Technical Academies

1. Clevedon
Unit 1
The Courtyard
Barnes Ground
Kemp
Clevedon
North Somerset
BS21 6TB
Tel: 0844 561 8810

2. East Leake
Head Office
East Leake
Loughborough
Leicestershire
LE12 6HX
Tel: 0844 561 8810

3. Erith
Unit 4
Gyproc Business Park
Church Manor Way
Erith
Kent
DA8 1DE
Tel: 0844 561 8810

4. Flitwick
Dickens House
Enterprise Way
Maulden Road
Flitwick
Bedford
MK45 5BY
Tel: 0844 561 8810

5. Dublin
Unit 4
Kilcarbery Business Park
Nangor Road
Dublin 22
Ireland
D22 R2Y7
Tel: 0844 561 8810

6. Kingscourt
Kingscourt
Co. Cavan
CA1
Ireland
Tel: 0844 561 8810

7. Kirkby Thore
British Gypsum
Nr Penrith
Cumbria
CA10 1XU
Tel: 0844 561 8810
## Contents

01 **Introduction**  
02 **Who we are**  
03 **What is SpecSure®?**  
04 **Construction errors cost billions**  
05 **Know your plasterboard**  
06 **How to stagger plasterboard joints**  
07 **External and separating walls**  
   - Spandrel panels  
   - Parge coat application  
   - Dealing with pipework  
   - Perimeter seals  
   - Consequences of drylining on to wet blockwork  
   - Fixing thermal laminates  
08 **Floors and ceilings**  
   - Fixing Gypframe on concrete floors  
   - Fixing internal partitions and ceilings  
09 **Partitions**  
   - Dealing with cables in the partition  
   - Screw fixing Gyproc plasterboard  
   - Door openings  
10 **Finishing**  
   - Tiling onto plasterboard  
   - Internal and external angles  
11 **Your installation checklist**  
12 **Robust Detail constructions**
Looking at regulations and methods of compliance in relation to when they apply, can bring confusion and errors in house building.

Depending on when Building Regulations are amended affects when they are implemented on site, which can lead to different sites under construction complying with different sections of the Building Regulations. In addition, we have Robust Details as a method of compliance in relation to sound insulation Approved Documents E, England and Wales, and Scottish Building Standards Technical Handbook section 5.

This guide has been developed by working with housebuilders and site management teams to understand the installation issues that occur most frequently on sites and cause day-to-day problems on their projects.

Sub-contractors work with many housebuilders across a wide range of specifications to comply with Building Regulations for new homes. This guide will help to identify issues before or during construction to help eliminate errors and raise the quality of the build process.

It’s designed, not as a comprehensive guide to building our systems, but as a quick reference book, which focuses on the areas of the system installation that really can make the critical difference between a problem with cost, and getting things right first time, every time.

For nearly a century, we’ve led the market in high performance building linings - providing plaster, plasterboard, drylining and ceiling solutions that have shaped the modern home interior.

We’ve worked with legislators and industry leaders to improve standards of fire safety, noise protection and comfort.

We’ve developed simple yet effective lining solutions that meet the changing needs of the industry, whilst adding value for both the housebuilder and homeowner. We are constantly looking at future needs and are already developing a new generation of plasters and plasterboards that will change the way linings are perceived.

We care passionately about our products and systems. We care about the people who specify and install them and we go out of our way to develop new ideas that will improve the lifestyle of homeowners and their families, now and for generations to come.

We’re proud to be industry leader.
What is SpecSure®?

SpecSure® is a unique lifetime warranty for our range of proprietary systems. The system must comprise of only genuine branded British Gypsum components which have been tried and tested at our UKAS accredited building test centre facility. We cannot guarantee that the use of other manufacturers’ components will meet our rigorous performance and quality standards when installed in our fully tested and substantiated systems.

