand paper, wrapped around a sanding block or pole sander. After drying lightly sand joint imperfections in finished joints, corners and over fastener heads. Avoid roughening the surface paper of drywall panels when sanding. This makes the nap of the paper and can cause joint and fastener area to show through the final decoration. Do not use a power sander. Remove sanding dust with a damp sponge.

**Painting and Decorating**

**Preparation:** All drywall surfaces, including drywall compounds must be thoroughly dry. CGC First Coat Drywall Primer Paint undiluted should be applied uniformly and allowed to dry before painting, texturing, skim coating or applying paper, vinyl or other wall covering materials.

**For Patch and Repair:** While CGC® Synko® Drywall Compound (ready-to-use) work well for patching and repair, you may instead use DuraBond® 45, 45 or Synko® 90, 45 or 20 powder compounds. These powder repair compounds are added to water and mixed until a similar consistency to drywall compound is reached. Their advantages lie in the fact that they “set” or harden in as quickly as 25 minutes to 2 hours, depending on the product you choose. They shrink very little. The DuraBond® products are high strength but can not be sanded. The Synko® products are easily sanded. These products allow faster finishing times and lower costs of compound to repair cracks or holes.

**CGC...The Name Pros Trust®**

Ask your Home Improvement Retailer about CGC’s full line of patch and repair products including CGC Patch Repair Compound, CGC® Drywall Repair Clips, CGC® First Coat Drywall Primer Paint, CGC® Synko® Paper Faced Bead and Trims and Ceiling Texture products. CGC® Ready to Use Drywall Compounds, Stucco/Brick® Paper Faced Bead and Trims, Drywall Panels, Stucco/Brick® Paper Faced Metal Bead, CGC® Synko® Repair Clips, CGC® First Coat Drywall Compound (ready-to-use) works well for patching and repair and can be purchased at home improvement retailers.) Now embed the tape using procedure as step #10.

**NOTE:** Since methods and conditions of application are beyond our control, our warranties of fitness are void if the defects), made in connection with the sale of these products and conditions of application and use are beyond our control, our warranties of fitness and MENTABILITY, and any other warranties, express or implied (including warranty against latent defects), made in connection with the sale of these products and systems. SHALL NOT BE EFFECTIVE OR ACTIONABLE UNLESS the products and systems are applied according to our current printed directions and specifications.

**CGC**

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Plan the job
The best way to obtain smooth interior surfaces with Serglass® Gypsum Panels is to properly plan the job on paper. Panels can be applied horizontally (long dimension across studs or joists) or vertically (long dimension parallel to studs or joists). Most walls in today’s homes are 2.40 to 2.76 (8’0” to 9’) from floor to ceiling. This is an ideal dimension for horizontal application. Most walls in today’s homes can be applied horizontally (long dimension across studs or joints) or vertically (short dimension parallel to studs or joists). Most walls in today’s homes are over 2.45 m (8’) as this results in fewer joints and less waste. Cut panels with a keyhole saw about 1/8” larger.

Applying the Panels
1. Marking – Place the panel with light colored face toward the side to be covered. Measure and mark the panel size desired.

2. Cutting – Line up these marks with the glass and score down through the paper. Rill the knife at a slight angle away from the edge of the score to prevent cutting into the 1/8”-thick metal bead. To break the core, grasp the board edges on both sides of the score line and snap board with a quick, firm movement. Complete cutting through the panel by running the knife through the back paper.

3. Cleaning Edges – Smooth all cut edges with a map of coarse sandpaper wrapped around a hand-sized block of wood. Keep panel edges as square as possible.

4. Cutouts – For openings such as an electrical outlet, measure across from the point where the edge of the panel will rest to the rear and far sides of the electrical box. Then measure from the point where the panel of the top or bottom edge of the panel will fall to the top and bottom of the box. Now trace an outline of the electrical box at the appropriate position on the gypsum panel. Cut with a keyhole saw about 1/8” larger.

