

SECTION 09250
GYPSUM BOARD ASSEMBLIES

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.01 PROVISIONS INCLUDED

- A. The general provisions of the Contract, including General and Supplementary General Conditions, and Division 1 General Requirements, apply to work specified in this Section.

1.02 SUMMARY:

- A. This Section includes the following types of gypsum board construction:
 - 1. Steel framing members to receive gypsum board.
 - 2. Gypsum board screw-attached to steel stud framing.
 - 3. Gypsum board shaft-wall systems.
 - 4. Acoustical insulation.
- B. Related Work Specified in Other Sections:
 - 1. Load bearing steel studs and cold-formed metal joists: Section 05410.
 - 2. Wood Blocking: Section 06100, Rough Carpentry.
 - 3. Firestopping and firesafing of gypsum board systems: Section 07840.
 - 4. Gypsum sheathing: Section 09255.

1.03 REFERENCED STANDARDS

- A. Gypsum Board Construction Terminology: Refer to ASTM C 11 and GA 505 for definitions of terms for gypsum board construction not otherwise defined in this section or other referenced standards.
- B. American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM): The principal standards for installation of metal framing and gypsum board which are referenced in this section are:
 - 1. ASTM C 11, Terminology Relating to Gypsum and Related Building Materials and Systems.
 - 2. ASTM C 754, Installation of Steel Framing Members to Receive Screw-Attached Gypsum.
 - 3. ASTM C 840, "Specification for Application and Finishing of Gypsum Board.
 - 4. ASTM C 919, "Practice for Use of Sealants in Acoustical Applications."
- C. Gypsum Association (GA):
 - 1. GA-214: Levels of Gypsum Board Finish.
 - 2. GA-216: Specifications for the Application and Finishing of Gypsum Board.
 - 3. GA-505: Gypsum Board Terminology.
- D. American National Standards Institute (ANSI): ANSI A108.11 Installation specifications for cementitious backer units.

- E. American Iron and Steel Institute (AISI) "Specification for the Design of Cold-Formed Steel Structural Members."

1.04 SYSTEM PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS

- A. Fire resistance ratings required for gypsum board assemblies specified in this section are shown or scheduled on the drawings.
- B. Shaft Wall Structural Performance: Provide gypsum board shaft wall systems engineered to withstand the following lateral design loads (air pressures), applied transiently and cyclically, for maximum heights of shaft required, within the following deflection limits:
 - 1. Lateral Loading: 5 psf.
 - 2. Deflection Limit: 1/240 of unbraced stud height.
 - 3. Compute sectional properties in accordance with AISI "Specification for Design of Cold-Formed Steel Structural Members" or verify by pretesting for deflection.

1.05 SUBMITTALS

- A. Product data : Manufacturer's specifications, installation and maintenance instructions for each type of product specified.
- B. Product certificates signed by manufacturers of gypsum board assembly components certifying that their products comply with specified requirements.
- C. Shop Drawings and Calculations: For the following assemblies, submit shop drawings, including plans, elevations and details showing locations, sizes and gauges of components and bracing, dimensions of openings, and methods of attachment. With shop drawings submit calculations signed by a Professional Engineer, demonstrating that metal framing and, where applicable, anchors and hangers will meet performance requirements.
 - 1. Walls and partitions which are interrupted by a large door or window opening.
 - 2. Shaft wall assemblies.
- D. Submit layout drawings showing locations of wall board control joints.

1.06 QUALITY ASSURANCE

- A. Fire-Resistance Ratings: Fire resistance rating for gypsum board assemblies are indicated by reference to design designations in UL "Fire Resistance Directory." Where such fire-rated assemblies are indicated, provide materials and construction identical to those of assemblies tested for fire resistance per ASTM E 119 by an independent testing and inspecting agency acceptable to authorities having jurisdiction.
- B. Source Limitations:
 - 1. Obtain steel framing members for gypsum board assemblies from a single manufacturer.
 - 2. Obtain each type of gypsum board and other panel products from a single manufacturer.

