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**DIVISION: 09—FINISHES**

Section: 09260—Gypsum Board Assemblies

**REPORT HOLDER:**

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**EVALUATION SUBJECT:****GYPSUM WALL AND CEILING ASSEMBLIES****1.0 EVALUATION SCOPE****Compliance with the following codes:**

- 2000 *International Building Code*® (IBC)
- 2000 *International Residential Code*® (IRC)
- 2002 *Accumulative Supplement to the International Codes*™
- 1997 *Uniform Building Code*™ (UBC)

**Properties evaluated:**

- Interior finish
- Fire-resistance
- Sound control
- Structural

**2.0 USES**

This evaluation report recognizes various load-bearing and nonload-bearing fire-resistance-rated wall, floor-ceiling and roof-ceiling gypsum board assemblies. Some assemblies also provide sound transmission control. Structural evaluation is limited to transverse loading.

**3.0 DESCRIPTION**

The fire-resistance-rated wall, floor-ceiling and roof-ceiling assemblies shall conform to Section 4.0 of this report using materials as described below.

**3.1 Water-resistant Gypsum Backing Board:**

The backing board shall conform to ASTM C 630 or ASTM C 1396.

**3.2 Gypsum Wallboard:**

The wallboard shall conform to ASTM C 36 or ASTM C 1396.

**3.3 Exterior Soffit Board:**

The soffit board shall conform to ASTM C 931 or ASTM C 1396.

**3.4 Sheathing Board:**

The sheathing board shall conform to ASTM C 79 or ASTM C 1396.

**3.5 Gypsum Backing Board and Core Board:**

The backing and core board shall conform to ASTM C 442 or ASTM C 196.

**3.6 Gypsum Base for Veneer Plasters:**

The gypsum base shall conform to ASTM C 588 or ASTM C 1396.

(Note: Except where otherwise noted in this report, any of the gypsum boards of the same size, thickness and core type specified may be used. The gypsum base for veneer plasters shall be covered with minimum  $1/16$ -inch-thick [1.6 mm] gypsum veneer plaster.)

**3.7 Screws:**

Type S, Type W and Type G screws specified for the assemblies described in this report shall comply with ASTM C 1002 or ASTM C 954.

**4.0 INSTALLATION****4.1 General:**

Gypsum board wall and ceiling assemblies as described below are in compliance with this report.

**4.2 Design:**

The axial design stress of the wood studs shall be reduced to  $0.78F_c$ , calculated in accordance with Section 3.6 of the American Forest & Paper Association's National Design Specification for Wood Construction—1997 (NDS), with the maximum design stress not greater than 78 percent of the calculated allowable stress with studs having a slenderness ratio,  $l_e/d$ , of 33.

**4.3 Fire-resistive Assemblies:**

**4.3.1 Two-hour Gypsum Board Solid Partition for Shaft Enclosure:** The assembly is similar to Item 12-1.1 of Table 7-B of the UBC, or Item 9-1.1 of Table 719.1(2) of the IBC, except that the gypsum coreboard is first installed onto 2-by-2-inch (51 by 51 mm) steel floor and ceiling runners using Type S screws spaced 12 inches (305 mm) on center. The runners are anchored at 24 inches (610 mm) on center, using approved fasteners. Two layers of  $1/2$ -inch-thick (12.7 mm), Type X gypsum board are laminated to one side of the coreboard, with all of the vertical joints being offset at least 3

inches (76 mm). The assembly may also be constructed with four layers of  $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch-thick (12.7 mm), Type X gypsum board, laminated together, with the joints of each layer offset at least 3 inches (76 mm) from the adjoining layers. The laminating compound shall comply with ASTM C 475 or be an approved powder setting-type compound. The first layer is attached to the 2-by-2-inch (51 by 51 mm) steel floor and ceiling angle runners using one  $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch-long (22 mm), Type S screw at each corner. The second layer is then fully laminated to the first layer and screw-attached to the runners using  $1\frac{5}{16}$ -inch-long (49.2 mm), Type S screws spaced 12 inches (305 mm) on center. The third layer is laminated in the same manner as the second layer, and is further attached using  $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch-long (38 mm), Type G screws spaced 24 inches (610 mm) on center along the edges and along the center, and held back  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches (63.5 mm) from the top and bottom edges. The fourth layer is fully laminated, with all of the vertical joints being offset.

