Drywall installation in Walls & Ceiling

(including insulation)

What is the purpose of Drywall ?

- **Drywall is a construction material used to create walls and ceilings. It's also used to create many design features, including eaves, arches and other architectural specialties.**

Types of Drywall

- There are total 7 types of drywall-
- Regular Drywall or White Board
- Green Board Drywall
- Blue Board Drywall
- Paperless Drywall
- Purple Drywall
- Type X Drywall
- Soundproof Drywall

Types, Applications, and Uses

Regular Drywall or White Board

- Regular drywall is normally white on one side and brown on the other. It probably is the most economic drywall type and comes in different sizes ranging in thickness from 3/8 inches to one inch. This is the most common type used and is normally available in four by eight foot panels.

Green Board Drywall:

- Green board drywall, also known as moisture-resistant drywall, has a green covering that makes it more resistant to moisture than regular drywall. It is somewhat more expensive, but be aware that it is not waterproof, so don't use it if it's going to be in contact with water. It is also often used as a tile backer in limited wet areas such as bathroom and basement walls, plus kitchens, and laundry and utility rooms.

Blue Board Drywall:

- Blue board drywall is also known as plaster baseboard. Blue board is used for veneer plastering, and the surface paper has special absorption qualities. It has a high water and mold resistance and there are fewer steps involved in veneer plastering. Blue board drywall is not made for mud, tape, or paint. It works extremely well in bathrooms or places with a lot of moisture and helps reduce noise.

Types, Applications, and Uses

Paperless Drywall:

Paperless drywall has been replacing paper drywall. This type of drywall is covered with fiberglass instead of paper, which protects the gypsum board from rot and offers even greater resistance to mold and mildew. The quality of the board is a little tougher than regular drywall, but some construction pros find it easier to cut. Paperless drywall has some slight textures that will require applying joint compound to achieve a smooth clean finish drywall level.

Purple Drywall

Purple drywall offers the same advantages as regular drywall, but with superior moisture- and mold-resistant characteristics. It can be used with all wall and ceiling applications and is ideally suited where enhanced moisture and mold resistance is desired. If it is going to be in contact with water, this is the one to use.

Types, Applications, and Uses

Type X Drywall:

This is the so-called fire-resistant drywall. Several thicknesses can be used in layers to achieve a higher fire rating. It is harder to cut and work than regular drywall and normally is used in garages, rooms, and apartment buildings, as it is required by several building codes. Type X drywall is made with special noncombustible fibers. It normally comes in 5/8-inches thickness and its extra thickness can also improve its soundproofing characteristics. To receive the "Type X" designation, a gypsum board must achieve at least a one-hour fire resistance rating for 5/8-inch board or a 3/4-hour rating for 1/2-inch board in a single layer, nailed on each face of load-bearing wood framing members.

Soundproof Drywall:

Soundproof drywall is composed of laminated drywall made with a mix of wood fibers, gypsum, and polymers increasing the STC (sound transmission class).This drywall is denser than regular drywall so it might be a little harder to cut than other types of drywall. Due to its soundproofing characteristics, it is used in areas where noise is a problem or when silence is required in a room. This one might be used in your family room walls or, if you are a musician, it might help you in your music room.

Installation process of Drywall in walls and Ceilings

- Its pretty simple installing drywall in the interior walls and ceilings. Before installing drywalls, have to see whether there is insulation present in the ceiling and walls or not.

Insulation

The purpose of **insulation** is to slow the rate of heat transfer. This is true in both hot and cold climates. In cold climates, it is intended to stop the flow of heat out of the building. In hot climates, its purpose is to slow the movement of heat into the building.

Installation process of insulation

- Before installation of drywall, we need to install Insulation in the walls and ceilings-