SpecSure® is more than simply a performance warranty - it means the British Gypsum systems you specify:

- Have a guaranteed lifetime performance
- Have the technical expertise and experience of the UK’s leading interior lining specialist behind them
- Have been tested in UKAS-accredited fire, acoustic and structural test laboratories
- Have been tested to demonstrate installation integrity and simplicity
- Will be supported at every stage of the project by the UK’s leading on and off-site technical support personnel
- Will perform to published parameters throughout the life of each system
- Will be repaired or replaced by British Gypsum in the unlikely event of system failure attributed to unsatisfactory product/system performance.

Total peace of mind for you - and your homebuyers!

ABOVE: British Gypsum UK test laboratories
04 Construction errors cost billions

The Get It Right Initiative is a new organisation tackling avoidable error in the construction industry.

Its single aim is to significantly reduce error and its associated consequences, and members are united to build a better UK construction industry.

1. Direct cost of avoidable errors

Key international studies suggest that the direct costs of avoidable errors are in the order of 5% of project value. This equates to approximately £5Bn per annum across the UK.

2. Total cost of avoidable errors

When unrecorded process waste, latent defects and indirect costs are included, the situation gets much worse with estimates of total costs of error ranging between 10% and 25% of project cost or between £10–25Bn per annum across the sector.

Training course support to reduce errors on site

British Gypsum are proud members of the Get It Right Initiative. We understand the need to offer high quality training for tradespeople and site supervisor/managers to ensure systems are built correctly on site and what the implications can be if they are not.

With specific courses for housing and commercial projects and where requested, bespoke course types, we combine lecture room presentations with a heavy focus on practical area demonstrations to provide clear knowledge and understanding around systems construction and best practice.

Working with sub-contracted and direct labour

It is more important now than it ever has been before for tradespeople to understand why they do what they do, in installing products and systems in a home to meet regulatory requirements around building performance. Whether this is through tool box talks or more formal training for employees and training for nominated sub-contractors. It is important that properties are built as designed and as built performances are adhered to in providing safe buildings.

We all have a responsibility from manufacturers to housebuilders to ensure tradespeople are informed of how to carry out their work for homes today and in the future.

Housebuilder quality star ratings

New homeowners have high expectations of quality based on the star ratings held by housebuilders which makes it more important than ever to maintain a quality build. 98% of people surveyed in 2017 said they had problems with their home.

Communicating with sub-contractors is essential and of high importance

Plastering and drylining contractors can work for a number of housebuilders who work to different specifications, block types, separating walls, thermal insulation and Robust Detail types.

Without good communication between the housebuilder and sub-contractor around specifications and methods of build in relation to their specific site, it can be very easy for the wrong density plasterboard to be used, for example, on separating masonry walls.

The Site Book Good Practice Guide: Residential will help to raise awareness and understanding around the products/details which are best practice in building a home.
### Gyproc plasterboard weight (kg): Per square metre or per 1200mm x 2400mm

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product/thickness</th>
<th>6mm</th>
<th>10mm</th>
<th>9.5mm</th>
<th>12.5mm</th>
<th>15mm</th>
<th>19mm</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gyproc WallBoard</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>9.8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gyproc Moisture Resistant</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>10.1</td>
<td>12.6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gyproc WallBoard TEN</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>28.8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gyproc Habito</td>
<td>11.8</td>
<td>34</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gyproc Plank</td>
<td>9.8</td>
<td>11.7</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>21.6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gyproc FireLine</td>
<td>9.8</td>
<td>11.7</td>
<td>33.7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gyproc FireLine DUPLEX</td>
<td>9.8</td>
<td>11.7</td>
<td>33.7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gyproc FireLine MR</td>
<td>9.8</td>
<td>11.7</td>
<td>33.7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Gyproc plasterboard weight (kg): Per square metre or per 1200mm x 2400mm

