



## Matrix Edition: Recommended Levels of Gypsum Board Finish

GA-214-M-97

### Introduction

In 1988, as a means of resolving a common problem, four major trade associations concerned with the manufacture, erection, finish, and decoration of gypsum board wall and ceiling systems developed an industry-wide, **Recommended Levels of Gypsum Board Finish**. The document was intended to assist specification writers, architects, contractors, and building owners to more precisely describe the finish of walls and ceilings prior to the application of paints and other finishes, to encourage competitive bidding of suitably finished surfaces, and to enhance the appearance of the final decorative treatment and thereby enlist a satisfied client. The original document was updated and revised in 1996.

This document takes the section of the 1996 document that discusses the specific criteria required to achieve individual levels of finish and presents them in a non-text format. The information contained in the document is technically identical to the original; however, it is formatted, solely for appearance purposes, into a matrix or grid simply to improve its readability. The scope, terminology, comments and resources sections are reproduced in their entirety from the original document.

**Scope.** This document describes various levels of finish of gypsum board surfaces prior to the application of specific types of final decoration. The recommended level of finish of gypsum board wall and ceiling surfaces varies with the final decoration to be applied and can also be dependent on their location in a structure and the type of illumination striking the surface. Each recommended level of finish is described with typical applications.

**Terminology.** The following definitions are applicable to this document.

**Accessories:** Metal or plastic beads, trim, or moulding used to protect or conceal corners, edges, or abutments of the gypsum board construction.

**Critical Lighting:** Strong sidelighting from windows or surface-mounted light fixtures. *syn* severe lighting. See "comments" section of this document.

**Joint Photographing:** The shadowing of the finished joint areas through the surface decoration. *syn* telegraphing.

**Drywall Primer:** A paint material specifically formulated to fill the pores and equalize the suction difference between gypsum board surface paper and the compound used on finished joints, angles, fastener heads, and accessories and over skim coatings. See "comments" section of this document.

**Skim Coat:** A thin coat of joint compound, or a material manufactured especially for this purpose, applied over the entire surface to fill imperfections in the joint work, smooth the paper texture, and provide a uniform surface for decorating. Excess compound is immediately sheared off, leaving a film of skim coating compound completely covering the paper.

**Spotting:** To cover fastener heads with joint compound.

**Texture:** A decorative treatment of gypsum board surfaces.

**Texturing:** Regular or irregular patterns typically produced by applying a mixture of joint compound and water, or proprietary texture materials including latex base texture paint, to a gypsum board surface previously coated with drywall primer. See "comments" section of this document.

**Comments.** Critical (Severe) Lighting Areas. Wall and ceiling areas abutting window mullions or skylights, long hallways, or atriums with large surface areas flooded with artificial and/or natural lighting are a few examples of critical lighting areas. Strong sidelighting from windows or surface-mounted light fixtures may reveal even minor surface imperfections. Light striking the surface obliquely, at a very slight angle, greatly exaggerates surface irregularities. If critical lighting cannot be avoided, the effects can be minimized by skim coating the gypsum board surface, by decorating the surface with medium to heavy textures, or by the use of draperies and blinds which soften shadows. In general: gloss, semi-gloss, and enamel finishes highlight surface defects; textures hide minor imperfections.

**Manufacturer Recommendations.** The recommendations of individual manufacturers of gypsum board, joint tapes and compounds, accessories, drywall primers, wallcoverings, adhesives, texture materials, and paints may vary from what is recommended herein and as such are not a part of this recommended specification.

**Drywall Primer.** Applied as a first coat to the entire prepared gypsum board surface with brush, roller, or spray prior to decoration. Where final appearance is critical, the application of high quality, high solids, drywall primer will minimize most decorating problems.

**For finish paints:** A good quality, white, latex drywall primer formulated with higher binder solids, applied undiluted, is typically specified for new gypsum board surfaces prior to the application of texture materials and gloss, semi-gloss, and flat latex wall paints.

An alkali and moisture-resistant primer and a tinted enamel undercoat may be required under enamel paints. Consult with the finish paint manufacturer for specific recommendations.

**For wallcoverings:** White, self-sizing, water base, "universal" (all-purpose) wallcovering primers have recently been introduced into the marketplace for use on new gypsum board surfaces. These products are claimed to minimize damage if wallcoverings are subsequently removed, bind poor latex paint, allow hanging over glossy surfaces and existing vinyls, hide wall colors, and to be water washable.

**Texturing.** Texture material is applied by brush, roller, spray, or trowel,

or a combination of these tools, depending on the desired result. Textured wall surfaces are normally overpainted with the desired finish; overpainting of textured ceiling surfaces may not be deemed necessary where an adequate amount of material is applied to provide sufficient hiding properties. A drywall primer may not be required under certain proprietary texture materials; consult with the manufacturer of the texture materials for specific recommendations.

**Tool Marks and Ridges.** A smooth surface may be achieved by lightly sanding or wiping joint compound with a dampened sponge. Care shall be exercised to ensure that the nap of the gypsum board facing paper is not raised during sanding operations. For additional information on the finishing of gypsum board surfaces consult ASTM Standard C 840.

**Resources:** Designers and specifiers are encouraged to consult the following reference documents:

**ASTM C 840,** *Standard Specification for Application and Finishing of Gypsum Board.* American Society for Testing and Materials, West Conshohocken, PA.

**GA-216,** *Specifications for the Application and Finishing of Gypsum Board, 1996.* Gypsum Association, Washington, D.C.