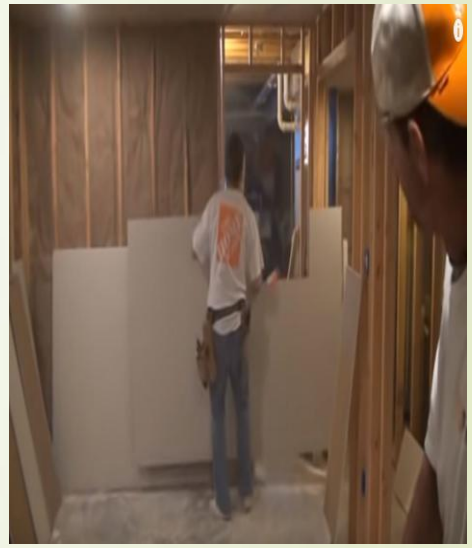
Installation process of insulation

- Installing insulation bats on the walls and ceilings

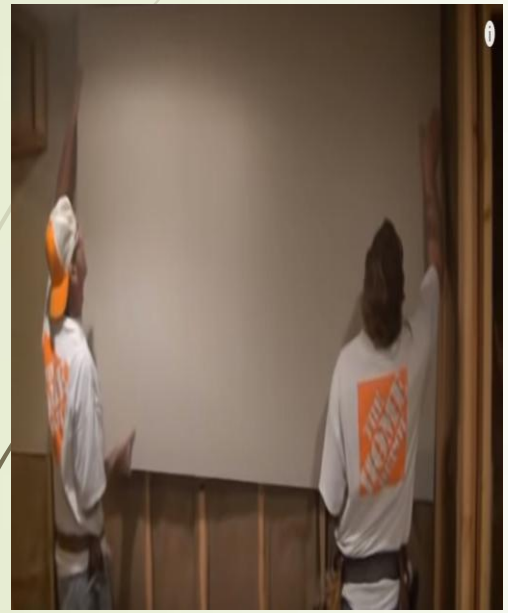
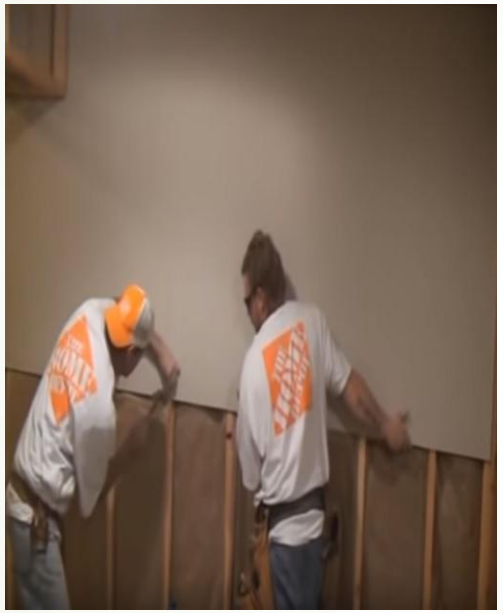
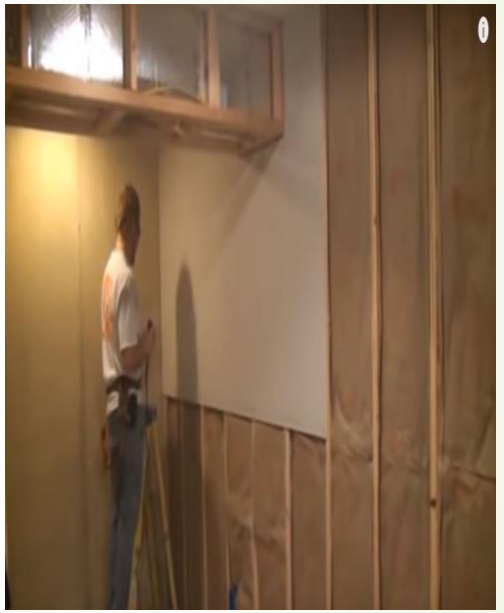
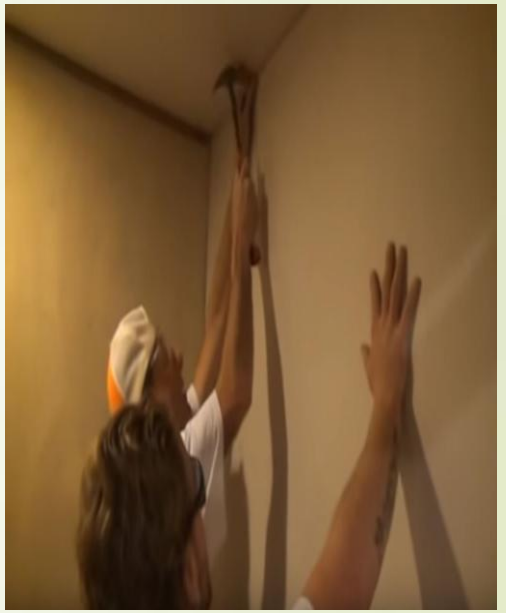
Installation process of Drywall

