Joint Treatment Tips
1. For best results, use CGC/Sheetrock® Ready to Use 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. Discard any 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 wall covering materials are applied.
6. Keep compound free of contamination from dried compound on the side of the container or other drywall compounds. Discard any compound containing dried bits of material.
7. In all steps of joint finishing, remove any liquid that has become separated from the drywall compound for at least 24 hours before use.
8. 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.
9. For smoother finishing, hold the knife or trowel at a 45° angle and apply medium pressure. Keep tools clean.
10. In all steps of joint finishing, remove 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. Fill the tape along the centre crease and lightly press the tape into position. (When using Sheetrock®/Braviex® 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 the nail or screw to the correct depth before applying compound. For each fastener depression, apply compound with a 125 mm (5") knife. Hold the blade almost 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.
13. First Coat, Outside Corners and Paper Trims – Apply CGC/Sheetrock® 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 joint. If necessary, remove imperfections with a clean joint finishing knife or sandpaper. Apply a thin finishing coat with a 250 mm (10") knife to the flat panels and a 125 mm (5") knife to the fastener to the fastener head. 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.
14. Second Coat, Inside 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.
15. Second Coat, Inside Corners – Allow first coat to dry (at least 24 hours). Apply compound on one side using a 125 mm (5") knife. Apply second coat to fasteners in same manner as first coat (step #12).
16. Second Coat, Outside Corners and Paper Trim – Allow first coat to dry (at least 24 hours). Apply compound on one side using a 125 mm (5") knife. Apply second coat to fasteners in same manner as first coat (step #12).
17. Third Coat, Inside Corners – Allow first coat to dry. Full sand or feather compound slightly wider than the area to be covered by the tape. Fill the tape along the centre crease and lightly press the tape into position. (When using Sheetrock®/Braviex® 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.风情
18. 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.
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 of drywall panels when sanding. This removes the top of the paper and can cause joint and fastener area to show through the final decoration. Do not use a power sander.
20. 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 of drywall panels when sanding. This removes the top of the paper and can cause joint and fastener area to show through the final decoration. Do not use a power sander.
How to Install and Finish Gypsum Drywall Panels
CGC... The Name Pros Trust®
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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 Priming Paste, CGC Sheetrock®/Braviex® Paper-Faced Bead and Trims and Ceiling Texture products. CGC Ready Mix Drywall Compounds, Sheetrock® FiberGlass Tape and CGC/Sheetrock® Paper Tape. Sheetrock® Gypsum Board Products, Durabond Cement Board and Heat Shield. These products are designed to meet your renovation and repair project needs and provide you with the quality you expect from CGC Inc.
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Painting and Decorating
Preparation: All drywall surfaces, including drywall compounds must be thoroughly dry. First Coat, Drywall Paint or a good quality flat while latex 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/Sheetrock® Drywall Compound (ready to use) works well for patching and repair, you may instead use Durabond®, 45, or 45 and SW Sniprock® 90, 45 or 20 powder compounds. These powder repair compunds 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 Sheetrock® products are easily sanded. These products allow faster finishing times and fewer coats of compound to repair cracks or holes.
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Plan the job

The best way to obtain smooth interior surfaces with Snyrevco® 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 situation for horizontal application to reduce (real) footage of joints to be finished (see drawings below). If possible, span the entire wall or ceiling from corner to corner. Use the longest length of panels available and when end joints occur, they should be offset in adjacent rows.

Materials and Tools Needed

- Snyrevco® Gypsum Panels
- Keyhole saw
- CGC/Sneyco® Paper Tape or Snyrevco® Fiberglass Tape
- 125mm or 150mm and 250mm
- Tin Snips
- Keyhole saw
- CGC/Sneyco® Fillerboard
- Metal Bead and Trim
- Drywall Nails 1-¼” or 1 3/8”
- CGC/Sneyco® Drywall Screws 1-1/4”
- Drywall Screws 125mm or 150mm and 250mm
- Colorless sharpie
- 6 kg of CGC/Sneyco®
- 30’ of CGC/Sneyco®
- 100 1-¼” drywall screws or 1/2 lb. or 1-1/4” drywall nails
- Metal tape measure
- Open-grit sandpaper
- Bread pan to hold compound
- Paint bucket
- Open-grit sandpaper
- Paint brush
- Hand Application
- CGC/Sneyco® joint compound to wallboard
- CGC/Sneyco® Joint Compound to prevent sagging between joints. Do not use 9.5 mm (3/8”) thick drywall as sagging will occur.
- Bread pan
- CGC/Sneyco® joint compound instructions.
- Sand lightly to remove high spots.
- Step 5
- Use a 150 mm (6”) tapping knife for outside corners (100 mm (4”) for inside corners) to apply another coat of joint compound.
- Use paper faced trim to all JOIST framing. When end joints occur, they should be offset in adjacent rows. Use vertical application when ceiling height is over 2.45 m (8’2") as this results in fewer panels and less waste. Cut panels accurately so they do not have to be forced into place. Avoid joints above or below the corners of windows and doors or other openings.
- Step 5
- Use the longest length of panels available and when end joints occur, they should be offset in adjacent rows. Use vertical application when ceiling height is over 2.45 m (8’2") as this results in fewer panels and less waste. Cut panels accurately so they do not have to be forced into place. Avoid joints above or below the corners of windows and doors or other openings.
- Step 6
- Use a 200 mm (8”) or larger finishing knife for outside corners (100 mm-150 mm (4”-6”) for inside corners) to apply a finishing coat of joint compound. Use paper faced trim to all JOIST framing. When end joints occur, they should be offset in adjacent rows. Use vertical application when ceiling height is over 2.45 m (8’2") as this results in fewer panels and less waste. Cut panels accurately so they do not have to be forced into place. Avoid joints above or below the corners of windows and doors or other openings.

Applying the Panels

1. Marking – Place the panel with light-colored face against the wall. Measure and mark the panel size desired.

2. Cutting – Line up these marks with the drywall. Hold firmly against the panel and score down through the paper. Rial the knife at a slight angle away from the corner to prevent cutting into the t-square. To break the core, grasp the board edges on both sides of the score line and snap board with a quick, firm movement away from the scored face paper. 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.

attaching the Panels

5. Panel Attachments – For 9.5 and 12.7 mm thick panels (3/8” and 1/2”) use 19 mm (3/4”) drywall nails (see note below). Hold the panel tight against the framing and nail center of nail (see note below). Space nails maximum of 180 mm (7”) apart on ceilings, 200 mm (8”) on walls and at least 10 mm (3/8”) from edges and ends of panels. Seat the nail so that 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 core. Double-nailing reduces the likelihood of nail pops. It is highly recommended for ceilings.). Drive the first nails 100 mm (4”) on centre along framing and the centre or field of board and second nails are 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.

7. Walls – For horizontal application, apply the top panel first, tightly against the ceiling panels. When end joints occur, they should be offset in adjacent rows. Use vertical application when ceiling height is over 2.45 m (8’2”) as this results in fewer panels and less waste. Cut panels accurately so they do not have to be forced into place. Avoid joints above or below the corners of windows and doors or other openings.

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 or 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 1/18 larger.

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Step 1

Step 2

Step 3

Step 4

Step 5

Step 6

Step 7

Step 8

Step 9