**4.3.2 One-hour Gypsum Board Partition with Wood Framing:** The framing consists of nominal 2-by-4 wood studs spaced 16 inches (406 mm) on center, with blocking of the same size at midheight. Each side of the wall is covered with a single layer of  $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch-thick (15.9 mm), Type X gypsum board applied either perpendicular to or parallel to the framing. The gypsum board is attached to the framing using No. 6 by  $1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch-long (31.7 mm), buglehead, Type W screws spaced 8 inches (203 mm) on center along end joints and 12 inches (305 mm) on center in the field. Screws are placed no closer than  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch (12.7 mm) to end or edge joints. Vertical joints are staggered 16 inches (406 mm) on center, and horizontal joints are staggered 12 inches (305 mm) on center on each side. The joints are taped with joint tape and covered with two coats of joint compound. Screw heads are covered with joint compound.

**4.3.3 One-hour Gypsum Board Staggered-stud Bearing Partition:** The framing consists of two rows of nominal 2-by-3 wood studs spaced at 16 inches (406 mm) on center or nominal 2-by-4 wood studs spaced at 24 inches (610 mm) on center, with blocking of the same size at midheight. Studs in opposite rows are staggered 8 inches (203 mm) or 12 inches (305 mm) on center, and the rows are spaced a minimum of 1 inch (25.4 mm) apart. The plates for each row may be of the same size and material, or common plates may be used for the two rows. The exterior face of each row is then covered with  $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch-thick (15.9 mm), Type X gypsum board applied horizontally or vertically using 6d cement-coated cooler nails at 7 inches (178 mm) on center, with end joints on nailing members. Fire-blocks, when required, may be of mineral wool batts, 2 inches (51 mm) thick in the intervening spaces between the two rows of studs, or  $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch-thick (12.7 mm) gypsum board. Where nominal 2-by-3 studs are used, they shall be stress-graded lumber as set forth in Tables 4A through 4D of the NDS.

**4.3.4 One-hour Gypsum Board Floor-ceiling or Roof-ceiling Assembly with Wood Framing:** The ceiling construction is identical to assembly FC5406 in the Gypsum Association Fire Resistance Design Manual. Alternate framing consists of lower chords of trussed rafters, or pitched or flat trusses spaced a maximum of 24 inches (610 mm) on center. Alternate fasteners, having the same spacing as the screws, are  $1\frac{7}{8}$ -inch-long (47.6 mm), 6d, cooler, box or wallboard nails for the base ply, and  $2\frac{3}{8}$ -inch-long (60 mm), 8d, cooler, box or wallboard nails for the face ply. Type G screws,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches (38 mm) long, are still required at the end joints of the gypsum board face layer.

**4.3.5 One-hour Gypsum Board Roof-ceiling Assembly with Steel Framing:** The assembly consists of steel roof framing with roof purlins spaced and designed to support a noncombustible ceiling grid to which is attached double  $\frac{5}{8}$ -

inch-thick (15.9 mm), Type X gypsum board. Cold-rolled steel main runner channels at 4 feet (1219 mm) on center, with size and hanger support complying with Table 25-A of the UBC or Section 2506.2.1 of the IBC, are hung from the steel framing. Number 25 gage,  $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch-deep (22 mm), rigid cross-furring channels are spaced 24 inches (610 mm) on center. Furring channels are wire-tied to the runner channels using loops of No. 16 gage wire. The base layer of  $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch-thick (15.9 mm), Type X gypsum board is applied at right angles to the furring channels using 1-inch-long (25.4 mm), Type S screws spaced at 24 inches (610 mm) on center. The face layer of  $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch-thick (15.9 mm), Type X gypsum board is applied at right angles to the furring channels, using  $1\frac{5}{8}$ -inch-long (41.3 mm), Type S screws spaced at 12 inches (305 mm) on center at joints, driven through the base layer and into the intermediate furring channels. Face layer joints are offset 24 inches (610 mm) from the base layer joints. One-and-one-half-inch-long (38 mm), Type G screws, placed 2 inches (51 mm) from either side of the face layer end joints, are also installed at 12 inches (305 mm) on center. The addition of insulation to the assembly is permitted, provided a minimum plenum space of 10 inches (254 mm) is maintained between the underside of the insulation and the gypsum panel.