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product/thickness</th>
<th>6mm</th>
<th>10mm</th>
<th>9.5mm</th>
<th>12.5mm</th>
<th>15mm</th>
<th>19mm</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gyproc SoundBloc/ SoundBloc MR</td>
<td>10.6</td>
<td>12.6</td>
<td>10.6</td>
<td>30.5</td>
<td>36.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gyproc SoundBloc F</td>
<td>14.1</td>
<td>14.1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gyproc SoundBloc RAPID/RAPID MR</td>
<td>12.6</td>
<td>27.2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gyproc DuraLine/ DuraLine MR</td>
<td>13.9</td>
<td>40</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glasroc H TILEBACKER</td>
<td>5.74</td>
<td>16.5</td>
<td></td>
<td>9.8</td>
<td>28.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glasroc F MULTIBOARD</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>10.6</td>
<td>30.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rigidur H</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>43.2</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>51.8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NB:** Products are manufactured within British Standard tolerances for the range of Gyproc plasterboards. Weights can vary slightly within this tolerance.
06 How to stagger plasterboard joints

It is important to stagger board joints for optimum sound insulation and fire protection.

Boarding process for Gyproc Plank and Gyproc WallBoard so no common joint occurs on framed separating walls

Robust Detail EWT2
- 240mm between inner face of wall linings
- 19mm Gyproc Plank inner layer and 12.5mm Gyproc WallBoard outer layer, either side of the wall
- 60mm minimum mineral wool batts or quilt in both partitions
- 9mm minimum sheathing board to cavity side of the partitions

Robust Detail EWS2
- 190mm minimum between inner face of wall linings
- Double layer of 15mm Gyproc SoundBloc either side of the 60mm Gypframe I studs
- 100mm mineral wool quilt in the cavity, minimum density 10kg/m³
The use of spandrel panels is being used more frequently to increase efficiencies for gable ends and separating walls in the build, as well as addressing areas of Health and Safety in the build process.

**Poor Practice**

- This image shows poor storage where the plasterboard has water damage and has not been raised off the ground during storage prior to installation.

- The vertical joints on the plasterboard spandrel panels have not been taped and filled with gypsum-based jointing material. This measure is required for fire protection.

**Good Practice**

- Where 2 spandrel panels are installed and are butt together to create separation between properties, the firestop at the centre joint between the panels should be a double layer of 12.5mm plasterboard and fixed with 2 lines of fixings at 300mm centres.

- Correct detail to a spandrel panel joint. 2 layers of 12.5mm plasterboard screw fixed at 300mm centres to each timber section at the spandrel panel joint.

**Building Regulations section 7 - Materials and workmanship**

Workmanship is such, that, where relevant, materials are prepared and applied, used or fixed so as to perform adequately the functions for which they are intended.
External and separating walls **Parge coat application**

▲ It is important that the sand and cement parge coat is mixed to the correct ratio so that the mix is not stronger than the background and not too weak. This can lead to the subsequent drylining with plasterboard not adhering to the parge coat due to the friable nature of the surface.

▲ It is important that the scratch key is a nominal 8mm in thickness and does not go through to the blockwork in order to maintain good sound insulation.

▲ Sand and cement parge coat mixed to the correct ratio of 1:1:6 or 1:0.5:4 with a good key being provided for the drylining which will be applied.

▲ Gyproc SoundCoat Plus applied at 6mm thickness can also be used as a parge coat to external and separating walls. The benefit of gypsum parge coats means the application of drylining can commence once the parge coat application has set.

As well as improved sound insulation, thermal insulation is improved due to sealing the whole of the wall surface to stop air leakage/heat loss from the building’s fabric.
External and separating walls **Dealing with pipework**

**Poor Practice**

- Gyproc DriWall Adhesive should not be applied close to pipework due to the increased risk of leaks from joints in the pipework due to thermal expansion.

**Poor Practice**

- Where pipework creates a stand-off greater than 25mm, they should be chased into the wall to allow drylining to take place over the pipework.