3. Obtain finishing materials from the same manufacturer that supplies the gypsum board or from a manufacturer acceptable to gypsum board manufacturer.

- C. Professional Engineer: Licensed in the State of Maine and experienced in structural design of buildings and building components.

1.07 DELIVERY, STORAGE, AND HANDLING

- A. Deliver materials in original packages, containers or bundles bearing brand name and identification of manufacturer or supplier.
- B. Store materials inside under cover and keep them dry and protected against damage from weather, direct sunlight, surface contamination, corrosion, construction traffic and other causes. Neatly stack gypsum boards flat to prevent sagging.
- C. Handle gypsum boards to prevent damage to edges, ends, and surfaces. Do not bend or otherwise damage metal corner beads and trim.

1.08 PROJECT CONDITIONS

- A. Establish and maintain environmental conditions for application and finishing gypsum board to comply with ASTM C 840 and with gypsum board manufacturer's recommendations.
- B. Room Temperatures: For mechanical attachment of gypsum board to framing, maintain not less than 40°F (4°C). For finishing of gypsum board maintain not less than 50°F (10°C) for 48 hours prior to application and continuously thereafter until drying is complete.
- C. Ventilate building spaces to enable joint treatment materials to dry. Avoid drafts during dry, hot weather to prevent materials from drying too rapidly.

1.09 SCHEDULING

- A. Coordinate erection of steel stud partitions with installation of wood blocking specified in Section 06100, to make sure required blocking is in place before partitions are closed in with gypsum board.
- B. Sprayed-on fireproofing: Complete attachments of framing under this section to structure before spray fireproofing specified in Section 07810 is applied.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.01 STEEL FRAMING FOR WALLS AND PARTITIONS:

- A. Metal Framing, General: Furnish steel studs, runners, and related components complying with ASTM C 645, manufactured from cold-rolled steel, ASTM A 568 or A525, with ASTM A 525 G40 zinc coating. Thicknesses specified below are minimum base metal thickness before application of protective coating.

- B. Steel Studs and Runners: Fabricate from steel no less than 0.0359 inch thick at window and door jambs; 0.0209 inch thick at other locations, before application of protective coating. Provide heavier gauge framing where indicated on drawings, and where required to meet specified deflection criteria.
 - 1. Stud Shape: C-Shape, with punched web, and with flange edges bent back 90 deg and doubled over to form 3/16" minimum lip (return).
 - 2. Depth: As shown.
 - 3. Runners: Same gauge as studs.
- C. Deep-Leg Deflection Track: ASTM C 645 top runner with ~~2-inch-~~ (50.8-mm-) deep flanges.
- D. Flat Strap and Backing Plate: For bracing, and for blocking where wood blocking is not provided, use steel sheet, 0.0312 inch (0.79 mm) minimum base metal thickness, in length and width indicated.
- E. Fasteners for Metal Framing: Of type, material, size, corrosion resistance, holding power, and other properties required to fasten steel members to substrates.

2.02 SHAFTWALL FRAMING

- A. Shaftwall Studs: ASTM C 645, galvanized steel, with ASTM A 525 G60 galvanized coating, in special shape to permit gypsum boards to be installed from outside the shaft.
 - 1. Stud Shape: C-H, with punched web.
 - 2. Stud Depth: As indicated.
 - 3. Select metal gauge to produce assemblies which comply with structural performance requirements specified in Part 1, but in no case less than 0.020 inch thickness of base metal for studs.