**4.3.6 Two-hour Gypsum Board Floor-ceiling Assembly:** The construction consists of minimum  $9\frac{1}{2}$ -inch-deep (241 mm) wood I-joists spaced a maximum of 24 inches (610 mm) on center; nominal 2-by-10 wood joists spaced a maximum of 16 inches (406 mm) on center; or minimum 18-inch-deep (457 mm), parallel wood chord trusses spaced a maximum of 24 inches (610 mm) on center. Wood I-joists shall be secured to the wall top plates with two 10d nails at each end. The joists support nominal minimum  $\frac{23}{32}$ -inch-thick (18.3 mm), tongue-and-groove wood structural panels applied perpendicular to the joists, attached with 8d common nails spaced 6 inches (152 mm) on center at panel edges and ends and 12 inches (305 mm) on center in the field of the board. A base layer of  $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch-thick (15.9 mm), Type X gypsum board is attached perpendicular to the bottom chord of the framing using  $1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch-long (31.7 mm), Type W screws. A second layer of  $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch-thick (15.9 mm), Type X gypsum board is attached perpendicular to the framing, staggered 24 inches (610 mm) from the first layer, and is attached using 2-inch-long (51 mm), Type S screws. A third layer of  $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch-thick (15.9 mm), Type X gypsum board is attached perpendicular to the framing, staggered 12 inches from the second layer, and is attached using  $2\frac{1}{2}$ -inch-long (63.5 mm), Type S screws. Screws for all layers are spaced 12 inches (305 mm) on center at joists and not less than 1 inch (25.4 mm) from side and end joints. Adjacent joints in the same layer are offset 48 inches (1219 mm). Layers shall be overlapped so that edges and end joints are offset not less than 10 inches (254 mm) from the previous layer. Minimum 0.0179-inch-thick (0.45 mm),  $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch-deep (22 mm), hat-shaped furring channels, spaced 24 inches (610 mm) on center and oriented perpendicular to the framing members, are attached through the gypsum board to the framing members with two  $2\frac{1}{2}$ -inch-long (63.5 mm), Type S screws at each joist intersection. A face layer of  $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch-thick (15.9 mm), Type X gypsum board is attached perpendicular to the furring channels using  $1\frac{1}{8}$ -inch-long (28.6 mm), Type S screws, spaced at 12 inches (305 mm) on center. All face layer gypsum board joints shall be covered with tape and one coat of joint compound, and face layer fastener heads shall be covered with one coat of joint compound.

As an alternative, the construction may consist of minimum 18 gage steel, C-shaped joists, a minimum of 8 inches (203 mm) deep, spaced a maximum of 24 inches (610 mm) on center. All details of construction shall be as described in

Section 4.3.6 of this report for wood framing members, with the following exceptions:

- a. Wood structural panels supported by steel joists shall be attached using  $1\frac{5}{8}$ -inch-long (41 mm), Type S-12 screws spaced a maximum of 12 inches (305 mm) on center.
- b. Screws used to attach the gypsum board to steel joists shall be Type S-12 and shall be  $1\frac{1}{8}$ -inch-long (29 mm), and spaced 12 inches for the attachment of the base layer;  $1\frac{5}{8}$  inches (41 mm) long for attachment of the second layer [offset 24 inches (610 mm) from the first layer];  $2\frac{3}{8}$  inches (60 mm) long for the attachment of the third layer [offset 12 inches (305 mm) from the first layer] and the hat-shaped furring channels [installed perpendicular to the joists and spaced 24 inches (610 mm) on center]; and  $1\frac{1}{8}$  inches (29 mm) long for the attachment of the face layer (installed perpendicular to the furring channels). Screws shall be spaced 12 inches (305 mm) on center.

