

85 - Drywall Clips

Materials Needed:

1. Drywall Clips
2. Drywall Screws
3. Drywall Screwdriver

Most Common Mistakes:

1. Clips spaced wrong to align with 2 drywall sheets mounted horizontally, with 1st sheet tight to ceiling sheet (1/2 inch down from joist)

Roles

1. Layout marker
2. Clip installer(s)

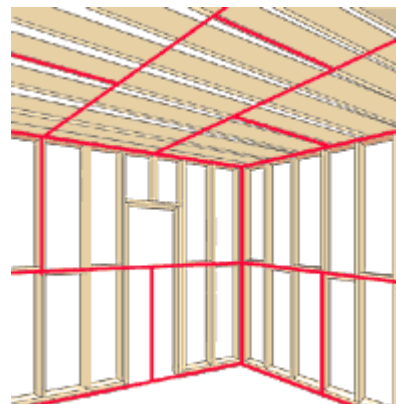
Construction:

1. Over the years, framers have put less lumber in walls. In the past, framers would put lumber in walls to support ceiling drywall and wall drywall in all directions of intersecting walls. With the push for more economical construction and for more energy efficient structures, framers are putting adequate lumber in walls and ceiling to meet (and exceed) all structural requirements and leaving it to drywall people to install drywall nailers (sometimes called drywall backers) as necessary.
2. The majority of drywall people still use more lumber as a solution for drywall nailers. However, every stick of lumber you put in a wall or ceiling is that much less insulation you put in the wall or ceiling. A more energy efficient solution is the drywall nailer – a piece of metal, bent at a right angle. The perforated side is positioned to be behind the drywall sheet. The other side is attached to a stud with a drywall screw.
3. Drywall nailers are typically needed;
 - a. At all corners of exterior walls. We typically do 2 stud corners. That results in the end stud serving as a drywall nailer for the drywall in one direction. In the other direction, there is no natural wood nailer and the metal nailers must be added.
 - b. Intersections of interior walls with exterior walls. Typically, this intersection is not at the 16” OC spacing of wall studs. So there is no natural wood nailer on the exterior wall, either side of the interior wall.
 - c. Some intersections of interior walls. Same reason as above. Typically, one side of an interior wall has natural wood nailers. The other side does not.
 - d. Many edges of ceiling. Especially when the edge of the ceiling in a room does not line up with an overhead floor or roof joist.



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4. Wall drywall nailers must be spaced in a fairly precise manner. 4x8 or 4x12 drywall sheets are hung horizontally. The ceiling drywall is hung 1st. The 1st horizontal sheet of wall drywall is pushed tight to the ceiling drywall. The 2nd horizontal sheet of wall drywall is pushed tight to the upper wall sheet. This leaves about ½ inch gap at the bottom that will eventually be covered with baseboard.
5. There needs to be a drywall screw every 12 inches.
6. So, the drywall clips for the upper sheet must be
 - a. About 3 ½ inches below the ceiling
 - b. About 12 inches below the ceiling
 - c. About 24 inches below the ceiling
 - d. About 36 inches below the ceiling
 - e. About 45 ½ inches below the ceiling.
7. Draw a line at 48 ½ inch below the ceiling. This is the top of the lower sheet. The clips for the lower sheet are
 - a. 3 inches below this line
 - b. 12 inches below this line
 - c. 24 inches below this line
 - d. 36 inches below this line
 - e. 45 inches below this line
8. It would take forever and would be very error prone to make these measurements on each of the many places to put up drywall clips. Instead, take an extra stud. Mark these measurements on that spare stud. No, take that spare stud around and use it as a “story board” for the marking of all the places where clips are needed.
9. It is nearly impossible to predict how the ceiling drywall will be hung. Will full sheets start at the left edge or the right? For that reason, the best you can do is put a drywall nailer up every 12 inches along the wall that is parallel to the direction of the trusses.
10. Do not put drywall clips on bathroom walls where the shower surround will be mounted. There is no drywall behind the shower surround.



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Safety

73 Fall From Height Fall from ladder on house interior Be sure a step ladder is fully open and its bracing is extended. Be sure the 4 legs are even and level set on the ground. Never stand on the top step of a step ladder. If necessary, get a taller ladder. Never stand on the brace side of the ladder. Never reach too far from a ladder. As necessary, move the ladder.

18 Electrocutation Bad cord on power tool Inspect a tool's cord before using the tool. As necessary, red tag and remove from service

20 Electrocutation Bad extension cord - frayed, broken ground pin, Before use, inspect cord for failed strain reliefs, cracked or cut insulation and broken ground pins.

Red tag and set aside bad extension cords

I have heard and understood the briefings on how to use the tools required for this activity. I have heard and understood the methods we use to do this activity

Date _____

_____ Instructor Name _____ Signature

_____ Name _____ Signature