

## 4.0 PRE – INSTALLATION

Achieving a satisfactory finished wall or ceiling surface is the result of teamwork involving several trades and disciplines.

**There is no place in the industry for the phrase “The stopper will fix it”.**

All trades involved in the process have to take full responsibility for the quality of their workmanship.



### Designers

- Convert the client's brief into working drawings
- Comply with Building Code requirements and ensure that all relevant standards are applied
- Determine final decoration
- Determine lighting design to achieve functional requirements and optimised quality of finish
- Determine the level of finish required
- Determine the location of control joints
- Provide sufficient detail on the drawings for trades people to interpret accurately



### Plasterboard Installers

- Check the substrate prior to installing plasterboard
- Ensure that remedial work is carried out before any plasterboard is installed
- Check with builder that the pre-lining inspection has taken place and the timber moisture content does not exceed 18%
- Install plasterboard to manufacturer's instructions
- Provide an acceptable substrate for the plasterboard stopper



### Builders

- Provide project management and supervision to ensure that the site is ready for each incoming trade
- Co-ordinate the sub-trades
- Site management to provide suitable dry storage for plasterboard products



### Stoppers

- Check the substrate prior to commencing finishing work
- Ensure that remedial work is carried out before finishing
- Carry out stopping work in accordance with manufacturer's instructions and the requirements of AS/NZS 2589:2017
- Provide an acceptable substrate for the painter



### Carpenters

- Ensure framing is erected plumb, straight, level and flat
- Ensure that ceiling battens are all running in the same direction within rooms
- Provide an acceptable substrate for the plasterboard installer



### Painters

- Check the substrate prior to painting
- Ensure that remedial work is carried out before any painting commences
- Apply paint according to the manufacturer's instructions and to best trade practice

## 4.1 DELIVERY OPTIONS

GIB® products are supplied in three delivery options:

- Freight into Merchant Stores (FIS): Available nationwide
- Delivered to Site (DTS) : Available in Auckland, Hamilton, Tauranga, Wellington and Christchurch
- Ex-Warehouse Collection: Available in Wellington and Christchurch

### 4.1.1 DTS Standard Delivery Options

#### Standard truck

Includes a driver and one labourer only:

- The plasterboard is delivered to the nearest point of cover within 20 metres (i.e. the garage or closest open area)
- If plasterboard needs to be split into two or more areas, carried more than 20 metres, upstairs or the foundation height is over 400mm, then Specialised Delivery services will be required with extra labour charges

#### Standard hiab

Includes the driver only:

- The standard hiab reach is up to 15 metres

#### Standard hiab

Includes the driver only up to 2 hours.

#### STANDARD DELIVERY EXAMPLE



### 4.1.2 Specialised Delivery Options - Additional Charges Over Standard Deliveries

#### Extra labour

- Extra labour is available for plasterboard that needs to be split into two or more areas, carried more than 20 metres, upstairs or when foundation height is over 400mm
- Two extra labourers are required per level or per 20 metres or part thereof
- A minimum labour charge of 3 hours per two people applies from Winstone Wallboards depot and back to the Winstone Wallboards depot, thereafter an hourly rate applies

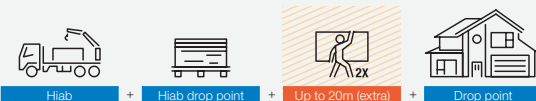
#### EXTRA CHARGES EXAMPLE

20 metres extra (2 extra labourers) + one flight of stairs/level (2 extra labourers) + 20 metres extra (2 extra labourers) = 6 extra labourers



#### HIAB/Crane CHARGES EXAMPLE

15 metres extra (2 extra labourers)



## 4.2 IS YOUR SITE PLASTERBOARD READY

### Plasterboard ready

- Good access to the site
- Excellent housekeeping
- Clear internal access



### Not plasterboard ready

- No clear access to site (e.g. skip or building material blocking access)
- Obstructing the building access (e.g. scaffolding, ladders, saw horses, temporary balustrades or barricades blocking access)
- Poor housekeeping that may increase risk of injury (e.g. uneven ground, waste, tools or building materials blocking clear paths)
- No clear access for flat placement of plasterboard (e.g. waste, building materials or tools cluttering available floor space)



### 4.3 SITE CONDITIONS

It is important to consider the impact of damp and cold site conditions during the construction process on the finish quality once the building has been occupied and reaches equilibrium.

Maintain a minimum temperature (interior) of 10°C during the plasterboard fixing process and a controlled temperature of above 10°C for 24 hours before, during and after the joint stopping

process. With concrete slab construction, provide sufficient ventilation to minimise the build-up of internal humidity (which increase the risk of sagging of plasterboard as well as delaying the project due to prolonged drying/curing of joint compounds).

Failure to observe these requirements may result in framing and plasterboard surface defects.