The minimum  $\frac{23}{32}$ -inch (18.2 mm) wood structural panels are not required to establish the fire-resistance rating of the assembly. Other materials are acceptable provided the structural requirements of the applicable code are addressed.

#### 4.3.7 Two-hour Gypsum Board Bearing Wall with Minimum STC (Sound Transmission Class) 50 Sound Rating:

The construction consists of nominal 2-by-4 wood studs spaced 16 inches (406 mm) on center, faced on each side with two layers of  $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch-thick (15.9 mm), Type X gypsum board. On one side, the gypsum board is fastened directly to the studs as specified for interior partitions in Item 17-1.5 of Table 7-B of the UBC or Item 14-1.5 of Table 719.1(2) of the IBC; on the other side, resilient furring channels spaced 24 inches (610 mm) on center (see Figure 1) are applied horizontally over the wood studs and are attached using 6d common or  $1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch (31.7 mm) wallboard nails or 1-inch-long (25.4 mm), Type W or Type S screws. The  $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch-thick (15.9 mm), Type X gypsum board is applied horizontally and is attached along longitudinal edges to the furring channels using 1-inch-long (25.4 mm), Type S screws spaced 12 inches (305 mm) on center. Six-inch-wide (152 mm) strips of gypsum board are installed behind unsupported vertical butt joints and are attached at the ends and along the length of the strips using Type G,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch-long (38 mm) screws spaced 12 inches (305 mm) on center. A face layer of  $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch-thick (15.9 mm), Type X gypsum board is applied with joints staggered from the base layer joints and secured to the resilient furring channels using  $1\frac{5}{8}$ -inch-long (41.3 mm), Type S screws spaced 12 inches (305 mm) on center. With this partition, a minimum STC rating of 50 is attained. When desired, glass fiber or mineral wool insulation may be installed in the stud cavities.

**4.3.8 Control Joints:** Control joints such as those shown in Figure 2 of this report are permitted to be used in one-hour or two-hour fire-resistance-rated construction described in this report or described in Table 7-B of the UBC or Table 719.1(2) of the IBC. The joints may be used on load-bearing or nonload-bearing walls of wood or steel construction.

#### 4.3.9 Alternate Construction:

**4.3.9.1 Alternate Suspended Ceiling Construction:** Gypsum board ceilings directly attached to steel framing as set forth in Table 7-C of the UBC or Table 719.1(3) of the IBC may be suspended by means of  $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch (38 mm), cold-rolled steel, main runner channels, spaced 48 inches (1219 mm) on center, that are suspended with No. 8, SWG galvanized wire hangers spaced 48 inches (1219 mm) on center. Furring channels are placed perpendicular to the cold-rolled steel main runner channels and are secured thereto using No. 18,

SWG galvanized wire ties (double strand); the gypsum board is then installed in the manner required for direct attachment.

**4.3.9.2 Alternate Gypsum Board Fasteners:** Screws, either Type W or Type S, depending on the framing member, may be used in lieu of nails in fire-resistance-rated assemblies described in this report or described in Tables 7-B and 7-C of the UBC or Table 719.1(2) and 719.1(3) of the IBC, provided the screw penetration into the framing member is equivalent to the nail penetration, the screw spacing is the same as the nail spacing, and the cross-sectional area of the screws is equal to that of the specified nails.

**4.3.10 Joint Treatment:** For the assemblies in this report, taping and finishing of joints and fasteners is permitted to be omitted in the following cases:

- a. Where there is square-edge gypsum board and tongue-and-groove-edge (V-edge) gypsum backing board or gypsum sheathing.
- b. In single-layer applications on wood-framed assemblies where joints fall over framing members.
- c. On inner layers and outer layers of multiple-layer wood-framed or steel-framed assemblies, where the joints of adjacent layers are offset from each other.

#### 4.3.11 Fire-resistance-rated and Sound Control Systems:

**4.3.11.1 Fire-resistance-rated Systems:** Generic fire-resistance ratings (those not designated as proprietary in the listing), as listed in the Gypsum Association Fire Resistance Design Manual, 17<sup>th</sup> edition, are recognized for use.