**Poor Practice**

- Gaps left between drylining due to the depth of pipes on the wall.

**NB** *Gas pipes should be fully coated with Gyproc DriWall Adhesive during the drylining process.*
External and separating walls **Perimeter seals**

**Poor Practice**

▲ No adhesive perimeter seal applied between the plasterboard on the ceiling and the masonry background.

▲ **HIGH IMPORTANCE** – Large horizontal adhesive bands should not be applied as perimeter seals at the junction between masonry walls and plasterboard ceilings. When the plasterboard is applied to the wall, this will force the adhesive through any gaps and can form around joist ends. This may induce noise related issues once the property is finished.

**Good Practice**

▲ Perimeter seals to ceiling angles should be applied as a narrow fillet of adhesive which should not come into contact with the back of the plasterboard drylining. This method will ensure that adhesive is not forced up between any gaps behind the plasterboard. Gyproc Sealant can be used as an alternative to Gyproc DriWall Adhesive as a method of closing the gap between the plasterboard and masonry background.

▲ All service penetrations through the plasterboard when you are drylining should have a perimeter seal to prevent air leakage and prevent ingress of fire into the cavity. The example shows no perimeter seal around socket outlets.

▲ Perimeter seals applied around service penetrations.
External and separating walls **Consequences of drylining onto wet blockwork**

We are seeing an ever increasing issue with mould growth and moisture migrating through to the plasterboard surface where plasterboard is applied onto wet masonry backgrounds. This can be evident within the build programme but mould growth can also occur once a property has been occupied by a homeowner.

▲ Blistering of paint as walls dry out through the room surface.

▲ Clear evidence of adhesive dab positions related to wet masonry backgrounds. Mould growth forming at internal angles.

▲ Some housebuilders are now covering their blocks used on the internal leaf of new houses to stop the issues created through drylining onto wet blockwork. Issues include dampness and mould growth coming through to the room surface when the house is completed.
External and separating walls  Fixing thermal laminates

**Poor Practice**

A secondary mechanical fix is required when thermal boards are applied to masonry walls, once the adhesive has set. Using a 6mm masonry drill, install 2 fixings, 1 either side of the board at mid-height. The fixings are designed to hold the board in place in the event of a fire.

**Good Practice**

Nailable Plugs are specifically designed for thermal boards due to the countersunk nature of the nylon plug head.

---

Where tiling is carried out onto Gyproc ThermaLine boards, 9 nailable plugs are required in addition to mid-height adhesive dabs.
Floors and ceilings
Fixing internal partitions and ceilings

Common Practice
- Perimeter noggins/dwangs fixed in place between joists at 600mm centres before the 15mm plasterboard is fixed to the ceilings.

Good Practice
- Ceilings with plasterboard applied to the ceiling before partitions are constructed to form the air barrier line as a prevention to air leakage within voids/ceiling spaces to a dwelling.

Common Practice
- Where standard depth Gypframe channels are fixed to ceiling joists in conjunction with 15mm plasterboard, there is not enough depth of channel exposed to get the correct fix for the plasterboard on the partitions.

Good Practice
- Using Gypframe deep channels provides sufficient bearing for fixing the plasterboard to the partitions.

Poor Practice
- No channel protection on new concrete floors.

Good Practice
- On new concrete floors which haven’t dried out, it is important to protect channels from corrosion by using 100mm damp-proof course (DPC) underneath the channels at the time of fixing the channels in place.
When you are drilling through metal studs it is very important that any drilled holes are protected by rubber grommets to prevent the pairing away of insulation on electric cables.

Creating holes in metal studs with a hammer and chisel create the same issues as drilled holes where pairing away of the insulation can occur on the electric cables.

Rubber grommets installed to prevent the pairing of insulation on electric cables.

No plasterboard fixings into the floor channel.

You should not fix through the metal stud and floor track. This will fix into the floor track and then push the stud away from the track.

