

wolcraft®

Processing plasterboard explained step by step



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Introduction

When renovating a building or room, the walls are initially covered with a layer of plaster. This is normally the job of a trained specialist. The disadvantage this has is that a large amount of moisture enters the place; therefore, taking a few weeks to dry out completely.



The subsequent insertion of solid partitions and attic extensions cause similar problems. Bricks must be placed and plastered. Moisture is also formed and this must be removed, before placing wallpaper or tiles.

In order to avoid this problem, the addition of water is mainly added with the drywall interior fitting (water is only added to the mixing material and the mix binder).

With this alternative to classic extension techniques, plasterboards are attached to wooden or metal subconstructions, making it easy for the DIY enthusiasts.

Subconstruction

When working with plasterboards, a wooden or metal subconstruction must be created first. This is especially necessary for walls and ceilings that are not suitable for direct adhesion.



This post-and-beam structure must form an unrestricted vertical or horizontal support for the subsequent planking of the boards. In order to achieve this, the wood ledges can be correspondingly planed or aligned using edges.

The voids between the strips, squared timbers or metal sections provide space for installation cables or additional thermal installation. This construction is also suitable for ceilings and roof pitches.

Cutting boards

Cutting Plasterboards

Room-high boards with a width of 125 cm are the best to choose from the large array of plasterboards on offer, since they enable larger areas to be quickly planked. So-called “one-man boards“ (e.g. with dimensions of

90 x 125 cm) are especially handy and advantageous, if transportation and storage problems exist. Especially impregnated boards are used in damp rooms.



When cutting or adapting plasterboards of up to a thickness of 12.5 mm, you initially only require a sharp knife and a ruler.

Angle cuts are transferred with the integrated bevel and then cut to size.



The plasterboard is marked along the cutting aid with the knife and then carefully broken over a sharp edge. The backing board can then be cut through, if necessary.



Larger holes or cut-outs are marked and can then be cut out using a hand jigsaw. Predrilling is not necessary, due to the bevelled and partially ground point of the saw blade.

Cutting boards



If numerous strips of the same size are required from the board, this is the ideal job for the strip and circle cutter. The required size is adjusted and the strip is marked using the cutter wheel before it is broken over a sharp edge as usual.



Round cut-outs are created in a similar way. Determine the radius, adjust and transfer with the integrated centring pencil and the cutter wheel or a pencil, before cutting out with the jigsaw.



Resulting cut or broken edges are subsequently smoothed with the edge planer. Straight cut edges are chamfered to around $\frac{2}{3}$ of their density before the boards are fixed. Edges that have already been chamfered can be easily broken using abrasive paper.



Fixing

Positioning – Clamping – Fixing

There are almost never enough hands when it comes to fixing the plasterboards; normally this is a job done by one person alone.

Telescopic ceiling supports and or clamps can temporarily hold the plasterboards in position, before they are finally fixed with suitable screws to the subconstruction. This can really facilitate your work.

It is possible to attach plankings to ceilings and pitches without the assistance of anyone else.

The boards are fixed using the plastic fixing holders, the supplied screws and a metal clamp. The holders are removed and can then be reused for other boards. In order to ensure that the plasterboards on the wall have the necessary distance from the floor, these must be lifted slightly and held in the correct position. This requires little effort with the help of the board lifter and your foot.

The integrated moving hook on the lifter makes it easier to assemble the boards on the wall.



Fastening the boards

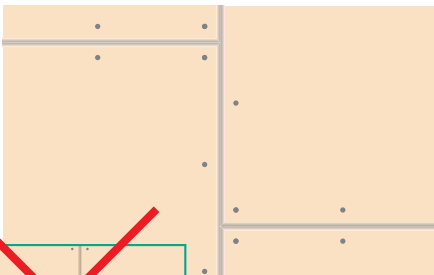
Fastening the plasterboards (planking)



The plasterboards are fastened (planking) to the wooden strip, squared timbers or a metal post-and-beam structure using special dry wall screws. A cordless screwdriver with electronic speed control and a screw attachment with depth stop is the ideal tool for this job.