**4.3.11.2 Sound Control Systems:** Generic sound control systems, as listed in the Gypsum Association Fire Resistance Design Manual, 17<sup>th</sup> edition, are recognized for use if the system has a minimum STC rating of 50 for partitions, and minimum STC and IIC (Impact Insulation Class) ratings of 50 for floor-ceiling systems. Partition systems shall be sealed, above the top and below the bottom wood plates or steel runners, using beads of non-hardening caulking compound, except that tape and joint compound is permitted to be used in lieu of caulking above the top plate in wood-framed systems. Where carpet and pad are specified for the IIC sound rating shown in the manual, the carpet shall be a 44-ounce (1492 g/m<sup>2</sup>) wool carpet with a 40-ounce (1356 g/m<sup>2</sup>) hair pad.

#### 4.4 Allowable Partition Heights:

**4.4.1 Gypsum Board or Veneer Base:** To comply with Section 1611.5 of the UBC and Section 1607.13 and Table 1604.3 of the IBC, the allowable height limits of non-bearing partitions are as follows:

- a. Partitions utilizing No. 25 gage [minimum 0.0179 inch (0.454 mm) uncoated base-metal thickness] steel channel studs conforming to ASTM C 645 shall have maximum heights as set forth in a current ICC-ES evaluation report. Mechanical fastening of intermediate studs to the track is not required unless this is specified in the evaluation report.
- b. Solid partitions, constructed of  $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch- or  $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch-thick (12.7 mm or 15.9 mm), Type X gypsum board laminated to each side of 1-inch-thick (25.4 mm) solid or laminated gypsum coreboard, shall not exceed 11 feet (3353 mm) in height.
- c.  $2\frac{1}{4}$ -inch-thick (57 mm), semi-solid partitions, constructed of  $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch-thick (15.9 mm) gypsum board face sheets laminated to each side of 1-by-6-inch (25.4 by 152 mm) solid or laminated gypsum board ribs spaced 2 feet (610

mm) on center, shall not exceed 12 feet (3658 mm) in height.

- d.  $2\frac{5}{8}$ -inch-thick (67 mm), semi-solid partitions, constructed of  $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch-thick (12.7 mm) gypsum board face sheets laminated to each side of  $1\frac{5}{8}$ -by-6-inch (41.3 mm by 152 mm) laminated gypsum board ribs spaced 2 feet (610 mm) on center, shall not exceed 12 feet (3658 mm) in height.
- e. Chase walls consisting of a double row of  $1\frac{5}{8}$ -inch-deep (41.3 mm), No. 25 gage channel steel studs complying with ASTM C 645, and spaced 24 inches (610 mm) on center, shall not exceed 16 feet (4877 mm) in height. The studs are placed opposite each other, and are so located that the outer flanges of the studs are 10 to 15 inches (254 to 381 mm) apart. The two rows of studs are interconnected at 4-foot (1219 mm) intervals using  $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch-thick (15.9 mm) square [10- to 15-inch (254 to 381 mm) sides] pieces of gypsum board attached to each web of the studs using three 1-inch-long (25.4 mm), Type S screws. Full-length sheets of  $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch-thick (15.9 mm) gypsum board are applied vertically to each face of the partition and are attached to studs using 1-inch-long (25.4 mm), Type S screws spaced 12 inches (305 mm) on center.
- f. Demountable walls consisting of  $2\frac{1}{2}$ -inch-deep (63.5 mm), No. 25 gage, channel-shaped studs complying with ASTM C 645 and spaced 24 inches (610 mm) on center, shall not exceed  $11\frac{1}{2}$  feet (3505 mm) in height. Full-length sheets of  $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch-thick (12.7 mm) gypsum board are installed vertically with edge joints centered on stud flanges. Edge joints are covered with a metal batten strip attached to the studs using 1-inch-long (25.4 mm), Type S screws spaced 12 inches (305 mm) on center. The gypsum board is attached to intermediate studs using an approved adhesive.

**4.4.2 Lath and Plaster:** To comply with Section 1611.5 of the UBC, or Section 1607.13 and Table 1604.3 of the IBC, the allowable height limits of No. 25 gage steel-stud nonbearing partitions are as follows: The steel studs shall comply with Section 4.4.1a of this report. The allowable heights and sectional properties of steel stud systems shall be as set forth in a current ICC-ES evaluation report.