5. Panel Attachments – For 9.5 and 12.7 mm thick panels (3/8” and 1/2”) use 20 mm (1-1/4”) drywall nails (see note below). Hold the panel tight against the vicinity or center of each stud, pe- rimeter last. Space nails maximum of 180 mm (7”) apart along framing, 200 mm (8”) on walls and at least 10 mm (3/8”) from ends and edges of panels. Seat each nail so the head is in a shallow dimple formed by the last blow of the drywall hammer. Drive nails in straight, do not over drive or countersink nails. This results in breaking the face paper or fracturing the Gypsum com. Double-nailing reduces the likelihood of nail pops. (It is highly recommended for ceilings.) Drive the first nails 100 mm (4”) on center along framing and the center or field of board and second nails about 50 mm (2”) from the first. Fasten the perimeter 180 mm (7”) o.c. for ceilings and 200 mm (8”) o.c. for walls.

6. Ceilings – Apply ceilings first, with two people handling the panels if possible. Attach ceiling panels with a standard electric drill with a positive clutch against fastener pops. They can be removed if necessary. Use 32 mm (1-1/4”) Type W (wood) drywall screws (1-1/4”) for standard electric drill with a positive clutch attachment. For wood framing, use 32 mm (1-1/4”) Type W (wood) drywall screws for ceilings. Screws are excellent insurance for smooth, smooth, smooth finish.

7. Walls – For horizontal application, apply the top panel first, tight against the ceiling panels. When end joints occur, they should be located in adjacent rows. Use vertical application when ceiling height is over 2-5/8” (64 mm) as this results in fewer panels and less waste. Cut panels accurately so that they do not have to be forced into place. Avoid joints above or below the corners of windows and doors or other openings.

Attaching the Panels
1. Measuring – For every 3 sheets or 100 sq. ft. of 1-2’-4’ x 8’ drywall, you’ll need:

- 100 1-1/4” drywall screws or 1/2 lb. or 1-1/4” thick drywall nails
- 30’ of Serglass® Drywall Compound Tape
- 6 kg of Serglass® Drywall Compound

- Bread pan to hold compound
- Drywall T – square
- Open-end taping knife
- Sharp utility knife
- Electric screw gun or standard drill with dimpler attachment
- Metal tape measure
- Sanding block or Poke Sander
- Marking pencil
- Safety Glasses
- Wallboard hammer
- Gloves
- Dust mask

2. Cutting
- 6 kg of Serglass® Drywall Compound

- Use a 100 mm (4”) taping knife, apply Serglass® joint compound to wall surfaces. To apply a sufficient amount of Serglass® joint compound to the back of the bead to affect a strong bond. Clean out joint compound from applicator before it sets (hardens); and before adding a new batch.

- Mechanical Angle Application

- Using a mechanical angle applicator, apply compound to wall surfaces.
- Ensure the joint compound is properly (outside corners) or apply another coat of joint compound. Apply a sufficient amount of Serglass® joint compound to the back of the bead to affect a strong bond. Clean out joint compound from applicator before it sets (hardens); and before adding a new batch.

- Coner Bead and Trim – Apply CSG®/S/®/® paper faced bead to all exterior corners of walls, soffits and window returns. Use paper faced trims where drywall panel butt against windows or concrete block.

- Fastening Corner Beads & Trims

- Measure wall height to be covered by bead. Cut the last trim 13 mm (1/2”) shorter than the wall height using metal strips.

- NOTE: Ensure both sides of metal portion of trim are touching the Serglass® wallboard.

- Coner Bead Application

- Press paper faced metal bead onto wall and into position. Corner bead should be aligned lightly to ceiling. Linted bead by running a joint knife over it at a 45° angle or use damp sponge or a corner roller (with even pressure) to press out excess compound and eliminate air bubbles. Allow the joint compound to thoroughly dry (see joint compound instructions). Sand lightly to remove high spots.

- Step 4

- Once bead is in place, use a 100 mm (4”) taping knife to apply the first coat. Ensure that taping knife overhangs corner edge by 4 mm (1/8”) to fill in the bead properly (applicable to outside corners only).

- Fasten the top bead to the back of the bead to affect a strong bond.

- Mechanical Angle Application

- Using a mechanical angle applicator, apply compound to wall surfaces.
- Ensure the joint compound is properly (outside corners) or apply another coat of joint compound. Apply a sufficient amount of Serglass® joint compound to the back of the bead to affect a strong bond. Clean out joint compound from applicator before it sets (hardens); and before adding a new batch.

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