2.03 GYPSUM BOARD AND GYPSUM BOARD FASTENERS

- A. Gypsum Wallboard: ASTM C 36 or C 1396, paper face; edges tapered and featured (rounded or beveled) for prefilling; thickness shown on Drawings.
- B. Gypsum Backing Board for Multi-Layer Applications: ASTM C 442 or, where backing board is not available from manufacturer, gypsum wallboard, ASTM C 36, with paper face; manufacturer's standard edges; thickness shown on drawings.
- C. Fire-Rated Applications: Provide fire-rated gypsum wallboard, meeting specifications wherever fire-resistant board is required to meet the rating for the construction shown.
- D. Gypsum Shaftwall/Liner Panel: ASTM C 442 Type X liner panel or coreboard designed for shaft wall construction, with moisture-resistant paper facings; thickness as shown on drawings.

- E. Lengths: Provide gypsum board in maximum lengths available to minimize end-to-end joints.
- F. Fasteners: Corrosion-resistant screws with bugle-shaped head, self-drilling points; minimum 1" long for 1/2" sheathing.
 - 1. For fastening gypsum board to steel framing less than 0.033 inch thick (24 gauge and lighter), furnish screws conforming to ASTM C1002, Type S points; equal to U.S.G. "Super-Tite Screws."
 - 2. For fastening gypsum board to steel framing 0.033 to 0.112 inch thick (22 to 12 gauge), furnish screws conforming to ASTM C954; equal to U.S.G. "Super-Tite Driller Screws".
 - 3. For fastening second layer of gypsum board to first layer in 2-layer assemblies, furnish screws conforming to ASTM C1002, Type G.
- H. Fasteners for Wood Blocking: ASTM C1002, Type W, cadmium-plated or other corrosion resistant, self-drilling bugle-head screws, length to penetrate wood at least 7/8".

2.04 METAL TRIM AND JOINT FINISHING MATERIALS

- A. Metal Trim: ASTM C 1047, hot-dip zinc-coated steel, with perforated and embossed flanges suitable for screw-attachment to metal studs (not crimp-on type) and for bedding in joint compound. Furnish the following types of trim; USG numbers are used to identify shapes:
 - 1. Corner Bead: 1" x 1" bead with smooth rigid nose; USG "Dur-A-Bead" (100 series).
 - 2. Control joints: One-piece formed with V-shaped slot; USG No.093.
 - 3. Edge moldings: L-bead casing molding; USG "200 Series."
- B. Joint Treatment Materials: Comply with ASTM C 475 and the recommendations of the manufacturers of the sheet products and of joint treatment materials for each application indicated.
 - 1. Joint Tape: Perforated paper reinforcing tape, unless otherwise indicated.
 - 2. Joint Compound, Chemical Hardening Type: Factory-packaged, job-mixed, chemical-hardening powder products formulated for uses indicated.
 - a. For taping and filling, use formulation that is compatible with other joint compounds applied over it.
 - b. For prefilling, use formulation recommended by gypsum board manufacturer.
 - c. For topping, use sandable formulation.
 - 3. Joint Compound, Drying-Type: Factory-mixed, vinyl-based products. Furnish compound formulated for taping or topping, as applicable, or furnish all-purpose compound formulated for both taping and topping for both applications.

2.05 MISCELLANEOUS MATERIALS

- A. Laminating Adhesive: Special adhesive or joint compound recommended for laminating gypsum boards.
- B. Spot Grout: ASTM C 475, setting-type joint compound of type recommended for spot grouting hollow metal door frames.

2.06 ACOUSTICAL BLANKET INSULATION AND ACOUSTICAL SEALANT

- A. Acoustical Insulation: ASTM C 665, Type 1, unfaced glass fiber blanket insulation; width equal to distance between studs, except where otherwise specified; thickness equal to depth of studs, unless otherwise shown.
- B. Acoustical Sealant for Exposed Joints: Manufacturer's standard nonsag, paintable, nonstaining latex sealant complying with ASTM C 834 and demonstrated, by testing representative assemblies per ASTM E 90, to be effective in reducing airborne sound transmission through perimeter joints and openings in building construction.
 - 1. Acceptable Products: AC-20 FTR Acoustical and Insulation Sealant; Pecora Corp.; SHEETROCK Acoustical Sealant; United States Gypsum Company.
- C. Acoustical Sealant for Concealed Joints: Manufacturer's standard nondrying, nonhardening, nonskinning, nonstaining, gunnable, synthetic rubber sealant recommended for sealing interior concealed joints to reduce transmission of airborne sound.
 - 1. Acceptable Products: BA-98; Pecora Corp.; Tremco Acoustical Sealant; Tremco, Inc.