#### 4.5 Nonrated Construction:

Where a fire-resistance rating or a shear value is not required, 4d,  $1\frac{3}{8}$ -inch-long (35 mm),  $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch-diameter (6.4 mm), concave-head, 0.080-inch-diameter-shank (2.03 mm), phosphate-etched, diamond-point wallboard nails, spaced in accordance with Table 25-G of the UBC or Section 2508 of the IBC, may be used for the attachment of  $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch-thick (12.7 mm) gypsum board to wood supports. Where a fire-resistance rating or shear value is not required, predecorated nails may be used for the attachment of  $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch- and  $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch-thick (12.7 mm and 15.9 mm) predecorated gypsum board to wood supports. The  $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch-thick (12.7 mm) board is fastened to vertical surfaces using  $1\frac{3}{8}$ -inch-long (35 mm), 0.066-inch-diameter-shank (1.68 mm), 0.135-inch-diameter-head (3.43

mm) nails spaced 8 inches (203 mm) on center. The  $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch-thick (16 mm) gypsum board is fastened using  $1\frac{7}{8}$ -inch-long (47.6 mm), 0.086-inch-diameter-shank (2.18 mm), 0.135-inch-diameter-head (3.43 mm) nails spaced 8 inches (203 mm) on center. A combination of fasteners, consisting of nails along the board perimeter and screws in the field of the gypsum board, is permitted to be used. The size and spacing of the nails and screws shall be in accordance with Table 25-G of the UBC or Section 2508 of the IBC; the spacing between a perimeter nail and an adjacent field screw shall not exceed the spacing specified for screws in that table.

#### 5.0 CONDITIONS OF USE

The gypsum board wall and ceiling assemblies described in this report comply with those codes specifically listed in Section 1.0 of this report, subject to the following conditions:

- 5.1 Partition construction and heights are as set forth in this report. Indicated stud spacings are maximums. Stud sizes (depths) and gages are minimums.
- 5.2 Allowable shear for vertical diaphragms (shearwalls) shall be reduced 50 percent for dynamic loading due to earthquake in Seismic Zones 3 and 4 in jurisdictions adopting the UBC, and Seismic Design Category D in areas adopting the IBC or IRC. In jurisdictions adopting the IBC or IRC, gypsum board shall not be used to resist seismic forces in structures in Seismic Design Category E or F.
- 5.3 The axial load design stress for the wood-framed bearing walls described in Section 4.2 of this report is limited to  $0.78F_c$ , and the maximum stress may not exceed  $0.78F_c$  at a maximum  $l_e/d$  ratio of 33.
- 5.4 Documentation shall be submitted to the code official verifying that the gypsum board products to be installed comply with the applicable standard noted in Section 3.0 of this report.
- 5.5 GA File Nos. FC 4340 and FC 4370 are beyond the scope of this evaluation report.

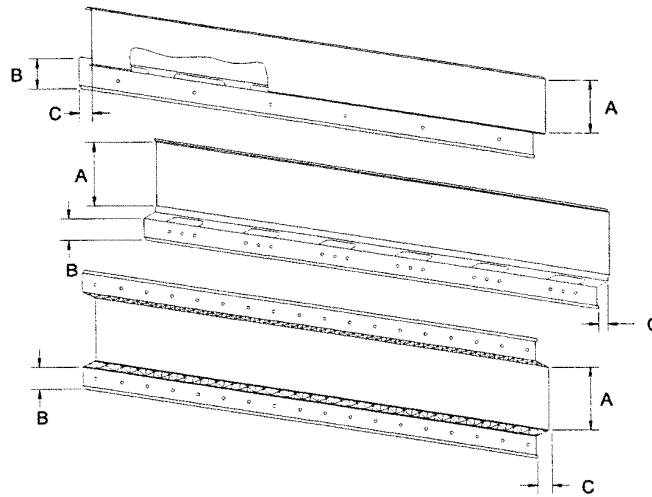
#### 6.0 EVIDENCE SUBMITTED

Reports of testing in accordance with ASTM E 119, ASTM E 84 (UBC Standard 7-1); and reports on transverse load tests and sound transmission tests.

