FRAMECAD® Building Products and Supply Chain Logistics for our Global Customers

FRAMECAD® has been successfully serving the world’s building industry for more than 25 years. Our expert team combines the know-how from over 900 combined years of global experience. FRAMECAD® puts this experience to work to help our customers succeed.

With FRAMECAD® Certified Building Products and world class supply chain logistics, you can turn architectural inspiration into commercial reality much faster and more cost effectively than ever before.

FRAMECAD® Building Products specialises in developing and supplying global customers with materials that are fit for purpose, designed, tested and engineered by our in-house engineers and technicians that enable modern methods of construction.

Our focus has always been on developing practical building products and solutions that streamline the steel framed building design and build process, cutting production time and delivering a better end result.
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FRAMECAD® Gypsum Board Product Range

FRAMECAD® offer a selected range of Gypsum Board to specifically meet the needs of Cold Formed Steel construction practical and performance needs, covering all, residential, commercial, and institutional. The range is designed to offer the Architect, Developer and Specifier the possibility of translating exciting visual concepts into actual on-site reality.

**Dimensions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Code #</th>
<th>Thickness (mm)</th>
<th>Width (mm)</th>
<th>Length (mm)</th>
<th>Edge Finish</th>
<th>Weight Kg/M² (Approximate)</th>
<th>Sheets per Pallet</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>80</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>3600</td>
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<td><strong>Type</strong></td>
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<td>Size</td>
<td>Unit of Measure</td>
<td>Mass Kg/ Bag</td>
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<td>Unit of Measure</td>
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<td>90m</td>
<td>each</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** Other sizes of FRAMECAD® Gypsum Board available upon request.
Gypsum Board Properties:

Plasterboard consists of a core that is made from gypsum, a naturally occurring material. The liner paper used to make this product is biodegradable and made from 100% recycled paper. Hence, the environmental benefit of Plasterboard is that it is 100% recyclable.

The plasterboard manufacturing process operates under strict environmental guidelines, adhering to and encompassing the following:

- Efficient use of energy and water
- Efficient collection and monitoring of dust
- Ongoing waste reduction
- Minimisation of plant impact on surroundings

Technical Specification & Material Safety:

Standard plasterboard is not classified as hazardous as the product is non-toxic and Non-flammable. Material Safety Data Sheets are available on request. The FRAMECAD® range is manufactured by Lafarge Plasterboard South Africa and is manufactured according to SANS 266-2003.

FRAMECAD® Standard Gypsum Board:

Standard Gypsum Board is identified by the ivory face and brown backing paper liners, with no special additives to the gypsum core or special treatment to the paper liners. This product is used for domestic and commercial ceiling applications as well as partitioning applications. FRAMECAD® Standard Gypsum Board is also used to create bulkheads, curved ceilings and curved walls.

FRAMECAD® Fire Resistant Gypsum Board:

The FRAMECAD® Resistant Gypsum Board has exfoliated vermiculite and fibreglass strands in the gypsum core to increase fire resistance. It is differentiated by its covering of pink paper liner. Available in 15mm thickness and is recommended for areas where additional fire resistance is required, e.g.: kitchens, record & filling rooms, fire escapes and various commercial building applications.

FRAMECAD® Moisture Resistant Gypsum Board:

FRAMECAD® Moisture Resistant Gypsum Board has water repellant additives in the gypsum core and is suitable for use in ‘wet areas” showers, bathrooms, kitchens and protected external applications. FRAMECAD® Moisture Resistant Gypsum Board can be used in areas where ceramic wall tiling is required. This plasterboard is not suitable for protection against continuous dampness or as a base for cement rendering. Moisture Resistant Gypsum Boards are lined on both sides with a distinctive green water repellent paper for ease of identification. The boards are not suitable for use in temperatures above 52°C, and must not be subjected to freezing temperatures without risk of damage.
Building with FRAMECAD® Gypsum Board

The FRAMECAD® range of Gypsum Board ‘specific systems’ meets both the practical and performance needs of both new and refurbishment projects, ranging from basic to high-end systems.

Profile:

The FRAMECAD® 9mm, 12mm and 15mm Gypsum Boards are manufactured with a taper edge.

*Note: Boards can be manufactured with a square edge if required, but is dependent on order volume. Enquire from Sales beforehand.*

Taper edges on the long ends of Plasterboard are provided to ensure that jointing can be achieved easily with a smooth and level finish.