- Drywall install in walls and ceilings-



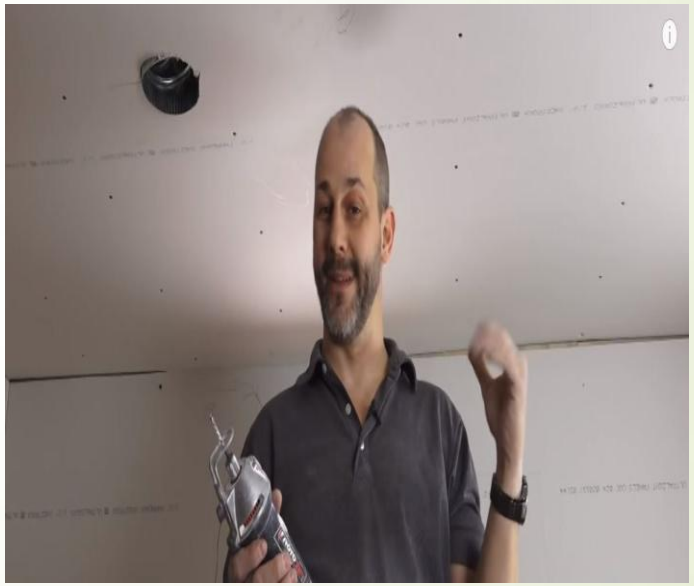



Installation process of Drywall

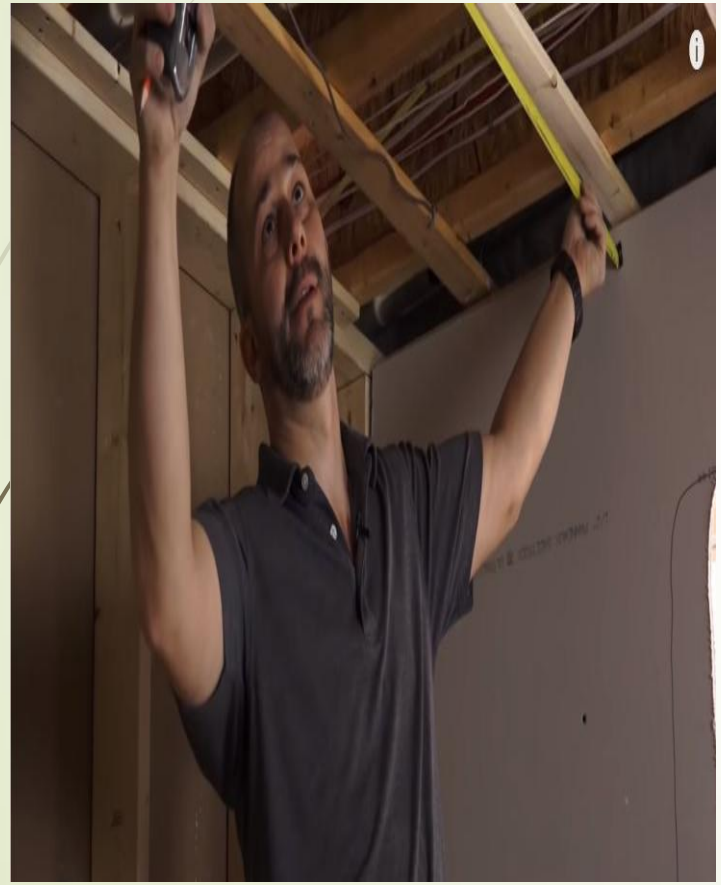





Installation process of Drywall

- Drywall install in walls and ceilings-

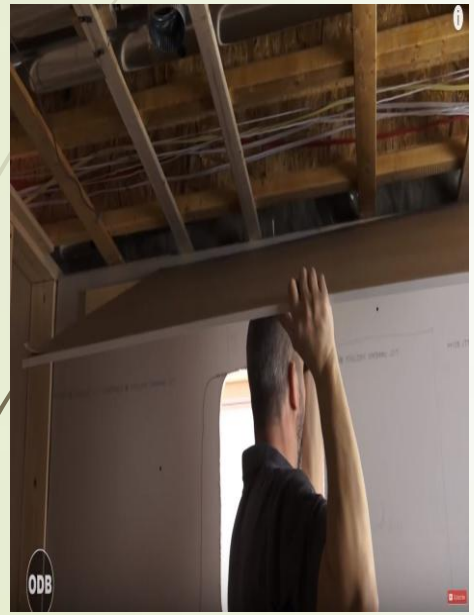


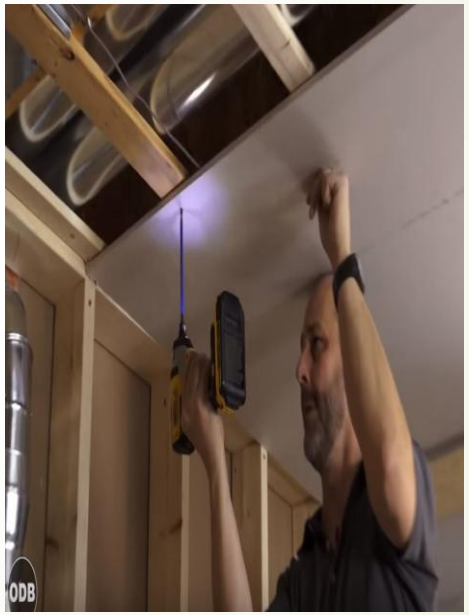
Installation process of Drywall

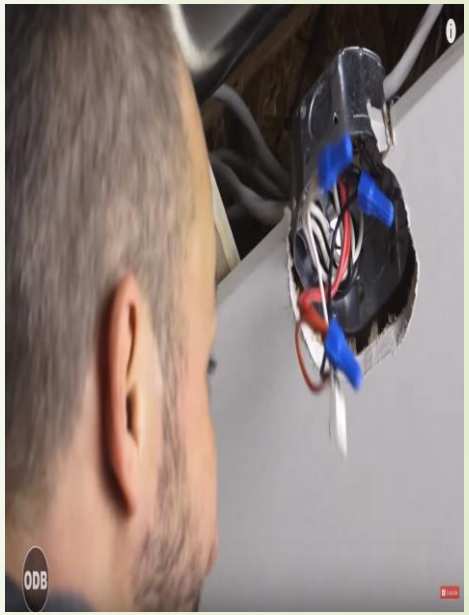


Installation process of Drywall

- Drywall install in walls and ceilings-

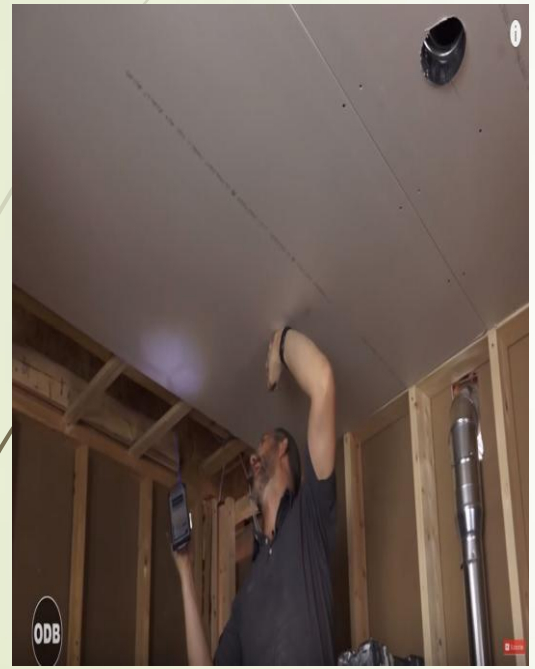


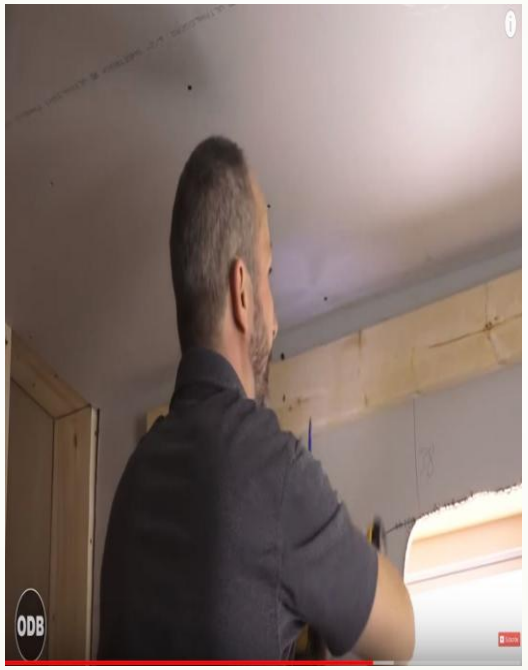




Installation process of Drywall

- Drywall install in walls and ceilings-





Ceiling tiles & installation types, application and usages.

Types of Ceiling tiles

- **Four Types of Ceiling Tiles**

There are four broad types of ceiling tiles - acoustical, plastic, tin and cork. Within those categories there is a further break down of tiles by design, installation and use.

- **Acoustical Ceiling Tiles**
- **Plastic Ceiling Tiles**
- **Tin Ceiling Tiles**
- **Cork Ceiling Tiles**

Acoustical Ceiling Tiles

- Acoustical ceiling tiles are used to help soundproof a room. They are usually made of fiberglass, and are installed using a drop-ceiling method. This means that metal strapping is installed across the ceiling and the tiles are dropped or hung from the straps, although some brands do make tiles that can snap together without visible straps. Acoustical ceiling panels usually need to be installed by a professional to ensure their acoustical and insulating properties

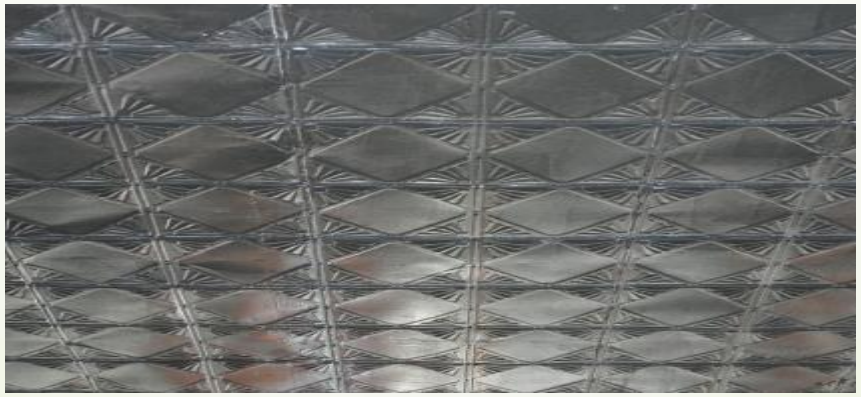
Plastic Ceiling Tiles

- Plastic ceiling tiles are a lightweight and inexpensive alternative to traditional tin ceiling tiles. The plastic tiles come embossed in a number of different patterns including flowers, wreaths and repeating designs. They can also be used to give a geometric, three-dimensional appearance to the ceiling. These tiles are extremely easy to install for a DIYer. They can be dropped in or nailed up, and you don't need to worry about denting or dinging the tiles. They can be painted in the same finishes a tin ceiling is often displayed in. The biggest pro for plastic ceiling tiles is their cost; they typically run between $1 and $10 a panel, making them very cost effective.