#### 7.0 IDENTIFICATION

Gypsum boards shall be identified by the manufacturer's name, the thickness, the brand name and the ASTM specification. Gypsum board products that have been evaluated by ICC-ES for compliance with the standards indicated in Section 3.0 of this report shall also be identified by the ICC-ES report number associated with the product.

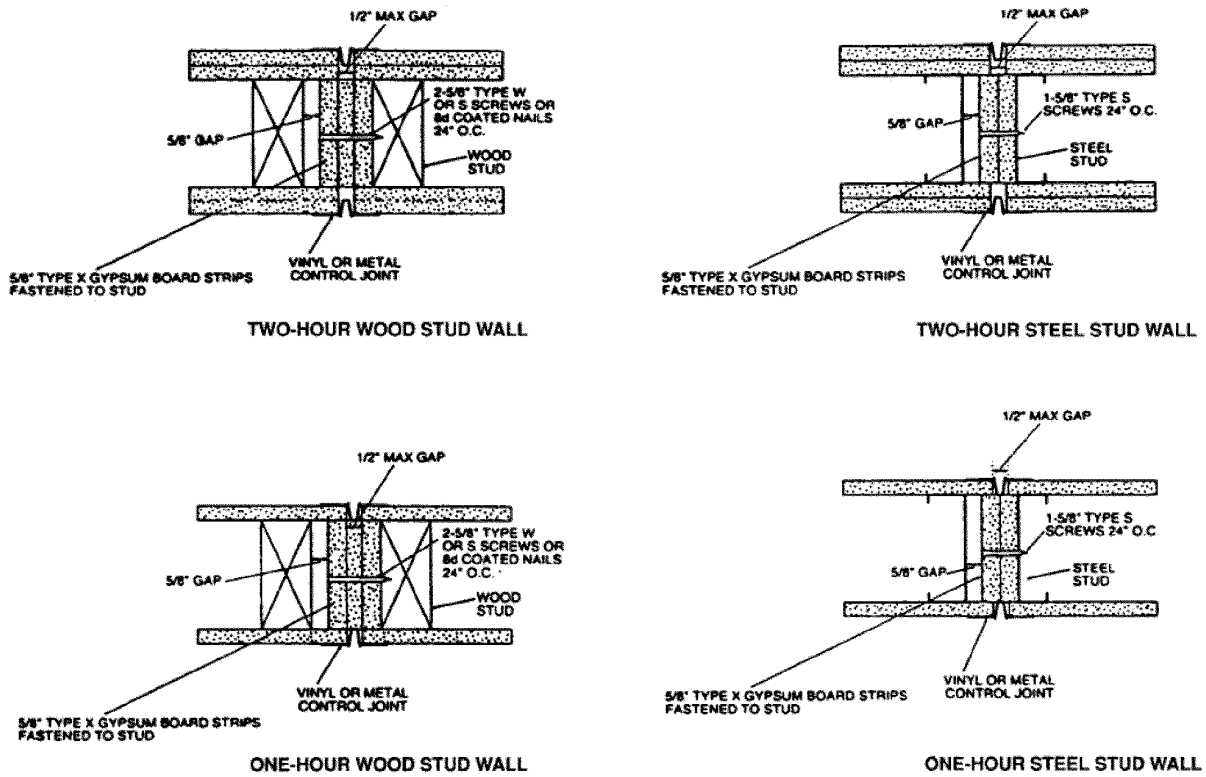
Bundles of steel studs shall be identified as set forth in a current ICC-ES evaluation report on the product. Screws shall be identified on the packaging by the name, brand or trademark of the producer or supplier and the ASTM designation.



For SI: 1 inch = 25.4 mm.

Minimum for all designs:  
 Base-metal thickness = 0.0209" min.—A = 1 1/4" min.; B = 7/16" min.; C = 1/2" min. (depth)

FIGURE 1—TYPICAL RESILIENT FURRING CHANNEL CONFIGURATION



For SI: 1 inch = 25.4 mm.

FIGURE 2—CONTROL JOINT DETAILS