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Hardieplank installation guide

The next step in installing plasterboard includes nails and joints, called windings. Here's how: Step 1: Use a 5-inch wide gypsum knife to spread the common compound into a little recess created by conical edges of drywall sheets. Smooth the compound until it is even with the rest of the surface of the board. Advertising Step 2: Center the gypsum tape over the joint and press it firmly into the compound. Since some compound will squeeze, make sure there is still a good bed at the bottom. When you get tape inserted into the compound all along the joint, smooth it with a winding knife. At the same time, fill all the nails with the compound. Step 3: When the compound is completely dry (usually after 24 hours) apply a very thin second layer of the compound, which extends from a few inches to either side of the first coat. After the second coat completely dries, apply the third layer, this time with a 10-inch wide winding knife, extending the compound about 6 inches in either direction. When the third layer is dry, feather all the edges with a sanding block covered with medium sand sandpaper. To tape inside the corners, including places where the walls and ceilings meet, cut the length of the tape and fold in half. After laying the compound bed, press the folded tape into the compound and feather compound from at least 11/2 inches in each direction. Corners require three coats, and the last coat should extend about 8 inches in each direction. Sanders needs to be here, too. To finish the outer corners, install a metal angle (from your building supply store), then apply three layers of the compound that tapers to the bead. The last coat should extend the compound on each wall to about eight inches wide. Sand, like other drywall joints. Allow the walls to dry for up to five days, in accordance with the recommendations of the manufacturer of the joint compound. Give plasterboard primer coat made of paint or wallpaper. When the primer is dry, the surface of the sand plaster is easily with fine sand sandpaper on the sanding block. Be sure to sand between each additional layer of paint with fine sand sandpaper. New plasterboard should get at least three coats: primer, primer, and finishing coat. Installing plasterboard may not be the easiest home improvement project around, but it's much simpler than it seems, and it can be done with the help of the tips described in detail in this article. Not what you're looking for? Try these: Materials: Just having the tools you need on hand for repair is not always enough to do the job. You often need various materials, such as wood or drywall, to perform the task. Check out this article for material tips. Drywall: Drywall, also known as drywall, is a building material used to form internal walls in a house or other building. Learn all about plasterboard in this useful article. Painting the walls: Painting a large, flat surface like a wall should easy right? Well, this may be a simple home improvement project, but you still need to tips on how to do the job well and easily. In this article, learn about painting walls. Home Family Handyman Good plaster work starts with solid foundation and properly powered fasteners. Learn how professionals make their finished plaster look smooth and straight. By DIY Experts Family Handyman MagazineAppetuls may also like: TBDAdJust screw gun tip exactly depthPhotos 1: Adjust the screw gun depthTwist on the screw gun nose to adjust the screw depth. Practice driving screws on plaster-backed wood scrap until you get the setting correctly. Photo 2: The correct screw depthS Screw on top is too shallow. There is no room for a common compound. The middle screw is right. There is a joint compound recess and the paper face of plaster is intact. The screw at the bottom is too deep. The face of paper is torn; screw will not be held back. How to put screws drywallNo temptation to use your cordless screwdriver or regular drill to drive plaster screws. You will also not give you the precise depth control needed for hassle-free fastening. Use the screw gun instead. They are reasonably priced and available in home centres and tool retailers. Photo 1 shows how to adjust the screw gun so that the screws are set to the correct depth. Practice driving bolts on a plaster scrap or in a closet to get hung up on it before fighting your room. Start by placing the screw on the magnetic driver nozzle. Then align the screw with the frame center and pull the trigger to speed up the driver. When the engine is running at full speed, press straight and do not release the pressure until the clutch starts ratcheting. You will know that clattering sound it makes. Make sure that drywall is thickPhoto 1: Push plaster from studsSsss against plasterboard while you drive screws. Do not release the pressure until you get tired of two or three screws during fraination, the frames distribute the load. Close toSsclcs will pop through plaster if there is a gap between stud and plasterboard. Pushing the plasterboard tight and fixing several screws in the area will solve this problem. Curved studs or blown insulation can prevent drywall tightly near the studs. If the gap is too large, the screw will pop through rather than pulling the plaster tight. Tack with nails, but fasten