## Taping



Install all corner beads and ensure they are straight.

Apply mesh tape to all. Bevel seams & seams that run into corner beads. NB. Tape should be stretched as tight as possible when applying.

Apply Sheetrock 90 to all mesh-taped seams and screw heads. (Sink all exposed screws.)

Tape all remaining inside corners and straight "butt" seams using thinned compound and tape machine. No -corr convers

Re-coat all Sheetrock 90 seams, outside corners and ½ inside corners. Final coat all seams, outside corners and last half of inside corners.

Sand.

3	3/8" to 1/2"		3/8" to 1"	••		
0	0	0-	0	0	0	
0	0	၁	0	0	0	0
0	0	<u> </u>	NAILS: 7" max on ceiling	C	0	0
0 ,	0	Š	8" max on wall	. 0	0	0
0	0	X	SCREWS: framing 16" oc - 16" max o - 12" max o	n wall	0	0
D .	0	: *	framing 24" oc - 12" max on ceiling - 12" max on wall		0	0
	0	. 0	0	0	0	0

## Floating Corner Technique

The cracking of ceiling/wall joints and room corners is minimized by a technique known as *floating*. Drywall is always applied to the ceiling first, then the wall panels are shoved up tightly beneath.

Where the ceiling/wall joint runs parallel to the ceiling framing (see the illustration at top left), the ceiling panel is nailed or screwed at its edge, and the wall panel is not. Where the ceiling/wall joint is perpendicular to the ceiling framing (see the illustration at top right) neither edge is fastened.

At room corner joints (see the illustration at bottom right), the edge of the underlying, or first-applied, sheet floats.

