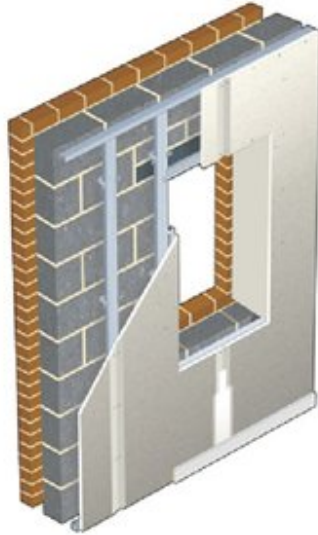


# PARTITION | INSTALLATION GUIDE

## PREPARATION

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WALL CLADDING



OPEN SPACE PARTITIONING

This project requires a lot of planning from the very beginning.

To begin, first consider the layout and structure of buildings at the design stage of the partitioning project in order to separate quiet and noisy areas. Plan properly to avoid retro-fitting of services, Grids or noggins.

This is an important task as it helps you take into consideration the layout, service points and access, ease of movement and general alignment with the overall layout of the main building or floor areas.

Finally use all this information and insight to demarcate the area for the partitioning.

## FRAMEWORK

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### **METAL STUD FRAMING**

Set out floor and head tracks and perimeter studs to give a framework which is accurately aligned with a true vertical plane. Fix securely at all perimeters at not more than 300mm centres.

- Position studs at equal centres to suit specified linings, maintaining sequence across openings.

Provide additional studs as necessary to ensure support to all vertical edges of boards.

#### **FLOOR TRACK**

Set out the layout for all floor tracks. Fix this in line spaced at 300mm centers or 400mm centers

#### **STUDS**

Fix at 600mm centres. In areas with tile finishes, reduce stud spacing to 400mm centres.

#### **HEAD TRACK**

Fixed with one line of fixings spaced at 300mm centres. Adequate support shall be provided for Head track.

Apply sealant between the building structure and the framework.

#### **LINING**

Boards 12.5mm are fixed to both sides of the framing. All joints shall be staggered.

Screws to be Sharp Point Screws 25mm at 220mm centres.

#### **CAVITY INSULATION**

Bulk fill securely with closely butted joints, leaving no gaps.

#### **FINISHING**

Bulk fill the gap at the base of the drywall and any gaps exceeding 5mm using standard skimming powder paste.

#### **JOINTED FINISHING**

Apply joint tape to all joints and internal corners.

Apply Corner bead embed in plaster to all external corners.

Cover joint tape with two layers of skimming compound

Paint in accordance with the manufacturer's specification.

#### **SKIMMED FINISHING**

Skim the surface using an appropriate skimming compound.

Paint in accordance with the manufacturer's specification

## **ADDITIONAL SUPPORT TO DRYWALL TOP TRACK**

Provisions to be made for top track to be fixed accurately to a securely fixed framing member. Top track to be fixed at 600mm centers.

## **ADDITIONAL SUPPORT FOR FIXTURES AND FITTINGS**

Provide or ensure provision of accurately positioned and securely fixed studs and tracks to support fixtures, fittings and services.

## **SERVICE PENETRATION**

Penetrations for services such as electrical cables etc. should be given careful consideration to ensure that the fire, thermal and sound performance of the wall is not compromised and also that services themselves do not act as pathways for the transmission of fire,

## **GENERAL**

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### **QUALITY**

The installer should have experience and knowledge of the installation of drywall systems.

### **RECOMMENDED QUALITY CONTROL ON SITE**

All cavity services ducts and conduits should be installed before boarding. Plan the position of all service penetrations/fittings and provide the necessary framing.

All Boards should be inspected after each installation and before finishing.

Manufacturer's specification should be properly interpreted and adhered to. It is the drywall contractor's responsibility to ensure that the specifications are properly adhered to.

## **GOOD PRACTICE DETAILING**

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### **ACOUSTICS**

Seal the base and top of the wall using non-hardening silicone sealant. It is general to tape and fill, or skim plasterboard joints to increase air tightness.

Keep penetrations to a minimum and as small as possible. Use an acoustic sealant for optimum sound insulation. Seal joints, junctions, penetrations, etc. to avoid transmission of sound through leakage. It is good practice to seal all service

holes/penetrations. Air conditioning ducts should be fitted with the appropriate dampers.

Avoid back-to-back sockets. Gaps on either side of the socket box should be sealed with an appropriate fire or acoustic sealant. The gap between the socket box and opposite side lining should be filled.

Air leakage at the drywall heads will have a detrimental effect on the acoustic performance of any drywall.

## **DOOR DETAIL**

Where heavy semi-solid and solid core doors are fixed onto aluminum door frames, additional bracing and reinforcement of the frame will be required, otherwise the door opening will undergo too much deflection and damage if the door slams.

## **SERVICES INSTALLATION**

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Services can be incorporated in all drywalls and ceilings.

. • Installers must work off an independently supported platform. • Manual off-loading of boards, panels and bagged materials should be carried out with care to avoid unnecessary strain.

• Keep sanding and other dust generation to a minimum. Maintain adequate ventilation and/or wear suitable protection.

• Accurately form openings to receive door sets using Studs. Load bearing studs and suitable timber insert should be used to achieve the strength requirements of the framing assembly and adequately support the weight of the door.

It is important to follow good site practice at all times and to ensure that appropriate safety precautions are taken (including the wearing of appropriate personal protection equipment and clothing).