

DESCRIPTION

Gold Bond® Foil Back Gypsum Board consist of a fire-resistant gypsum core encased in heavy natural-finish paper on the face side and strong liner paper on the backside to which aluminum foil is laminated. The ends are square cut and finished smooth.

BASIC USES

Foil Back Gypsum Board can be used for exterior walls and ceilings in new construction and remodeling. The aluminum foil, laminated to the back surface, is a vapor retarder to keep interior moisture within the building at a suitable comfort level. For use with furred masonry, wood or steel framing, Gold Bond Foil Back Gypsum Board is effective for single-layer applications and as a base layer in double-layer applications where a vapor retarder of 1.0 perm or less is required.

ADVANTAGES

1. In tests conducted according to ASTM Test Procedure E 96 (desiccant method), 1/2" Foil Back Gypsum Board showed a performance of 0.06 perm compared to 34 perm for 1/2" regular gypsum board and 28 perm for 1/2" gypsum board with two coats of flat latex paint.
2. In-place cost of Foil Back Gypsum Board installation is lower per thousand sq. ft. than a similar installation for regular gypsum board and polyethylene-film retarder installed separately.
3. Easy-to-handle Foil Back Gypsum Board is adaptable to virtually all exterior wall and ceiling construction: wood frame, furred masonry.

LIMITATIONS

1. Not recommended for use where exposure to moisture and high outside temperature is extreme and continuous. Under these conditions, a qualified mechanical engineer should determine location of the vapor retarder.
2. Not to be used as a base for ceramic or other tile or as a base layer for prefinished vinyl wall boards in double-layer assemblies. Also, not to be used as a base for adhesively applied vinyl or other highly water-vapor-resistant wall coverings.
3. To prevent objectionable sag in ceilings, weight of overlaid unsupported insulation should not exceed: 1.3 lb./sq. ft. for 1/2" thick boards with frame spacing 24" o.c.; 2.2 lb./sq. ft. for boards with frame spacing 16" o.c. Boards 3/8" thick must not be overlaid with unsupported insulation. Unheated attic spaces should be properly ventilated.
4. Foil Back Gypsum Board is not recommended for use in hot, humid, climates such as the Southern Atlantic and Gulf Coast areas.

MATERIALS

Manufactured boards with gypsum core, paper-encased with aluminum foil laminated backing.

SIZES AND TYPES

| Thickness | Width | Length |
|-----------|-------|-----------|
| 1/2" | 4' | 6' to 16' |
| 5/8" | 4' | 6' to 16' |

Edges: Square, tapered or Sta-Smooth.

APPLICABLE STANDARDS

ASTM C 1396

TECHNICAL DATA

SURFACE BURNING CHARACTERISTICS

(ASTM E 84)

Flame spread: 15

Smoke developed: 0

WEIGHT

1/2" Regular - 1.6 lbs/SF

5/8" Type X - 2.2 lbs/SF

FIRE RESISTANCE RATINGS

Foil Back Gypsum Board has not been used in fire resistance tests. Fire resistance ratings represent the results of tests on assemblies made up of specific materials in a specific configuration. When selecting construction designs to meet certain fire resistance requirements, caution must be used to ensure that each component of the assembly is the one specified in the test. Further, precaution should be taken that assembly procedures are in accordance with that of the tested assembly. (For copies of specific tests, call 1-800-NATIONAL or 1-800-628-4662.)

RECOMMENDATIONS

Examine and inspect materials to which gypsum board is to be applied. Remedy all defects prior to installation of gypsum board. Any defects in the finished installation due to misaligned framing or other cause will be the responsibility of the work performed under that section of the specification and such defects shall be remedied under that section of the specification

Gypsum board should be applied first to ceiling at right angles to framing members, then to walls.

Boards of maximum practical length should be used so that an absolute minimum number of end joints occur. Board edges should be brought into contact with each other but should not be forced into place.

Gypsum board joints at openings should be located so that no end joint will align with edges of openings unless control joints will be installed at these points. End joints should be staggered, and joints on opposite sides of a partition should not occur on the same stud.

Gypsum board should be held in firm contact with the framing member while fasteners are being driven. Fastening should proceed from center portion of the gypsum board toward the edges and ends. Fasteners should be set with the heads slightly below the surface of the gypsum board in a dimple formed by the hammer or power screwdriver. Care should be taken to avoid breaking the face paper of the gypsum board. Improperly driven nails or screws shall be removed.

For best painting results, all interior surfaces, including joint compound, should be clean, dust-free and not glossy. To improve fastener and joint concealment, a prime coat of drywall primer is recommended to equalize the porosities between surface paper and joint compound.

See page 63, *Environmental Conditions and Limitations*.