Tin Ceiling Tiles

- True tin ceiling tiles are a beautiful addition to any home. Contrary to what the name implies, most tin ceiling tiles today are made of aluminum, copper or brass. They are usually installed by nailing them up and overlapping the edges of each panel with the next, although they can be dropped-in as well. Their designs are usually repetitive, with scrolls, flowers, vines and geometric patterns being popular. Tin ceiling tiles are a little more difficult to install than plastic, but can still be put up by most homeowners. If you nick or dent a panel, it can be repaired using auto body repair compound and some sculpting.

Tin ceiling tiles are more expensive than their plastic look-a-likes, running about $15 to $40 a panel.



Cork Ceiling Tiles

- Cork ceiling tiles are an eco-friendly ceiling tile that can also insulate your home. Cork is naturally fire and water resistant, as well as sound absorbing, which makes them a great all-around ceiling tile for many homes. Cork ceiling tiles can be dropped-in or installed using adhesives. They can also be overlapped and installed in decorative patterns and designs. Some experienced homeowners may find them easy to work with, but most homeowners may prefer to have this type of tile installed by professionals.

Cork ceiling tiles are mid-range priced, running about $5 a tile.

Types of Insulation

Type	Material	Where Applicable	Installation Methods	Advantages
Blanket: batts and rolls	Fiberglass Mineral (rock or slag) wool Plastic fibers Natural fibers	Unfinished walls, including foundation walls Floors and ceilings	Fitted between studs, joists, and beams.	Suited for standard stud and joist spacing that is relatively free from obstructions. Relatively inexpensive.