screwing-shin nailsSe the plaster spot with several ring shin nails around the edges. Drywall screw sizesSleep fastening plasterboard with plasterboard screws, which resist popping and hold better than nails. How many screws per sheet of plasterboard? Buy 1-1/4-in. coarse threads of plaster screws add 3/8-in., 1/2-in. and 5/8-in. plaster to the frame of the tree. Use thin thread screws to attach drywall to steel studs. To answer the question how many screws per sheet of plasterboard? It all depends on how big a piece of plaster is. But the most important part is to put 12 in. except where the ends or edges of the leaf butt are not framing members, and together each member of the framing member in the centre of the sheet. Do not use longer screws unless you are screwing through soft materials such as foam insulation into the main fram. The screws must penetrate only into the wood 5/8 to 3/4 in any deeper and they will tend to popping later. For faster work, take a tip from the pros and tack the perimeter of the leaves with several ring-calf plaster nails to keep it. Then return to drive the screws. This saves you from carrying a bolt gun around the hassle while you support heavy plasterboard. Provide a solid foundation on the edges before hanging sheetPhoto 1: Add the corners of the baseKrew 2x4 base at the intersection of the walls and ceiling, if it does not exist. Drill the gap holes at an angle through the top plate. Then drive 3-in. gypsum screws to 2x4, and you hold it down with the other hand. Photo 2: Attach the padsNail or screw pad next to the existing framing, not the cutting sheet. Be careful not to align the cleats face flush with the existing frackcing face before nailing or screwing it. Check inside the corners where the walls intersect and along the top of the walls, where they correspond to the ceiling. The goal is to give at least 3/4 in. from exposed fraination to drive the screws in. If you can not swing the hammer tight spots, screw blocking with 3-in. screws. Keep a few wood posts handy, so if necessary you can add a base on the flight (photo 2). Mark frackcing photos 1: Mark studs and beamsstis missed screws by noting all frackcing members before you start hanging plasterboard. Mark the ceiling frasing on the upper panel walls. Avoid climbing ladders, winding the pencil to the end of the stick and using it to mark frackcing. Then after the ceiling plasterboard hang, mark the walls studs on the ceiling plasterboard centers. Photo 2: Show stud locationsLagging the center of the wall franing members on the floor with a pencil or marker. When you attach the upper sheets of plasterboard, make sure to center the zipper on each member of the frackcing before hanging the bottom sheet. Then align the straight with the zipper and marks on the floor and draw a line of pencil to mark the center of fraying. It's frustrating to have a guess where frackcing members after they are covered with drywall. Avoid this hassle by noting all frackcing members before you start hanging plasterboard. Mark the center of each ceiling fram member on the top panel of the walls (photo 1). After you hang the ceiling plasterboard, mark the walls stud centers on the ceiling plasterboard and on the floor (Photo 2). Use a pencil when marking on drywall. Ink from markers and pens will bleed through the paint. Remove screws that missed frainingProblemaPull from screws that are not caught frasing; they will cause problems later when taping. Photo 1: SolutionSo removing screws that skip fraination. Set the screw gun to reverse (there is usually a slight lever attached to the switch). When the screw gun works the other way around, apply the sideways pressure bolt gun And you pull the pull back and further away from the wall to pull out the screw. Even if the screw does not go away, it should be loosened enough to be pulled out by hand. Photo 2: Cleaning screw tearsShot fuzzy holes left from the screws that were removed. Press your utility knife back before screw the hole and rotate while applying pressure to the divot. Fill the recess later with the connector compound. Even after careful preparation, sometimes you will skip the stud, get too deep, or you have problems driving the screw deep enough. Screws usually don't back out easily. Photo 1 shows one method of removing screws with your screw gun. If that doesn't work, push the putty knife blade under your head and press it to the thread while you're back out of the screw with your screw gun, cordless drill or Phillips screwdriver. If you overdrive the screw and break the paper, add another screw a few inches away and then remove the overdriven screw. Find underwater screws by pushing the winding knife through each bolt line and listening to clicks that show protruding screws. Use a screwdriver to rotate them to several turns, or remove them and drive a new screw along with a screw gun. The tools you need for this projectYou have the tools you need for this DIY project, built before you start, you will save time and frustration.4-in-1 screwdriverChalk lineCordless drilldrywall sawDust maskHammerLevelScrew gunShop vacuumT-squareTauping knifePrequivoacation Materials for this ProjectAvoid last-minute shopping trip, having all your materials ready in advance. Here's a list.1-1/4-in. Gypsum board screwsDrywallRing-calf gypsum nail nails nails

