

09 20 00 – Plaster and Gypsum Board

1. General

- A. Drywall construction shall generally be designed to be consistent with the institutional nature of the campus with regard to use and abuse by the occupants and the function of the space.
- B. Metal stud framing shall be consistent with design loads required for the use of the space, height of walls and the support of cabinets/shelving on walls. Metal studs and runner tracks shall be galvanized. Wall framing shall be braced with steel studs or wood blocking or 20 gauge sheet metal 12 inches wide where cabinets or shelving are located. The tops of walls shall be diagonally braced to the structure if they do not extend to the bottom of the structural deck. Studs that are damaged or that have lost structural integrity due to penetration by mechanical or electrical trades, shall be replaced. Gypsum board shall be a minimum 5/8 inch thick. Water-resistant gypsum board (5/8 inch thick) shall be employed in high-moisture areas. Gypsum board shall be installed with a minimal number of joints and with galvanized metal accessories and trim.
- C. Many of the walls on campus are plaster. In renovation projects, it is preferred to patch plaster with a plaster material compatible with the existing material. When existing plaster ceilings are penetrated directly for mechanical or electrical work, the plaster shall be patched tightly in order to maintain the existing fire and acoustical protection. Repaired plaster walls and ceilings shall maintain the original fire-rating integrity.
- D. Exterior plaster shall be designed as cement plaster or stucco, according to the use of the space. Adequate control joints shall be provided. The finish of the plaster shall be consistent with the use of the space.