Types of Insulation

Type	Material	Where Applicable	Installation Methods	Advantages
Concrete block insulation **and insulating concrete blocks**	Foam board, to be placed on outside of wall (usually new construction) or inside of wall (existing homes): Some manufacturers incorporate foam beads or air into the concrete mix to increase R-values	Unfinished walls, including foundation walls New construction or major renovations Walls (insulating concrete blocks)	Require specialized skills Insulating concrete blocks are sometimes stacked without mortar (dry-stacked) and surface bonded.	Insulating cores increases wall R-value. Insulating outside of concrete block wall places mass inside conditioned space, which can moderate indoor temperatures. Autoclaved aerated concrete and autoclaved cellular concrete masonry units have 10 times the insulating value of conventional concrete.

Types of Insulation

Type	Material	Where Applicable	Installation Methods	Advantages
Foam board or rigid foam	Polystyrene Polyisocyanurate Polyurethane	Unfinished walls, including foundation walls Floors and ceilings Unvented low-slope roofs	Interior applications: must be covered with 1/2-inch gypsum board or other building-code approved material for fire safety. Exterior applications: must be covered with weatherproof facing.	High insulating value for relatively little thickness. Can block thermal short circuits when installed continuously over frames or joists.

Types of Insulation

Type	Material	Where Applicable	Installation Methods	Advantages
Insulating concrete forms (ICFs)	Foam boards or foam blocks	Unfinished walls, including foundation walls for new construction	Installed as part of the building structure.	Insulation is literally built into the home's walls, creating high thermal resistance.

Types of Insulation

Type	Material	Where Applicable	Installation Methods	Advantages
Loose-fill and blown-in	Cellulose Fiberglass Mineral (rock or slag) wool	Enclosed existing wall or open new wall cavities Unfinished attic floors Other hard-to-reach places	Blown into place using special equipment, sometimes poured in.	Good for adding insulation to existing finished areas, irregularly shaped areas, and around obstructions.

Types of Insulation

Type	Material	Where Applicable	Installation Methods	Advantages
Reflective system	Foil-faced kraft paper, plastic film, polyethylene bubbles, or cardboard	Unfinished walls, ceilings, and floors	Foils, films, or papers fitted between wood-frame studs, joists, rafters, and beams.	Do-it-yourself. Suitable for framing at standard spacing. Bubble-form suitable if framing is irregular or if obstructions are present. Most effective at preventing downward heat flow, effectiveness depends on spacing.

Types of Insulation

Type	Material	Where Applicable	Installation Methods	Advantages
Rigid fibrous or fiber insulation	Fiberglass Mineral (rock or slag) wool	Ducts in unconditioned spaces Other places requiring insulation that can withstand high temperatures	HVAC contractors fabricate the insulation into ducts either at their shops or at the job sites.	Can withstand high temperatures.

Types of Insulation

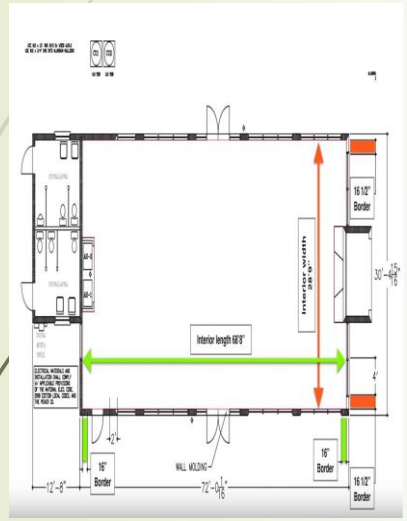
Type	Material	Where Applicable	Installation Methods	Advantages
Sprayed foam and foamed-in-place	Cementitious Phenolic Polyisocyanurate Polyurethane	Enclosed existing wall Open new wall cavities Unfinished attic floors	Applied using small spray containers or in larger quantities as a pressure sprayed (foamed-in-place) product.	Good for adding insulation to existing finished areas, irregularly shaped areas, and around obstructions.

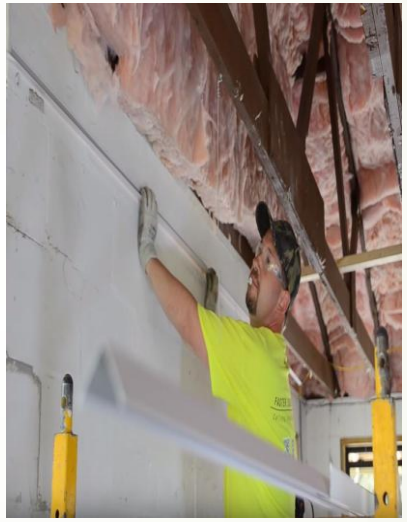
Types of Insulation

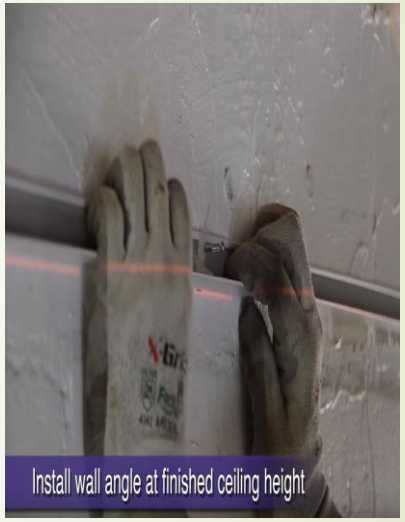
Type	Material	Where Applicable	Installation Methods	Advantages
Structural insulated panels (SIPs)	Foam board or liquid foam insulation core Straw core insulation	Unfinished walls, ceilings, floors, and roofs for new construction	Construction workers fit SIPs together to form walls and roof of a house.	SIP-built houses provide superior and uniform insulation compared to more traditional construction methods; they also take less time to build.