Dimensional Stability:

Plasterboard is dimensionally stable when compared to other building materials. Two measures of dimensional stability are listed below:

- Thermal coefficient of linear expansion ($\alpha$) = 16.7 x 10^-6 / °C, measured unrestrained over the temperature range of 3 °C - 32 °C
- Hygral coefficient of expansion = 6.5 x 10-6/ %RH, measured unrestrained over the Relative Humidity (RH) range of 10% - 90%

Thermal Properties:

Thermal conductivity (k) is the measure of a material's ability to transmit heat; it is expressed as heat flow in watts per square metre of surface area for a temperature difference of 1°C per metre thickness and is expressed as W/m²°C.

Thermal coefficient of linear expansion ($\alpha$) = 16.7 x 10^-6 / °C, measured unrestrained over the temperature range of 3°C - 32°C

Hygral coefficient of expansion = 6.5 x 10-6 / %RH, measured unrestrained over the Relative Humidity (RH) range of 10% - 90%

The lower the (k) value of the material, the better is its insulation.

The R-value of plasterboard is a measure of its thermal insulation ability. Higher numbers indicate a better insulator.

Therefore, for the FRAMECAD® Gypsum Boards, we have the following product R values:

- 9mm FRAMECAD® Gypsum Board R value = 0.053 Km²/W
- 15mm FRAMECAD® Gypsum Board R value = 0.095 Km²/W
Sound Insulation Performance (Acoustics):

There are four types of acoustic functions

1. Sound Insulation:
   Sound insulation refers to the ability of a material or partition / ceiling system to stop or reduce airborne sound.
   
a) Internal Sound Insulation:
   Internal sound insulation is important when designing a partition wall, to stop noise passing through from an adjoining room.

   b) External Sound Insulation:
   External sound insulation refers to the ability of materials to reduce sound transferring into or from a building. Good external sound insulation is important when designing and constructing external elements of a building. This includes walls, windows, doors, ventilation and roofing.

2. Sound Absorption:
   Sound absorption is the ability of a material to absorb sound within a room.

3. Flanking:
   Flanking is the transfer of noise through paths around a building element, rather than through the element itself. Flanking describes the transfer of noise through, gaps, cracks in the building element, and incorrectly sealed junctions between objects.

4. Impact
   Beyond airborne sound, multi-story building designs need to address the resistance of structure borne sound, usually created by people walking or creating other impacts onto the floor/ceiling above a space.

Description of common terms used when describing sound insulation performance:

- **dB**: The decibel (dB) is the unit used for sound level measurement. Variations of (dB) are used for different types of noise measurement. The most commonly used variation is the (dBA).

- **dBA**: Unit of sound level in weighted decibels. The human ear is not equally sensitive to all frequencies of sound. The A weighting approximates the sensitivity of the ear by filtering these frequencies. A (dBA) measurement is considered representative of average human hearing.
Fire Resistant:

Gypsum is naturally fire resistant. The core slows down the spread of fire by releasing chemically bound water when heated. This is a process to evaporation and aids cooling.

Fire system testing is carried out in accordance with SANS 10177-2, Fire testing of materials, components and elements used in buildings Part 2: Fire resistance test for building elements.

Fire systems are rated to withstand a fire under test conditions for a certain period of time. This is known as the fire resistance level (FRL) and consists of four main evaluation criteria.

Evaluation Criteria
- Stability: The ability to maintain stability.
- Integrity: The ability to resist the passage of flames as specified.
- Insulation: The ability to maintain a temperature over the whole of the exposed surface below that specified in the test standards.
- Loadbearing: Loadbearing elements are to remain below the softening point for the duration of the required fire rating.

Continuity and Installation.

Fire rated systems must be built in accordance with the specific instructions, there are some variations allowed that will not degrade the performance of the system:
- Increasing cavity width
- Increasing stud size or metal thickness
- Adding noggins to support fixtures or services
- Decreasing the stud spacing
- Decreasing the fastener spacing
- Adding specified layers to a system up to a weight of 20kg/m² and no thicker than 25mm.
- For load bearing walls, the load per stud must include the extra lining

Modifications to Fire rated Systems

Fire rated systems are often modified by the installation of:
- Fire rated inspection hatches
- Fire rated power points
- Fire rated light fittings
- Fire rated doors
- Fire Dampers
- Electrical cables
- Metal or plastic pipes
- Other fire rated penetrations

It is the responsibility of the manufacturer of these components to ensure that the fire and acoustic properties of the Gypsum Board system are maintained.
Condensation & Ventilation:

Condensation of water onto either the face or back of the Gypsum Board must be avoided. Insufficient protection from condensation can result in joint distortion, plasterboard sagging, mould growth and fastener popping. Many inter-related factors must be taken into account to control condensation. A good practice is to make use of wall/ceiling insulation and vapour barriers, as well to especially employ good ventilation solutions.