Gyproc Sealant is applied to the metal stud framework perimeter to provide optimum sound insulation between rooms.

The plasterboard is fixed securely to the metal stud and floor track.
Partitions Screw fixing Gyproc plasterboard

- Fixing proud of the surface and not flush with the board.

- Over fixing of the screw to beneath the board surface. As we have had nail popping in previous years, screw popping can occur when the board is fixed in this way.

- Screw fixings should be flush with the board surface.

( NB) When fixing plasterboard into timber 25mm penetration is required. When fixing plasterboard into Gypframe metal studs, channels, 10mm penetration is required. Special attention is required with double layer plasterboards to ensure the correct length of screw provides 25mm penetration into timber.

The letters BG show this is a genuine British Gypsum screw.

10mm from the bound edge of a plasterboard and 13mm from the cut edge of a plasterboard.
Partitions **Screw fixing Gyproc plasterboard**

**Poor Practice**

▲ Due to the high risk of cracking at doorway openings, self-adhesive glass fibre mesh tape should not be used due to the increased risk of cracking occurring.

**Good Practice**

▲ Fix plasterboard to either side of the door opening head to complete the spandrel panel. Best practice is to reinforce the joint with Gyproc paper tape when skimming or carrying out jointing to the plasterboard surface.

**Good Practice**

▲ With the exception of Gyproc Habito and GypWall RAPID dB Plus, plasterboard fixings to partitions are at 300mm centres. External corners are fixed at 200mm centres.

**Poor Practice**

▲ Poor sound insulation - gaps between the flooring and plasterboard.

**Good Practice**

▲ Gaps between the flooring and plasterboard are pre-filled with a gypsum-based material.
Partitions Door openings

**Light/Medium Duty door openings to BS5234**

For areas moderately used by people with some incentive to exercise care. Some chance of accident occurring and of misuse (e.g. new homes).

- Insert a timber section into the metal stud at each side of the door opening prior to fixing into position.

**Heavy/Severe Duty door openings to BS5234**

For areas intensively used by people with little incentive to exercise care (e.g. major circulation areas) or within flats or 3 storey properties.

- Allow the floor track to run over the door opening by 300mm. Snip and bend into an upright position so the channel will cloak the stud at the door opening.

**NB** Note – British Gypsum Drywall Screws are not suitable for fixing door casings into place.

- Once the head of the opening is formed, continue to cloak the metal stud at the doorway between the returned floor channel and the returned head track. The door opening is now formed to allow the door frame fixing with self tapping screws.
Partitions Door openings

Alternative low waste doorway detail – Gypframe metal stud

▲ Form a spandrel panel detail by using 12.5mm Gyproc WallBoard sandwiched between the door opening stud and a short length of metal stud in the doorway head.

▲ Screw fix through the metal stud, plasterboard, metal stud to provide a secure spandrel panel detail.

▲ Door opening formed prior to plasterboarding.

▲ The partition is boarded away from door openings. Plasterboard joints are staggered on either side of the partition by 600mm.

▲ Ideally to prevent cracking at door openings, plasterboard joints should occur over the opening.
10 Finishing **Tiling onto plasterboard**

**Poor Practice**

▲ Single layer 12.5mm standard plasterboard with metal studs at 600mm centres.

**Good Practice**

▲ 15mm Gyproc Moisture Resistant plasterboard with metal studs at 400mm centres, or 12.5mm Glasroc H TILEBACKER with metal studs at 600mm centres.

**Poor Practice**

▲ Tiling onto standard Gyproc plasterboard in areas where the wall can get wet, is not recommended.

**Good Practice**

▲ Tile onto 12.5mm Glasroc H TILEBACKER on metal studs at 600mm centres. Maximum weight including adhesive and grout 32kg/m².