Installation process of Ceiling tiles in Tee bars

- Have to take the entire ceiling measurement in order to make tee-bars to set the square shaped tiles on them. Then will have to start installing tee bars on the ceiling.

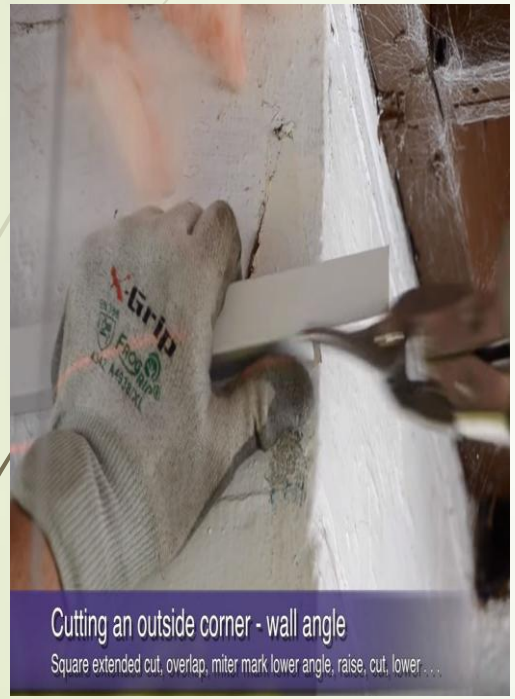


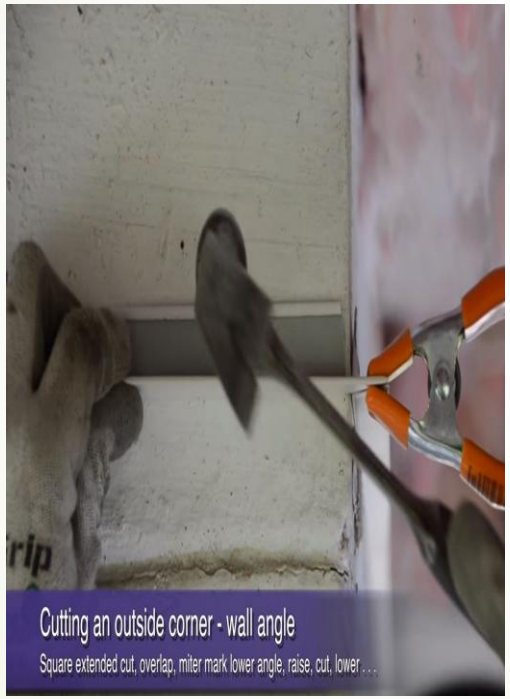


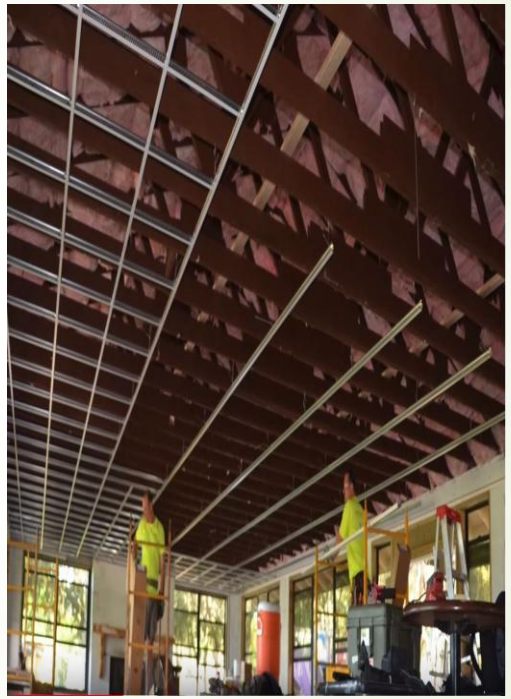


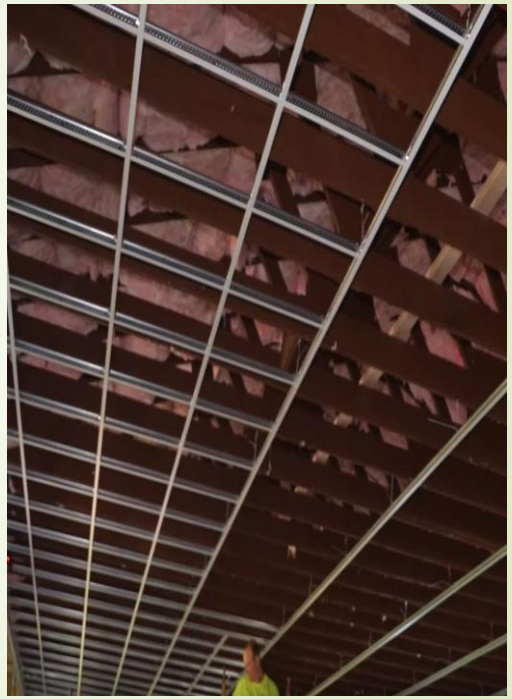
Installation process of Ceiling tiles in Tee bars

- Making the tee bars to hang ceiling tiles on them.