Gypsum Board can also be affected by high humidity conditions after installation and prior to painting. Rain entering unsealed buildings, water on floors or other sources of open water may cause excessive humidity. This humidity may be absorbed by unpainted Gypsum Board resulting in sagging ceilings. Therefore FRAMECAD® Gypsum Board must not be installed until the building is waterproofed.

To minimize the effects of condensation:

- Use FRAMECAD® Moisture Resistant Gypsum Board to increase protection against moisture.
- Use moisture barriers. However it is important that the right type is selected for the construction type and that it is installed correctly (refer to manufacturers specifications).
- Use FRAMECAD® Tuff Stuff foil backed underlay under metal roofs as they are susceptible to forming condensation.
- Install eaves, gable or ridge vents in the roof cavity.
- Remove humidity from bathrooms via an exhaust fan to the outside.
- In hot humid climates where the building is air-conditioned below the dew point of the outside air, the wall and ceiling framing members and internal linings should be fully protected by moisture barriers to separate them from the humid external air. The moisture barriers should be thermally insulated to maintain them at a temperature above the dew point.
- Use a quality paint system to provide protection against paint peeling and condensation soaking into plasterboard and compounds.

External Applications:

Minimum conditions to use plasterboard in ceilings of balconies and under roof walkways:

- The FRAMECAD® Gypsum Board and components are not subjected to any direct water, long periods of high humidity or damp conditions.
- Seal the FRAMECAD® Gypsum Board with suitable sealer before installation.
- The FRAMECAD® Cold Formed Steel Framing is designed for the appropriate wind loading conditions.
- The roof has cross ventilation above the FRAMECAD® Gypsum Board ceiling
- Related product is used to improve temperature control, reduce wind pressure and control ventilation.
Exposure to High Humidity:

Rooms such as indoor swimming pools and communal showers are subject to long periods of high relative humidity “RH” (above 90%). The use of FRAMECAD® Gypsum Board in such areas is not recommended.

For rooms with intermittent periods of high humidity “RH”, FRAMECAD® Moisture Resistant Gypsum these rooms ventilation is required, to enable removal of excess moisture, via an open window or exhaust fan.

Exposure to Excessive heat:

FRAMECAD® Gypsum Board is an ideal building material for normal ambient temperatures. It is not suited for long periods at elevated temperatures such as near fireplace flues or chimneys. FRAMECAD® Fire Retardant Gypsum Board is no exception as it is designed to slow down a fire and not to resist constant elevated temperatures.

Storage, Delivery & Handling General:

To reduce the possibility of damage, delivery to site should occur immediately just before installation and care should be taken not to damage edges. Once delivered (as in storage) FRAMECAD® Gypsum Board must be kept dry and should be stacked clear off the floor using supports (bearers) not more than 400/600 apart.

Exposure to excessive humidity during storage can result in the gypsum board becoming damp and soft, causing it to appear defective. In this case the gypsum board should be allowed to dry out and evaluation for the use thereof will depend on the specific application. To help protect plasterboard from absorbing humidity:

- Avoid open sources of water such as wet floors.
- Wrap the plasterboard with plastic overnight.
- Provide ventilation.
- Install soon after delivery.
- Install during dry weather for best results.

Handling FRAMECAD® Gypsum

- FRAMECAD® Gypsum Board should be stacked flat on bearers in a dry and level area to avoid ground dampness and should be elevated from the ground.
- Stack FRAMECAD® Gypsum Board on bearers to required specifications.
- The maximum number of Lafarge Plasterboard for each stack is 40 sheets for 9 and15mm thick boards.
- No more than 5 stacks should be piled on top of one another. The bearers between each stack must be aligned.
- Lafarge Plasterboard should be kept indoors and exposure to water and the weather must be avoided.
- FRAMECAD® Gypsum Board should be carried on its edges in an upright position by two people, rather than flat. No more than 2 should be carried at a time.
Cutting of FRAMECAD® Gypsum Board:

FRAMECAD® Gypsum Board can be cut using a sharp utility knife or a fine tooth saw. The board should be placed flat on a level surface with the face upwards. Mark the area to be cut with a chalk line or pencil. Place a straight edge next to the line and with a sharp utility knife score the face layer of paper. Slide the board over the edge of the level surface or stand it on edge and snap the core of the board, the back layer of paper can now be cut.