A special drywall interior fitting bit with pressed depth stop is used in order to correctly sink the screw and avoid damage to the board when screwing it in position. The most well-known screw-driver for this purpose is a size 2 Phillips bit. The screw sequence is important in order to prevent the boards from deforming; however, it can be stipulated differently depending on the manufacturer.



When screwing in position, no cross joints should be formed; however, the boards should have a corresponding offset.

Walls not requiring any special treatment are simply planked (a board is simply screwed onto the subconstruction). If the wall is to bear

a high load (e.g. the subsequent laying of tiles), then double planking (two boards on top of each other) should be selected.

Smoothing

Plasterboards – Smoothing

Boards with half-rounded edges should only be sealed when they are screwed onto their final position. The transitions are filled with the joint compound and slightly pulled off with the smoothing trowel. This is also the case with regards to screw holes and breakthroughs, in addition to other uneven areas. Depending on the manufacturer, the overhanging joint cement is knocked off after it has thoroughly dried up (approx. 45–50 minutes).

With regards to two-layer planking, this also has validity for the bottom board layer. A second finer coating of filler can be applied after drying, so as to achieve a better surface result.

You can also work with joint cover strips when dealing with boards with flattened longitudinal edges. This requires three working cycles.

The outer corners of the plasterboards are provided with aluminium corner protection profiles. Transitions to other materials are sealed using a cartridge pistol and acrylic.

The joints of transitions between roof pitches and the valley rafter or jamb wall are reinforced with paper joint cover strips. The smoothing trowel should have a width of 10–15 cm.



Grinding of boards

Sanding Plasterboards



Especially the joints of the plasterboards are ground board by board so that all of the excess putty is removed. With the ergonomic manual grinder and a strip of grid cloth, this can easily be carried out efficiently with only one hand. The grinder can also be used with both hands in order to ensure a greater load transmission when removing coarse excess lengths.

The transitions are less visible and the final result is improved. It might therefore be necessary to repeat the grinding process a number of times. Mistakes arising from grinding can be remedied by applying a new coating of putty.



Due to the practical handle change system, the manual grinder can be fitted with a special handle holder, enabling grinding work to be carried out on ceilings, using a telescopic handle and without the use of a ladder.

As this step is work intensive and somewhat tiresome due to the high dust load, the manual grinder can be fitted with a dust vacuum plate, which can be operated on any household industrial vacuum cleaner by means of a 3 m long hose and adjustable adapter.

Installation

Plasterboard Installation



When the plasterboards have been fastened and finished, it might be necessary to drill holes for installation articles.

In order to arrange electric switches and socket outlet combinations horizontally or vertically at the right straight distances, a template with distance marks and levels is helpful. The jigsaw can then be used to drill holes with the correct distance and in the correct position.



The Products at a Glance

	Art.-No.	EAN code 4006885...	Article name	Dimensions (L x W x H in mm)	OU
	4035 000	...403505	NEW Plasterboard cutting tool	920 x 70 x 100	1
	4030 000	...403000	NEW Strip and circle cutter for plasterboard	740 x 180 x 100	1
	4025 000	...402508	NEW Edge planer for plasterboard	260 x 58 x 50	1
	4032 000	...403208	NEW Cutter with soft handle	155 x 35 x 25	3
	4033 000	...403307	NEW Manual fret saw with soft handle	320 x 45 x 30	2
	4040 000	...404007	NEW Fixing set	Clip 140 x 90 x 15 Cross 80 x 35 x 50	1
	4042 000	...404205	NEW Telescopic support	1170 x tube 30 x plate130/80	1
	4045 000	...404502	NEW Board lifter with hook	215 x 75 x 15	3
	4046 000	...404601	NEW Scraper	-	3
	4048 000	...404809	NEW Plaster mug	Width 125/50	3
	4049 000	...404908	NEW Smoothing trowel	280 x 130 x 90	1
	4015 000	...401501	NEW Manual sanding set	220 x 105 x 80	1
	4020 000	...402003	NEW Manual sanding set "dustfree"	220 x 105 x 95	1
	4012 000	...401204	NEW Telescopic handle for hand grinder	1130 x tueb 25	1
	4010 000	...401006	NEW 2-component change grip handle	180 x 45 x 75	1
	4050 000	...405004	NEW Template for hollow wall boxes	185 x 50 x 15	3

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