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.01 EXAMINATION

- A. With Installer present, examine the spaces in which, and the substrates to which gypsum drywall systems are to be applied and the conditions under which gypsum drywall systems are to be installed. Examine preset hollow metal frames, cast-in-anchors, and structural framing, for compliance with installation tolerances. Do not proceed with the installation until unsatisfactory conditions have been corrected.
- B. Blocking: Do not install gypsum board until blocking is in place for proper support of items which are to be mounted on drywall walls.

3.02 TOLERANCES FOR GYPSUM DRYWALL WORK

- A. Walls: For plumbness, do not exceed a variation of 3/16" in 8'-0". Finished wall surface shall not deviate from the surface of a flat plane by more than 1/8 inch, and high and low points shall be at least 20 feet apart, so that surface is flat in appearance.
- B. Joints between panels: Flush to within 1/16 of an inch before filling and finishing.

3.03 INSTALLATION OF STEEL FRAMING FOR WALLS

- A. Steel Framing Installation Standard: Install steel framing to comply with ASTM C 754 and with ASTM C 840 requirements that apply to framing installation.
- B. General Requirements: Install metal framing and accessories in accordance with manufacturer's printed instructions and referenced standards, except where more stringent requirements are shown or specified, and as follows:
 - 1. Space studs no farther apart than 16 inches on center. Decrease stud spacing or increase stud thickness if necessary to meet performance requirements.
 - 2. Extend partitions full height to the underside of floor or roof deck above, unless otherwise shown on Drawings.
 - 3. Install steel framing so that fastening surfaces do not vary more than 1/8 inch from the plane formed by the faces of adjacent framing.
 - 4. Isolation of Partitions: Where partitions abut ceiling or deck construction or horizontal structural elements provide slip or cushion-type joint between metal framing and structure as recommended by manufacturer to prevent transfer of structural loads or movements to partitions, except as otherwise indicated.
 - 5. Lay out framing to accommodate fire suppression system sprinkler heads.
 - 6. Align punch-outs in stud webs, including box studs at jamb openings, so that electrical conduit can be run continuously within the stud space.
- C. Install runners (tracks) at floors, at top of partitions, and at structural walls and columns where gypsum board stud assemblies abut other construction. Align runner tracks to the partition layout at both base and top of partition. Secure runner tracks as recommended by the stud manufacturer; do not exceed 24 inches between securement devices.
 - 1. Install deep flange deflection track at top of partition where partition extends to underside of structure or underside of floor or roof deck above.
 - 2. Attach runners to structural elements at base and top of partition with fasteners located 2 inches from ends and spaced 24 inches o.c.
- D. Studs: Use full length studs between runner tracks wherever possible. If the height of a wall or partition makes it necessary to use more than one length of stud, splice studs by nesting with 8" laps, with 2 screws through each flange. Mechanically attach stud to runner tracks at partition corners and intersections and adjacent to openings; use 3/8" self-tapping screws or clinch both flanges of studs using stud clinching tool.
 - 1. Frame inside and outside corners with 3 studs. Provide additional studs at partition intersections, terminations of partitions and both sides of control joints. Fasten multiple

studs together with screws to ensure composite action. (Refer to article on gypsum board installation for location of control joints, if joints are not shown on drawings.)