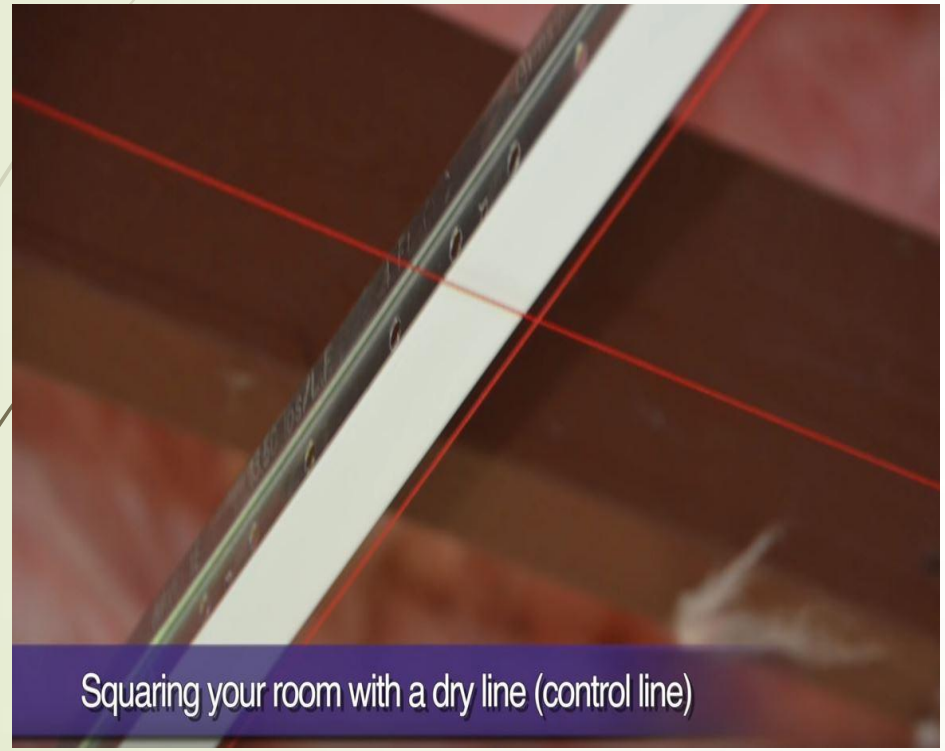


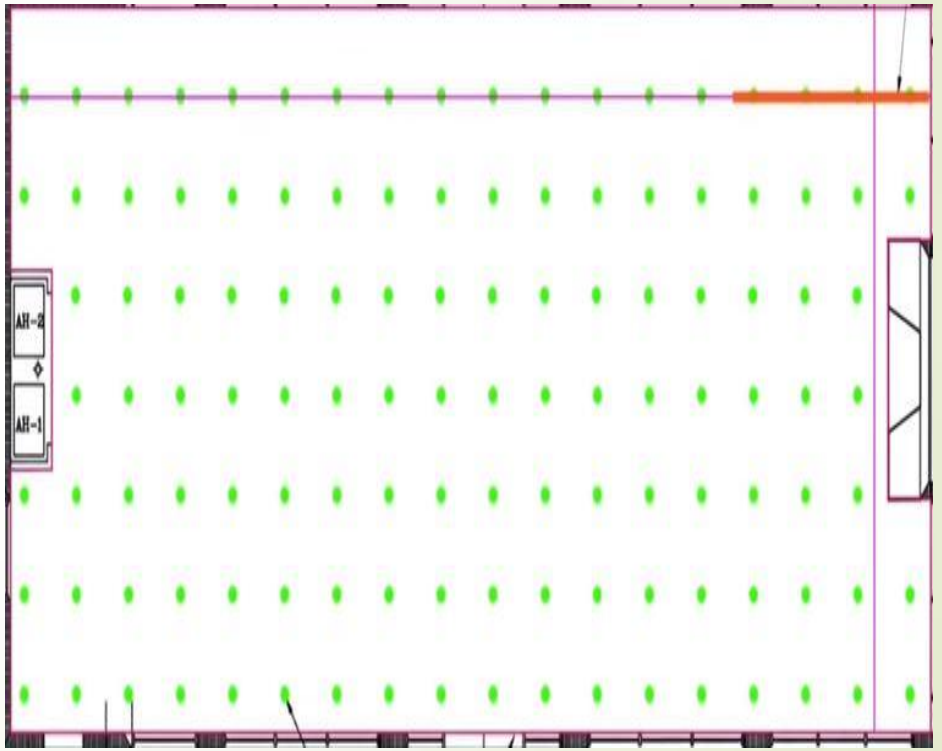




Installation process of Ceiling tiles in Tee bars

- Making the tee bars to hang ceiling tiles on them.