▲ Tile onto 15mm Gyproc Moisture Resistant plasterboard on metal studs at 400mm centres. Maximum weight including adhesive and grout 32kg/m².
Finishing **Tiling onto plasterboard**

**Poor Practice**

![This is a real example from site where the wall had been infilled with some moisture resistant plasterboard which was not pre-treated with Thistle Bond-it before the wall was skimmed with finish coat plaster.](image)

▲ Skimming directly onto Gyproc Moisture Resistant plasterboard.

**Good Practice**

▲ Thistle Bond-it is roller or brush applied to Gyproc Moisture Resistant plasterboard 24 hours before the plaster skim finish is applied.

**NB** Tiling onto skim finish on plasterboard will reduce the tile, adhesive and grout weight down to 20kg/m².

Finishing **Internal and external angles**

**Reinforcement of joint at internal angles between walls, ceilings and external angles**

**Good Practice**

![Due to the differential movement between wall and floor structures, it is recommended to reinforce the internal angles with Gyproc paper tape for jointing or skimming applications.](image)

**Poor Practice**

▲ Blistering of paper tapes occur when there is no material behind the tape. This can occur with mechanical jointing and hand jointing.
Finishing **Internal and external angles**

**Good Practice**

- Gyproc Corner Tape for use on external angles and splayed internal angles.
- Gyproc Metal Drywall Angle Bead – external corner reinforcement with increased protection.
- Gyproc AquaBead is an easy-to-apply, water-activated, self-adhesive plasterboard external corner that doesn’t blister, bubble, dent or crack.

**Poor Practice**

- It is important NOT to use any additives which will compromise the performance of Gyproc jointing products in terms of reduced strength and sanding characteristics. Clean water only, should be used for mixing joint materials.

**NB** For a corner tape with increased robustness, use Gyproc No-Coat Flex Tape.
## Your installation checklist

### External and separating walls

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="External and separating walls" /></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Panels free from moisture ingress." /></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Panels have mineral wool/Gyproc Sealant to the base of panels to minimise sound transfer once installed." /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Separating blockwork walls are a minimum 300mm higher than the underside of the roof trusses." /></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Panels have the correct width plasterboard firestop." /></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Firestops screwed at 300mm centres." /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Taping and jointing is carried out to all butt joints and screw heads are filled on spandrel panels." /></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Masonry backgrounds are dry before drylining of the walls is carried out." /></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Perimeter seals are applied correctly with Gyproc DriWall Adhesive or a flexible sealant applied at the ceiling angle between wall and ceiling." /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="The dab pattern and spacing are at the correct centres." /></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Where Gyproc ThermaLine boards are used, nailable plugs are used as a secondary mechanical fix." /></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="There is no drywall adhesive on top of or near to joints on plastic pipe fittings." /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Kitchen gas pipes are encased with Gyproc DriWall Adhesive prior to boarding." /></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="The correct ratio parget coat mix has been used for parget coat between 1:1:6 to 1:0.5:4. The render mix must not be stronger than the background." /></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Separating walls have Gyproc SoundCoat Plus applied or insulation in the wall cavity to comply with Robust Details/National Building Regulations." /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="The correct thickness and density plasterboard has been used on separating walls." /></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Floors and ceilings" /></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="The correct plasterboard and where applicable glass mineral wool insulation is installed to internal partitions." /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Plasterboards are screw fixed to partitions at 300mm centres and 200mm on external corners." /></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Finishing" /></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Metal studs are at reduced 400mm centres for 15mm Gyproc Moisture Resistant plasterboard where tiling is being applied to bathrooms/en-suite walls." /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Gypframe metal studs are at 600mm centres for Glasroc H TILEBACKER where tiling is being applied to bathrooms/en-suite walls." /></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Where moisture resistant plasterboard is being plastered, Thistle Bond-it has been applied to the area 24 hours prior to plastering." /></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Robust Detail (RD) constructions can be used in new houses and apartments as an alternative to Pre-Completion Testing. You will then be given a registration certificate to hand to your building control authority before work starts.