If you don’t plan to use the full length of the plasterboard panels (or if you have to make cut outs for doors and frames), you can cut the panels to size with a fine tooth saw or jig saw. You can make smaller cut-outs for electrical outlets or ducts with a large hole saw, reciprocating saw or jig saw. A jig saw is also handy for cutting special shapes or to round-off corners.

When required to cut an L shape out of a board, the one limb must be cut with a fine toothed saw and the other limb with a utility knife as described above.

Finishing the edges after sawing with a surform or a sanding block with coarse sandpaper. So you can finish the joints neatly after mounting the panels, it’s a good idea to give all the cut edges a smooth, beveled finish.

Installing FRAMECAD® Gypsum Board:

After all services and insulation requirements have been completed, establish a starting point.

When installing the first plaster board ensure that the first joint will be plumb. Line up the studs as you proceed from here, remember the studs are spaced at 600mm centres.

Use small sections of plaster board during installation to keep plaster boards off the ground to prevent moisture from creeping up the plaster boards.

Fix FRAMECAD® Gypsum Board to steel frame work using FRAMECAD® 001848 6g x 32mm Bugle Head screws spaced at 300mm centres; fixings on plaster board joints to be staggered. Fastening placement should be 12mm from sheet edge and 50mm from sheet corners.

**Note:** FRAMECAD® recommends a glue and screw method to aid linings being affixed to wall, ceiling and floor frames. Glue dabs must be intermittent with a minimum distance of 100mm from fastening placement.
Vertical Joints:

Lightly butt (touch fit) FRAMECAD® Gypsum Boards together.
Centre joints on studs. Ensure that the joints on opposite sides of studs are staggered. For double layer boarding, stagger the joints between layers.

Horizontal Joints:

Lightly butt (touch fit) FRAMECAD® Gypsum Boards together.

In walls over 3600mm (exceeding the maximum available length of board), firstly agree on positions of joints where not specified and then provide horizontal framing to support the horizontal edges of boards. Ensure that the horizontal joints on opposite sides of studs are staggered. For double board lining, stagger joints between layers by at least 600mm. Provide horizontal framing to support the horizontal edges of the first layer of plaster board.

Drylining:

Drylining consisting of FRAMECAD® 12mm Gypsum Board fixed with finishing plaster to brick, block or masonry walls. Finishing plaster to be applied in vertical dabs of 75X250 at 300mm centres. Dabs are to be spaced at 300mm centres and continuous runs along top and bottom of wall. Plasterboard to be supported off the floor with a 12mm Plasterboard strip spacer. The FRAMECAD® Gypsum Board lining is to be firmly bedded onto the Finishing plaster dabs, and then straightened with a straight edge in both vertical and horizontal plains. Only full length boards are to be used.

All vertical joints are to be lined up, joints between adjacent boards to be 1-2mm. Joints are to be reinforced with FRAMECAD® Jointing Tape, filled with jointing plaster and finished off as per manufacturer’s instructions.
Levels of Finish - Jointing, Finishing and Painting:

FRAMECAD® Gypsum Board surfaces to receive paint shall be properly prepared before paint can be applied. The proper level of gypsum board finish shall be specified and completed prior to painting. The selected level of finish will vary with the final decoration to be applied, location of the surface within the building, and type and angle of both natural and artificial lighting expected.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Finish level</th>
<th>Joints</th>
<th>Interior Angles</th>
<th>Accessories</th>
<th>Fasteners</th>
<th>Surface</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Level 0</td>
<td>No finishing required</td>
<td>Tape set in joint compound</td>
<td>Tape set in joint compound</td>
<td>Surface free of excess joint compound</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Frequently specified in areas above ceilings, in attics, in areas where the assembly would generally be concealed, or in building service corridors and other areas not normally open to public view. Accessories optional at specifier discretion in corridors and other areas with pedestrian traffic. Some degree of sound and smoke control is provided. Where a fire-resistance rating is required for the gypsum board assembly, details of the construction shall be in accordance with reports of fire tests of assemblies that have met the fire-rating requirements.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Finish level</th>
<th>Joints</th>
<th>Interior Angles</th>
<th>Accessories</th>
<th>Fasteners</th>
<th>Surface</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Level 1</td>
<td>Tape set in joint compound and wiped with a joint knife, leaving a thin coat of compound over tape.</td>
<td>Tape embedded in joint compound and wiped with a joint knife, leaving a thin coat of compound over tape.</td>
<td>Shall be covered by one additional coat of joint compound.</td>
<td>Shall be covered by one additional coat of joint compound.</td>
<td>Surface shall be free of excess joint compound.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Specified where water-resistant gypsum backing board is used as a substrate for tile. May also be specified in garages, warehouse storage or other similar areas where surface appearance is not of primary concern.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Finish level</th>
<th>Joints</th>
<th>Interior Angles</th>
<th>Accessories</th>
<th>Fasteners</th>
<th>Surface</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Level 2</td>
<td>Tape embedded in joint compound and one additional coat of jointing compound applied over joints.</td>
<td>Tape embedded in joint compound and one additional coat of jointing compound applied over joints.</td>
<td>Shall be covered by one additional coat of joint compound.</td>
<td>Shall be covered by one additional coat of joint compound.</td>
<td>Joint compound shall be smooth and free of tool marks and ridges.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Typically specified in appearance areas where lighting is favourable and light tone flat or low sheen paints are used before final painting, or where heavy-grade wall coverings are to be applied as the final decoration. Unbacked vinyl wall covering; deep tone paints are not recommended over this level of finish.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Finish level</th>
<th>Joints</th>
<th>Interior Angles</th>
<th>Accessories</th>
<th>Fasteners</th>
<th>Surface</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Level 3</td>
<td>Tape embedded in joint compound and one additional coat of jointing compound applied over joints.</td>
<td>Tape embedded in joint compound and one additional coat of jointing compound applied over joints.</td>
<td>Shall be covered by two separate coats of joint compound.</td>
<td>Shall be covered by two separate coats of joint compound.</td>
<td>Joint compound shall be smooth and free of tool marks and ridges.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This level should be specified where flat paints, light textures of wall covering are to be applied. In critical lighting areas, flat paints applied over light textures tend to reduce joint photographing. Gloss, semi-gloss, deep tone paints and enamel paints can be recommended over this level of finish. The weight, texture and sheen level of wall covering applied over this level of finish should be carefully evaluated. Joints and fasteners must be adequately concealed if the wall covering.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Finish level</th>
<th>Joints</th>
<th>Interior Angles</th>
<th>Accessories</th>
<th>Fasteners</th>
<th>Surface</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Level 4</td>
<td>Tape embedded in joint compound and one additional coat of jointing compound applied over joints.</td>
<td>Tape embedded in joint compound and one additional coat of jointing compound applied over joints.</td>
<td>Shall be covered by two separate coats of joint compound.</td>
<td>Shall be covered by two separate coats of joint compound.</td>
<td>Joint compound shall be smooth and free of tool marks and ridges.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This level of finish is highly recommended where gloss, semi-gloss, enamel or non-textured flat paints are specified, or where severe lighting conditions occur. The highest quality finish is the most effective method to provide a uniform surface and minimize the possibility of joint photographing and of fasteners showing through the final decoration.

**Note:** Specified products and techniques for painting gypsum board must be used to attain a quality level of finish on interior surfaces. A variety of factors in the painting process affect the creation of a pleasing finish.

Recommendations of paint manufacturers vary greatly; therefore, specific recommendations of the manufacturer of the paint or other coating material shall be followed when those recommendations are more stringent than the general specifications provided here.
Jointing of Gypsum Board Tapered Edges:

1. Check board surface. Any repairs and/or joints wider than 5mm should be filled with FRAMECAD® Jointing Plaster. Pull off any loose paper and re-tape where core is exposed.
2. Apply self-adhesive FRAMECAD® Jointing Tape over the centre of the joint.
3. Apply the first layer of FRAMECAD® Jointing Plaster to the joint using a trowel, allow it to set and then apply a second layer of Jointing Plaster.
4. Apply FRAMECAD® Jointing Tape to internal corner ensuring that the tape is evenly spaced on either side. Apply a coat of FRAMECAD® Jointing Plaster to one side and allow it to set before applying the plaster to the other side.
5. On the external corner apply a layer of FRAMECAD® Jointing Plaster to each side of the corner bead using a trowel. When set, apply another layer of jointing plaster to each side. Clean off the outside edges.
6. Screws can be flushed using a trowel. Apply a small amount of FRAMECAD® Jointing Plaster over the screw head in one direction and wipe in a right angle direction. Apply 2nd coat in the same way, allowing setting in between coats.
7. A control joint is fitted between brickwork and drywall where they are in the same line or as an expansion joints on a long continuous drywall. e.g. walls longer than 10 meters should have a control joint every 5 meters. Note that a full height door frame acts as a control joint. Allow 10mm gap between plasterboard and brickwork. Butter this joint with FRAMECAD® Jointing Plaster then press control joint firmly into position. Joint in normal manner.
8. When all final coats are set, sand lightly to a smooth level finish using a fine grit sand paper (80 / 100 grit). Do not over-sand.

Checklist:

1. Make sure that the FRAMECAD® Jointing Plaster is allowed to set thoroughly between coats.
2. Check that the screws and metal trims are completely covered with compound.
3. Check that all finished joints are smooth and dry for decoration.
4. Check surface generally for smoothness and possible unfinished work.

Note: Remember to clean off all excess FRAMECAD® Jointing Plaster and feather out. Using a damp cloth remove all powder from the joint and surface of board prior to decoration.

DO NOT use oil or solvent based undercoats. Use any good quality 100% Acrylic paint for the finishing coat.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action / item</th>
<th>FRAMECAD® Jointing compound</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Water mixing ratio</td>
<td>1 part water + 2 parts Jointing compound</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Working time</td>
<td>45 to 60 minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Setting time</td>
<td>90 to 120 minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shelf life</td>
<td>6 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Packaging</td>
<td>10kg and 40kg bags</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coverage ratio</td>
<td>1 - 3mm to 22m², 5 - 6mm to 12m², 12 - 13mm to 4m², (per 40kg bag)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The correct installation sequence is important as the face side of the steel stud can deflect initially. The first Gypsum Board is attached to the open side of the stud which will cause minor deflection but will pull back tight against the gypsum board when the screw is fully tightened.

When the second gypsum board is fixed there will be minimal deflection as the open flange is now supported by the previous sheet.

In all cases support the stud to avoid twisting.

The incorrect installation sequence method can result in lipped joints, twisted studs and misaligned walls.
FRAMECAD® Cold Formed Steel Wall Frame

FRAMECAD® Gypsum Board

FRAMECAD® 001848 32mm Bugle Head Screw spacing at 300mm centers

FRAMECAD® 001848 32mm Bugle Head Screw positioned 50mm from corners and 12mm from sheet edge
FRAMECAD® Cold Formed Steel Wall Frame

FRAMECAD® Gypsum Board

FRAMECAD® 001848 32mm Bugle Head Screw positioned 50mm from corners and 12mm from sheet edge
Joints
Material = FRAMECAD® Jointing Plaster and FRAMECAD® Jointing Tape.
Lightly sand cut edges of plaster boards to remove paper burrs. Cover all joints, gaps and internal angles with FRAMECAD® Jointing Tape, dress with FRAMECAD® Jointing Plaster.

Full Skim
Material = FRAMECAD® Skimming Compound.
Lightly sand cut edges of plaster boards to remove paper burrs. Cover all joints, gaps with FRAMECAD® Jointing Tape, dress joints with FRAMECAD® Jointing Plaster, apply skim coat to surface areas as required.

Corners - External
Material = FRAMECAD® Gypsum Metal Corner Bead.
Apply corner bead to corners by fixing with FRAMECAD® 001848 Bugle Head screws or alternatively embed with the FRAMECAD® Jointing Compound.

Corners - Internal
Material = FRAMECAD® Jointing Tape.
Apply FRAMECAD® Jointing Tape to corners by embedding the tape with FRAMECAD® Jointing Compound.

“Follow the instructions as supplied by the paint manufacturers to ensure a quality paint finish and durability.”
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FRAM€CAD® Gypsum Board Technical Guide

Gypsum Detail - T Junction

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FRAMECAD® Design and Build System deliver a full range of building FRAMECAD® Sub-Assemblies that meet fire, thermal and acoustic values. For details on the appropriate assembly for your project please contact us.

www.framecad.com

Notes:

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