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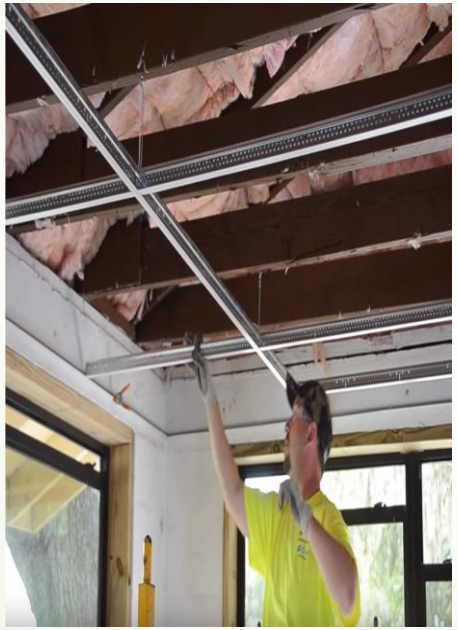
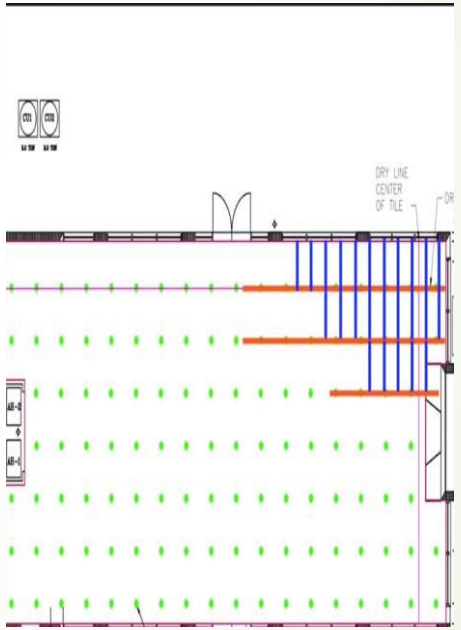
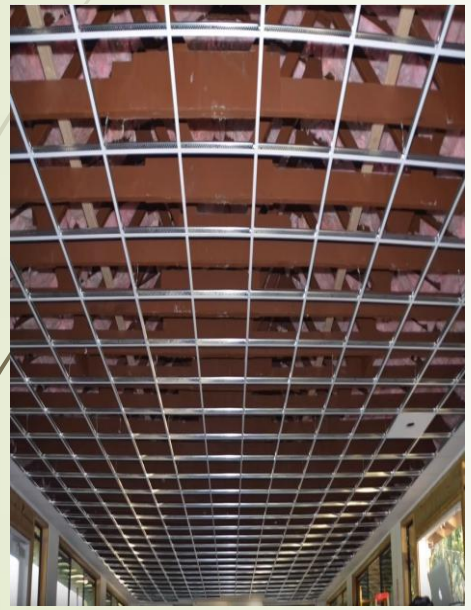
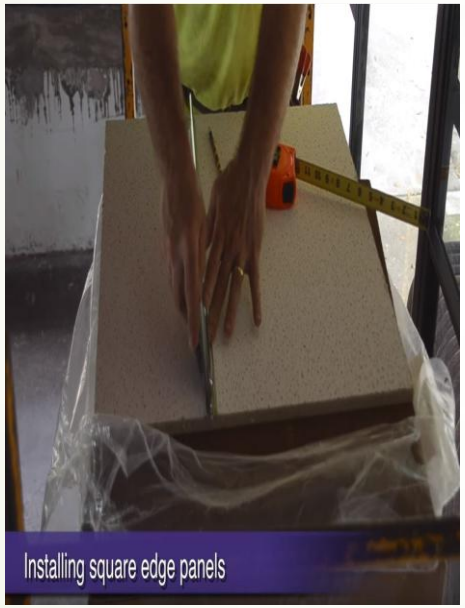


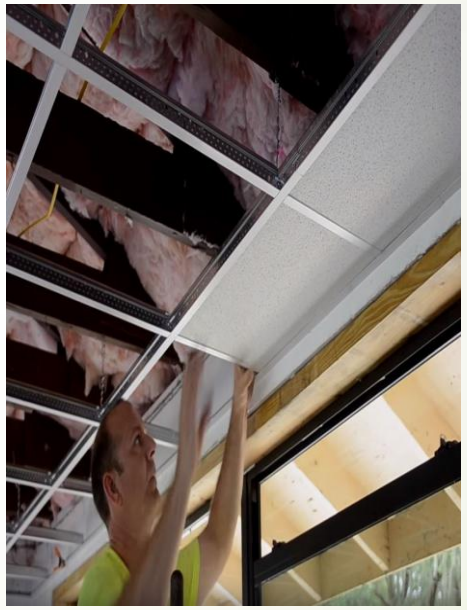


Installation process of Ceiling tiles in Tee bars

- Making the tee bars to hang ceiling tiles on them.



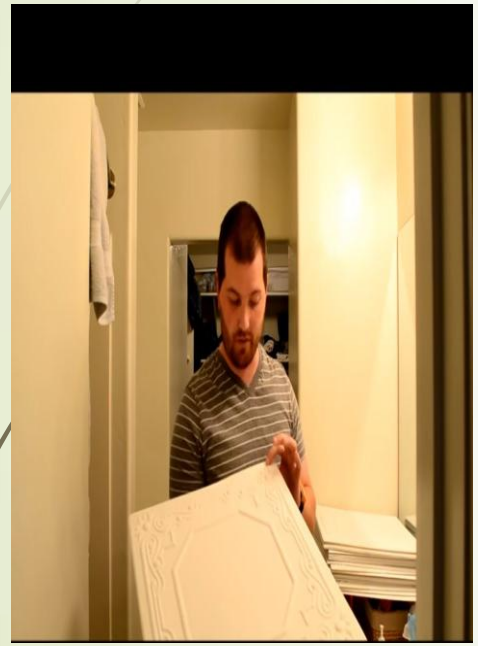




Installing Ceiling tiles with glue

Installing Ceiling tiles with glue

- Preparing ceiling tiles to set with glue in ceiling




Installing Ceiling tiles with glue

- Applying glue and setting them on the ceiling




Installing Ceiling tiles with glue

- After finishing ceiling tiles installation with glue in the interior ceiling-

Bid scope for Drywall and insulation remove replacement Task

- Remove/ Repair / replace Drywall.
- Finish unfinished drywall.
- Paint over newly installed drywalls.
- Remove/replace insulation.
- Generated debris removal from damaged insulation and drywalls.
- Replace ceiling tiles in t-bars.
- Replace ceiling tiles with glue.
- Remove ceiling tiles from t-bars and remove generated debris from tiles removal.

Please follow the Xcel sheet for the bids related to drywall and insulations.

Thank You