2. Where partition extends to underside of structure above, cut studs 1/2 inch short of full height to allow for deflection of structure above.
 3. Where ducts, structural members, or similar items penetrate partitions, frame the opening to provide support for gypsum board.
- E. Frame door openings to comply with details indicated, and as specified below, unless GA-219 or published recommendations of stud manufacturer require sturdier framing. Attach vertical studs at jambs with screws, either directly to frames or to jamb anchor clips on door frames. Install runner track section (for cripple studs) at head and secure to jamb studs.
1. Doors up to 4'-0" wide and weighing 300 lbs or less: Two 20 gauge studs each side of door, either nested or with open sides abutting. Anchor strut studs securely to top and bottom runners with screws.
 2. Doors wider than 4'-0" or heavier than 300 lbs and double doors: Design framing to meet load conditions, but no less than two 20 gauge studs each side of door.
 3. If partitions do not extend to structure above, extend vertical jamb studs to underside of floor or roof structure above, and secure to that structure.
 4. Screw multiple studs to each other to ensure composite action.
- F. Rough Framing at Other Openings: Install full-length studs adjacent to jambs. Between jamb studs, install horizontal header and sill tracks. Cut horizontal tracks to length, split flanges and bend webs at ends for flange overlap and screw to jamb studs. Install cut-to-length, intermediate studs above and below openings, at same spacing as full-length studs.
- G. Supplementary framing and bracing: Install at terminations in the work.

3.04 INSTALLATION OF GYPSUM BOARD

- A. Gypsum Board Application and Finishing Standard: Install and finish gypsum board to comply with ASTM C 840. Comply with manufacturer's instructions and recommendations where more stringent.
- B. Types of Board:
1. Install Type-X board where fire-rated construction is indicated, and at other locations shown or scheduled on drawings.
 2. Double-Layer Application: Install gypsum backing board for base layer and gypsum wallboard for face layer.
 3. Install standard gypsum wallboard at all other interior applications.

- C. Do not use damp or damaged boards; remove them from the site.
- D. Butt boards together for a light contact at edges and ends with not more than 1/16 inch open space between boards. Do not force into place. Position boards so that like edges abut, tapered edges against tapered edges and mill-cut or field-cut ends against mill-cut or field-cut ends. Do not place tapered edges against cut edges or ends.
- E. Partitions/Walls:
 - 1. To minimize end joints, use floor-to-ceiling/deck length boards, if possible and apply vertically. Locate edge joint over supports, but offset at least one stud space on opposite faces of partitions/walls.
 - 2. On high walls, where more than one length of board would be required if board were to be installed vertically, apply gypsum board horizontally, locating long joints generally at 4' and 8' above finish floor so they do not fall at eye level. Use maximum practical length of board and locate end joints over supports. Stagger joints at least 24 inches in alternate courses of board. Stagger vertical (end joints) over different studs on opposite sides of partitions.
 - 3. Cover both faces of steel stud partition framing with gypsum board in concealed spaces, except in chase walls which are braced internally.
 - a. Fit gypsum board around ducts, pipes, and conduits.
 - b. Where partitions are perpendicular to steel deck flutes, cut gypsum board to fit profile of flutes and allow 1/4 to 1/2 inch wide joint for sealant, except where approved firestopping design incorporates a different top-of-partition detail.
- F. Fastening to Framing: Fasten drywall to steel framing with power-driven screws. Seat heads slightly below the surface of the board but do not break the paper. Place screws at least 3/8-inch from edge of board.
 - 1. Single Layer: Space screws 16" o.c. max for walls; 12" o.c. max for ceilings and soffits.
 - 2. Double Layer: Comply with drywall manufacturer's instructions for spacing of fasteners, but no less than the following:
 - a. Base Layer: Space 24" o.c., with screws staggered on adjoining edges and ends.
 - b. Face Layer: Space screws 36" o.c. along edges, within 2" of joint and 12" of both ends. In field of panel, space screws along centerline, 48" o.c. max and within 24" of both ends.
- G. At openings and cutouts, fasten gypsum board to supplementary framing and blocking provided for additional support.
- H. Control and Isolation Joints:
 - 1. Where framing is indicated to be isolated from the structure, also leave a 1/4 inch to 1/2 inch gap between drywall and surrounding construction.