### Understanding the combinations for plaster/plasterboard solutions on Robust Detail separating walls

#### Robust Detail separating wall matrix in relation to plaster and plasterboard - Part One

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>British Gypsum lining</th>
<th>Solid plaster or sand and cement render with Thistle plaster skim coat 10 kg/m²</th>
<th>6-8mm Gyproc SoundCoat Plus, 8kg/m² gypsum based board mounted on dabs</th>
<th>Gypsum based board 8kg/m² mounted on dabs</th>
<th>3-4mm Porotherm ecopage, gypsum based board 8kg/m² mounted on dabs</th>
<th>Gypsum based board 9.8kg/m² mounted on dabs</th>
<th>Minimum 13mm-15mm sand and cement render with scratch coat, gypsum based board 12.5kg/m² mounted on dabs</th>
<th>Gypsum based board 10 kg/m² mounted on dabs</th>
<th>Nominal 6-8mm Gyproc SoundCoat Plus, gypsum based board 9.8kg mounted on dabs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>E-WM-1</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-WM-2</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-WM-3</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-WM-4</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-WM-5</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-WM-6</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-WM-7</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-WM-8</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-WM-9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>✔</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-WM-10</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-WM-11</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-WM-12</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-WM-13</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-WM-14</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>✔</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-WM-15</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>✔</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-WM-16</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>✔</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Robust Detail constructions

### Robust Detail separating wall matrix in relation to Thistle plaster and Gyproc plasterboard - Part Two

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>British Gypsum lining</th>
<th>Solid plaster with Thistle plaster skim coat 10 kg/m²</th>
<th>6-8mm Gyproc SoundCoat Plus, 8kg/m² gypsum based board mounted on dabs</th>
<th>Gypsum based board 8kg/m² mounted on dabs</th>
<th>3-4mm Porotherm ecopage, gypsum based board 8kg/m² mounted on dabs</th>
<th>Gypsum based board 9.8kg/m² mounted on dabs</th>
<th>Minimum 13mm-15mm sand and cement render with scratch coat, gypsum based board 12.5kg/m² mounted on dabs</th>
<th>Gypsum based board 10 kg/m² mounted on dabs</th>
<th>Nominal 6-8mm Gyproc SoundCoat Plus, gypsum based board 9.8kg mounted on dabs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>E-WM-17</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-WM-18</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-WM-19</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-WM-20</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-WM-21</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-WM-22</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-WM-23</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-WM-24</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-WM-25</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-WM-26</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-WM-27</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-WM-28</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-WM-29</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-WM-30</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-WM-31</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-WM-32</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NB** Check with the online Robust Details for the most up-to-date information.
Robust Detail constructions

Understanding the combinations for Gyproc plasterboard solutions on robust details on timber and steel separating walls

### Robust Detail separating wall matrix in relation to Gyproc plasterboard types

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>British Gypsum lining</th>
<th>Robust Detail separating wall matrix in relation to Gyproc plasterboard types</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2 or more layers of gypsum based board with a mass of 22kg/m² either side of the wall, all joints to be staggered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2 layers of 15mm Gyproc SoundBloc plasterboard to both sides of the wall, all joints staggered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2 layers of gypsum based board with a mass of 32kg/m² either side of 72mm I studs, all joints to be staggered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2 layers of gypsum based board with a mass of 24kg/m² either side of 100mm I studs, all joints to be staggered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2 or more layers of gypsum based board with a mass of 20kg/m² either side of the wall, all joints to be staggered</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Timber frame</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>E-WT-1</td>
<td>✔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-WT-2</td>
<td>✔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-WT-3</td>
<td>✔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-WT-4</td>
<td>✔</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Steel frame</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>E-WS-1</td>
<td>✔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-WS-2</td>
<td>✔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-WS-3</td>
<td>✔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-WS-4</td>
<td>✔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-WS-5</td>
<td>✔</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>