### 4.4 STACKING, STORAGE AND HANDLING

GIB® plasterboard is a finishing product and needs to be handled as such. For safety reasons, plasterboard sheets should be stacked horizontally wherever possible, taking the following considerations into account:

- To avoid sheet distortion or damage, sheets must be neatly stacked on a clean surface not susceptible to moisture
- Sheets stacked flat on a concrete floor must be separated from the floor surface by a moisture barrier (e.g. polythene sheet)
- Consider floor loadings as GIB® plasterboard weighs in the range of 700–800kg/m<sup>3</sup>
- Stacks should be limited to 300mm high on suspended floors to minimise the risk of structural damage through point loading

Due to the complexity of a construction site and the restricted site conditions, it is not always possible to horizontally stack plasterboard on a flat surface. Plasterboard can be stored vertically against timber framing as a last option, taking the following considerations into account:

- For safety reasons and to prevent sheets from falling, vertical supports/restraints must always be used when plasterboard is vertically stacked
- The maximum number of 10mm and 13mm sheets that can be vertically stacked is 20 against timber framing. This reduces to 13 sheets maximum for 16mm and 19mm GIB Fyrelite®
- To reduce the risk of toppling, the first sheet must be placed 150–180mm from the bottom plate
- Winstone Wallboards does not recommend stacking sheets vertically on the short edge

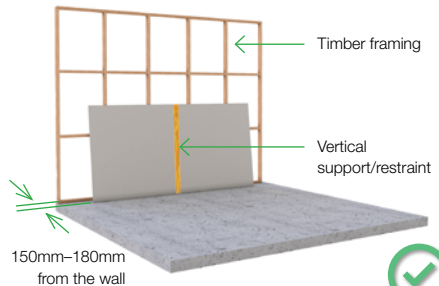
Plasterboard must not be vertically stored where steel framing is used. When handling plasterboard sheets, lift sheets from the stack rather than dragging them. This also reduces the risk of face paper damage. Carry sheets on edge. This is easier than carrying them on the flat and sheets are less likely to crack or break.

#### Horizontal Storage

300mm max. on suspended floors



#### Vertical Storage



150mm–180mm  
from the wall

Applicable to all flooring types



## 4.5 PROTECTION FROM WEATHER

Other than installing GIB Weatherline® and GIB Barrierline® systems do not install GIB® plasterboard in any situation where external claddings, or NZ Building code approval rigid/flexible air barrier systems are not in place or which is not totally protected from the elements. If plasterboard is installed under such conditions it

greatly increases the risk of surface defects such as cracked or peaked joints and fastener pops.

GIB® plasterboard must be kept dry preferably by being stored inside a building and under cover. Where it is necessary to store GIB® plasterboard outside, it must be stacked off the ground and be fully protected from the weather.

## 4.6 ORDERING AND DELIVERY

At the time of ordering, consider specifying which sheet sizes are designated for walls and those for ceilings so that they can be placed in separate stacks.

With the extensive GIB® product range it is impossible for building merchants to stock all types and sizes of product. Planning ahead will mean you can get the exact products you require.

Deliver GIB® plasterboard to site immediately prior to installation to reduce the risk of damage.

## 4.7 TIMBER MOISTURE CONTENT

**The moisture content of timber at the time of fixing plasterboard must be 18% or less.**

Fixing plasterboard to timber with moisture content exceeding 18% will increase the risk of surface defects such as peaked or cracked joints and popped fasteners.

Winstone Wallboards strongly recommends builders invest in the use of moisture meters to check timber framing is suitable for plasterboard linings prior to installation.

Winstone Wallboards recommends a lower moisture content (8% to 18%) if air conditioning, heat pumps or central heating are to be installed.

The objective should be to install linings to timber framing with a moisture content as close as possible to the final equilibrium level of the complete and occupied building.

### Winstone Wallboards recommends:

- The use of GIB® Rondo® metal ceiling battens
- The use of Kiln Dried Machine Stress Graded (KDMG) timber for all wall, roof and mid-floor framing members

**Note:** Mixing KDMG framing with non KD timber can cause undue substrate movement and is not recommended.

## 4.8 SITE HEALTH AND SAFETY

Construction sites can contain multiple hazards. It is important that appropriate health and safety requirements are strictly followed at all times.

Before commencing any installation work, familiarise yourself with the safety requirements of the site you are working on.

Identify any potential hazards, applying the steps in the table to the right.

Under normal conditions of use, GIB® plasterboard presents no known health hazards.

- 1. Eliminate the Hazard** - Eliminate the hazard altogether if at all possible
- 2. Isolate the Hazard** - Install barriers or guard rails to isolate people from the hazard
- 3. Minimise the Risk of Harm** - For example, use fall restraints or provide soft landing systems to minimise the risk of harm

## 4.9 REQUIRED TOOLS

Plasterboard installation requires a range of general carpentry tools

- Hammer
- Folding rule
- Hand rasp - Surform
- Straight edge
- Keyhole saw
- Flat Lifting bar
- Adhesive gun
- Measuring tape
- Plasterboard knife
- T square
- Nail punch
- Plasterboard saw
- Drywall screwdriver