2. Provide control joints at intervals of approximately 30 feet, at locations shown on drawings; if no control joints are shown in long runs of drywall, consult Architect for placement. Fasten gypsum board to separate studs on each side of control joint. Leave space between boards to receive specified control joint trim.

I. Fire-Rated Construction: Install gypsum board as specified above, using materials and details which conform to the cited U.L. design, or to an equivalent assembly for which the fire-resistance rating has been tested by another independent testing and inspecting agency in accordance with provisions of the Quality Assurance Article. In addition, conform to the following requirements for joints and penetrations:

1. Coordinate construction closely with recessed and penetrating work, and with firestopping work specified in Section 07840, so that completed construction will provide a continuous smoke and fire barrier with the specified fire-rating.
2. Where boxes or recessed equipment are set into recesses with face opening larger than 144 square inches, close the sides and back of the recess with gypsum board to box in the item.
3. At inside corners and intersections with non-rated construction, make the fire-rated gypsum board continuous to maintain the rated enclosure.
4. Where top of partition meets the underside of the deck, provide a gypsum board baffle on both sides of the rated partition. Unless otherwise shown on Drawings, construct baffle at 1-hour rated partitions of a single layer of gypsum board each side; construct baffle at 2-hour rated partitions of 2 layers of gypsum board each side. Coordinate with installation of firestopping between baffle and deck, specified in Section 07840.
5. Fit gypsum board close to penetrating work, leaving a gap of optimum width for installation of firestopping, specified in Section 07840.

3.05 SOUND ATTENUATION

- A. Where acoustical insulation is shown in the partition, construct the partition and install acoustical sealant and insulation as specified in this article.
- B. Do not install electrical boxes and similar penetrations back-to-back. Stagger them horizontally or vertically on opposite sides of the partition.
- C. Install sound attenuation blankets prior to gypsum board. Fit batt snugly to studs and around boxes and penetrations.
- D. Apply a continuous bead of sealant along top and bottom edge of gypsum board on both sides of the partition to seal the gap between the edge of the board and the structure above or the floor below. In double-layer work, seal the first layer of gypsum board.

- E. Seal gypsum board at perimeters, control and expansion joints, openings and penetrations with a continuous bead of acoustical sealant to close off sound-flanking paths around or through construction. Apply a bead of sealant at both faces of partitions.
- F. Comply with ASTM C 919 and manufacturer's recommendations for location of edge trim.

3.06 SHAFTWALL SYSTEMS

- A. Install in accordance with previous articles and with shaftwall manufacturer's printed instructions so that finished system provides fire-resistance specified and meets other specified performance requirements.
- B. Provide supplementary framing around openings and as required for blocking, bracing and support of gravity and pullout loads of fixtures, equipment, services, heavy trim, furnishings and similar items that cannot be supported directly by shaft wall assembly framing.
 - 1. At elevator hoistway door frames, provide jamb struts on each side of door frame. Provide other shaftwall framing at opening according to assembly manufacturer's written recommendations.
 - 2. Where handrails are to be directly attached to gypsum board shaft-wall assemblies, provide galvanized steel reinforcement strip, 0.0329 inch (0.84 mm) minimum thickness of base metal before galvanizing, and 4 inches minimum width, accurately positioned and secured behind at least one face layer panel.
- C. Coordinate gypsum board shaft-wall construction with sprayed-on fireproofing applied to structural elements so both elements remain complete and undamaged.
- D. Integrate stair hanger rods with gypsum board shaft wall system by locating cavity of assemblies where required to enclose rods.
- E. At penetrations in shaft wall, maintain fire-resistance rating of shaft-wall assembly by installing supplementary steel framing around perimeter of penetration and fire protection behind boxes containing wiring devices, elevator call buttons, elevator floor indicators, and similar items.
- F. Isolate shaft wall system from building structure to prevent structural movement from being transferred to shaft-wall assemblies. Provide slip or cushioned type joints to attain lateral support and avoid axial loading.
- G. Seal gypsum board shaft walls at perimeter of each section which abuts other work and at joints and penetrations within each section. Firestopping sealants are specified in Section 07840 for Firestopping. Where firestopping is not needed, seal perimeter, joints, and penetrations with acoustical sealant, installed to withstand dislocation by the the air pressure differential between shaft and external spaces, in accordance with ASTM C 919.
- H. Elevator Shafts: Where gypsum-board shaft wall assemblies cannot be positioned within 2 inches of the shaft face of structural beams, floor edges, and similar projections into the shaft, install gypsum board cants above these projections. Use 1/2 inch (12.7 mm) minimum thickness