**GA-505,** *Gypsum Board Terminology, 1991.* Gypsum Association, Washington, D.C.

**Master Painters Glossary,** *Painting and Decorating Contractors of America, Fairfax, VA.*

Contact one of the following associations for additional assistance or copies of this recommended specification:

#### The Association of the Wall and Ceiling Industries—International

803 West Broad Street, Suite 600  
Falls Church, Virginia 22046  
Telephone: (703) 534-8300  
<http://www.awci.org>

#### Ceilings & Interior Systems Construction Association

1500 Lincoln Highway, Suite 202  
St. Charles, Illinois 60174  
Telephone: (630) 584-1919  
<http://www.cisca.org>

#### Gypsum Association

810 First Street NE, #510  
Washington, DC 20002  
Telephone: (202) 289-5440

#### Painting and Decorating Contractors of America

3913 Old Lee Highway, Suite 33B  
Fairfax, Virginia 22030  
Telephone: (703) 359-0826  
<http://www.pdca.com>

#### Notice

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# Levels of Gypsum Board Finish

Each level of finish is described in italics. In every instance, the minimum level of finish is described.

Level	Joints	Interior Angles	Accessories	Fasteners	Surface
<b>#0</b>	No taping, finishing or accessories required.				
<i>This level of finish may be useful in temporary construction or whenever the final decoration has not been determined.</i>					
<b>#1</b>	Tape set in joint compound.	Tape set in joint compound.			Tool marks and ridges acceptable. Surface free of excess joint compound.
<i>Frequently specified in plenum areas above ceilings, in attics, in areas where the assembly would generally be concealed, or in building service corridors and other areas not normally open to public view. Accessories optional at specifier discretion in corridors and other areas with pedestrian traffic. Some degree of sound and smoke control is provided; in some geographic areas, this level is referred to as "fire-taping." Where a fire-resistance rating is required for the gypsum-board assembly, details of construction shall be in accordance with reports of fire tests of assemblies that have met the fire-rating requirement. Tape and fastener heads need not be covered with joint compound.</i>					
<b>#2</b>	Tape embedded in joint compound and wiped with a joint knife, leaving a thin coat of compound over tape.	Tape embedded in joint compound and wiped with a joint knife, leaving a thin coat of compound over tape.	Shall be covered by <u>one</u> separate coat of joint compound.	Shall be covered by <u>one</u> separate coat of joint compound.	Surface shall be free of excess joint compound. Tool marks and ridges acceptable. Joint compound applied over the body of the tape at the time of tape embedment shall be considered a separate coat of joint compound and shall satisfy the conditions of this level.
<i>Specified where water-resistant gypsum backing board (ASTM C630) is used as a substrate for tile. May also be specified in garages, warehouse storage or other similar areas where surface appearance is not of primary concern.</i>					
<b>#3</b>	Taped as in level #2, then covered with <u>one</u> separate coat of joint compound.	Taped as in level #2, then covered with <u>one</u> separate coat of joint compound.	Shall be covered by <u>two</u> separate coats of joint compound.	Shall be covered by <u>two</u> separate coats of joint compound.	Joint compound shall be smooth and free of tool marks and ridges. <i>Note: It is recommended that the prepared surface be coated with a drywall primer prior to the application of final finishes. See painting and wallcovering specifications.</i>
<i>Typically specified in appearance areas which are to receive heavy- or medium-texture (spray or hand-applied) finishes before final painting, or where heavy-grade wallcoverings are to be applied as the final decoration. This level of finish is not recommended where smooth painted surfaces, or light- to medium-weight wallcoverings are specified.</i>					
<b>#4</b>	Taped as in level #2, then covered with <u>two</u> separate coats of joint compound.	Taped as in level #2, then covered with <u>one</u> separate coat of joint compound.	Shall be covered by <u>three</u> separate coats of joint compound.	Shall be covered by <u>three</u> separate coats of joint compound.	Joint compound shall be smooth and free of tool marks and ridges. <i>Note: It is recommended that the prepared surface be coated with a drywall primer prior to the application of final finishes. See painting and wallcovering specifications.</i>
<i>This level should be specified where flat paints, light textures or wallcoverings are to be applied. In critical lighting areas, flat paints applied over light textures tend to reduce joint photographing. Gloss, semi-gloss and enamel paints are not recommended over this level of finish. The weight, texture and sheen level of wallcoverings applied over this level of finish should be carefully evaluated. Joints and fasteners must be adequately concealed if the wallcovering material is lightweight, contains limited pattern, has a gloss finish or any combination of these features is present. Unbacked vinyl wallcoverings are not recommended over this level of finish.</i>					
<b>#5</b>	Taped as in level #2, then covered with <u>two</u> separate coats of joint compound.	Taped as in level #2, then covered with <u>one</u> separate coat of joint compound.	Shall be covered by <u>three</u> separate coats of joint compound	Shall be covered by <u>three</u> separate coats of joint compound.	A thin skim coat of joint compound, or a material manufactured especially for this purpose, shall be applied to the entire surface. The surface shall be smooth and free of tool marks and ridges. <i>Note: It is recommended that the prepared surface be coated with a drywall primer prior to the application of final finishes. See painting specification.</i>
<i>This level of finish is highly recommended where gloss, semi-gloss, enamel or non-textured flat paints are specified, or where severe lighting conditions occur. This highest-quality finish is the most effective method to provide a uniform surface and minimize the possibility of joint photographing and of fasteners showing through the final decoration.</i>					