gypsum board; slope cants at least 75 degrees from the horizontal; set base of cant in adhesive and secure top edge to shaft walls framing with screws spaced maximum 24 inches (610 mm) on center. If cants are too large to be self-supporting without sagging, provide steel framing behind them, spaced 24 inches (610 mm) on center maximum.

3.07 FINISHING GYPSUM BOARD ASSEMBLIES

- A. Metal Trim: Trim outside corners, edges and control joints with metal trim of type scheduled below. Securely fasten metal trim to studs with screw fasteners of type that will be fully concealed by joint compound fill applied over flanges. Space fasteners as recommend by trim manufacturer.
 - 1. Corner Beads: Install at external corners of drywall work.
 - 2. Edge Trim: Install at exposed panel edges and where gypsum board butts other materials. Install in single unjointed lengths wherever possible.
 - 3. Control joints: Install at control and expansion joints.
- B. General: Apply joint treatment at gypsum board joints (both directions); flanges of corner bead, edge trim, and control joints; penetrations; fastener heads, surface defects, and elsewhere as required to prepare gypsum board surfaces for decoration. Mix and apply joint compounds according to manufacturer's instructions and use within recommended pot-life. Allow joint compound to dry between coats. Sand between coats.
- C. Prefill open joints, rounded or beveled edges, gaps wider than 1/16 inch (1.6 mm) between abutting drywall units, and damaged areas using setting-type joint compound.
- D. Apply joint tape over gypsum board joints except those which have metal trim, and fully embed tape in joint compound.
- E. Joint Finishing: Embed tape in joint compound and apply three separate coats of joint compound over joints, angles, fastener heads, and accessories.
 - 1. Use the following joint compound combination:
 - a. Embedding and First Coat: Setting-type joint compound.
 - b. Fill (Second) Coat: Setting-type joint compound.
 - c. Finish (Third) Coat: Ready-mixed, drying-type, all-purpose or topping compound.
 - 2. Touch up and sand between coats and after last coat as needed to produce a surface free of visual defects and ready for decoration. (GA-214 "Level 4" finish.)

3.08 MISCELLANEOUS WORK

- A. Spot grout hollow metal door frames. Apply spot grout at each jamb anchor clip just before inserting board into frame.

3.09 CLEAN UP

- A. Keep work areas clean and free of debris by daily sweeping. At the completion of work in any area or on any floor, remove wallboard scraps and leave area broom clean.
- B. Restore or replace work of other trades damaged or soiled by the work of this Section.

3.10 REPAIR AND TOUCH UP

- A. Protect gypsum board from damage during remainder of the construction period, including damage from water and impact.
 - 1. If gypsum board is wetted during construction, immediately remove and replace it. Once wet, gypsum board may not remain in place in the finished work.
 - 2. If gypsum board is damaged by impact during construction, repair to Architect's satisfaction before finishes are applied, or remove and replace with whole board.
- B. Inspect wall surfaces for flatness and correct surface if necessary to conform to tolerance requirements in this section.
- C. After drywall has received prime coat of paint, inspect surfaces for defects and touch up where necessary.

END OF SECTION 09250