

Glossary

Bonding agent

Liquid preparation applied to the wall or ceiling surface prior to applying Gyproc Plasterboard Adhesive or plastering to provide adhesion to challenging backgrounds.

Caulk

A joint sealing material, applied in a plastic state.

Control joint

A joint which accepts movement in the form of lateral expansion or contraction. Allows relatively small movements to occur without damage to the internal surface.

Core board

A version of fire resistant and moisture resistant plasterboard with square edges and green coloured paper liners supplied in 19mm thickness. Used as an inside stud (core) board in shaft wall systems, e.g. Gyproc CoreBoard.

Corner bead

A metal or plastic angle used to reinforce external corners, e.g. Gyproc Corner Bead.

Cove

A concave decorative moulding used at the wall to ceiling angle.

Cut end

End of a gypsum board showing the exposed core.

Decibel (dB)

A unit of magnitude for sound pressure, sound intensity, sound power and, in relation to sound insulation, the measurement of level reduction. For impact sound insulation, dB, is a measure of sound level.

Deflection head

A special design feature at the head of a partition, which allows its integrity to be maintained while allowing movement such as floor slab or beam deflection to take place.

Dew point

The temperature at which air becomes saturated with water vapour and below which condensation occurs.

Door set

A complete unit consisting of a door frame and door leaf or leaves, supplied with essential hardware as a product from a single source.

DPC

A damp-proof course (often abbreviated to DPC) providing a horizontal barrier in a wall designed to prevent moisture rising through the structure by capillary action.

Dry construction

A general term describing wall linings, ceiling linings, lightweight partitions and separating walls in board or sheet materials, either self-finished or jointed as distinct from construction with solid plaster finishes.

Drying shrinkage

Shrinkage caused by the evaporation of water.

Drylining

Creating a wall or ceiling lining using plasterboard as an internal finish instead of solid plaster treatment.

Drywall partition

Lightweight non-loadbearing construction, either self-finished or jointed as distinct from masonry construction with solid plaster finishes.

Drywall

A partition, separating wall or wall lining which uses plasterboard as a lining instead of solid plastering.

DSG

Desulphurised gypsum. A synthetic gypsum produced as a by-product of the desulphurisation process at coal-fired power stations.

Dual-purpose compound

Jointing compound suitable for use as a bedding compound and as a finishing compound in a jointing process, e.g. Gyproc Jointing Compound.

Edge profile of plasterboard

The bound edge of a plasterboard which is commonly square or tapered.

Edge bead

A metal or plastic strip to protect the edges of plasterboard or to form a feature, e.g. Gyproc Metal Edge Bead.

Efflorescence

Formation of crystals on a surface during drying, caused by the presence of soluble salts.

Expansion joint

A permanent joint between different parts of the structure to allow relatively small movements to occur without damage to the surface.

Face

The side of the plasterboard from which the covering paper is carried round the edges, e.g. the exposed side for direct decoration or plastering.

Fibre reinforced Cement Board

Fibre cement is a composite material made of cement reinforced with cellulose fibers (no asbestos). Very dense and resistant to water, it is an ideal tile backer board for wet areas, e.g. Aquaroc Fibre Cement Board

Field of board

The face of plasterboard excluding the perimeter.

Fire door

A door that provides fire resistance.

Fire-resistant and moisture resistant plasterboard

A fire-resistant plasterboard with water repellent and other additives in the core, e.g. Gyproc FireStop MR.

Fire-resistant plasterboard

A gypsum plasterboard with greater fire protection properties than standard plasterboard, e.g. Gyproc FireStop.

Fixed partition

A partition that cannot be demounted without destroying, partially or totally, the integrity of the components.

Flanking sound

The structure-borne transmission of sound between adjacent rooms or spaces, which bypasses the obvious dividing barriers.

Floating floor

Part of a composite floor construction whereby the upper surface membrane (possibly a concrete screed or timber deck) is independently isolated (floated) from the lower structural floor by the use of a resilient underlay, an array of flexible pads, spring isolators or battens.

Furring

Timber or metal channels used to even-up a surface - on a wall for example, to provide a true surface to which plasterboards can be fixed, e.g. GypLyner GL1 channel used with GLB85 brackets.

Glass mineral wool

Mineral wool manufactured from glass used for improved thermal or acoustic insulation, e.g. ISOVER Eco APR

GRG board

A gypsum board having a glass fibre reinforced core and continuous glass fibre membranes just below each surface, e.g. Glasroc X

Gypsum

Calcium sulphate dihydrate ($\text{CaSO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$). A natural mineral deposit and the main raw material from which gypsum products are made.

Gypsum adhesive

A gypsum-based compound that, when mixed with water, provides an adhesive for use in drylining systems, e.g. Gyproc Plasterboard Adhesive.

Gypsum fibre board

A building board, complying with BS EN 15283-2:2008+A1:2009, composed of gypsum, reinforced with fibres, e.g. Rigidur H.

Gypsum plaster, hemihydrate

Plaster, mainly of gypsum, from which approximately three quarters of the water has been removed.

Gypsum plasterboard

A building board, complying with EN 520 and ASTM C1396, composed of a core of aerated gypsum plaster bonded between two sheets of strong paper, e.g. Gyproc Regular.

Hacking

The roughening of solid backgrounds by hand or mechanical means to provide a suitable key.

Hairline crack

Crack just visible to the naked eye.

Impact resistant plasterboard

A gypsum plasterboard with a heavier duty face paper, a higher density core than standard plasterboard, and additives in the core to improve impact performance, e.g. Gyproc DuraLine.

Impact sound

Sound produced when short duration sources, e.g. footsteps and door slams, impact directly onto a structure.

Independent wall lining

A lining (often using related partition components), which is erected independently of the external walling, e.g. GypLyner IWL.

Insulating drylining

Drylining using individual pieces or laminates composed of plasterboard and polystyrene, phenolic foam or mineral wool.

Joint tape

Tape that is embedded in the bedding compound to reinforce the joint, e.g. Gyproc Paper Tape.

Jointing

The process of using hand or mechanical systems for achieving a flush seamless surface on dry construction, based on tapered edge plasterboard and applicable to walls and ceilings.

Key

The roughness of a surface that enables plaster to make a mechanical bond with it.

Lath

Expanded metal mesh that is fixed to a smooth surface, or across different types of surface to provide a mechanical key for plaster.

Masonry partition

A partition of brickwork or blockwork complete with any specified surface finishes, such as a drylining or plaster.

Metal stud partition

A partition consisting of a metal stud / channel framework and lined both sides with sheet materials, such as plasterboard, e.g. GypWall CLASSIC

Metal stud separating wall

A metal stud / plasterboard partition that meets the separating wall requirements for multi-occupancy dwellings, e.g. GypWall QUIET.

Moisture resistant plasterboard

A gypsum plasterboard with moisture-repellent additives in the core, which is enclosed in water-repellent green coloured paper liners, e.g. Gyproc MR

Nogging

Cross member between main members of a framed construction. Also known as a 'dwang'.

Noise

Unwanted sound resulting in distraction and disturbance, interference with speech and stress or damage to hearing.

Partition

A non-loadbearing vertical construction dividing space, e.g. GypWall CLASSIC.

Pattern staining

Surface staining that sometimes occurs when the two sides of a composite structure are consistently exposed to different temperatures.

Perforated ceiling

A ceiling incorporating tile or board products available in various edge profiles and with circular, square, hexagonal or rectangular perforations in random or regular pattern designs, typically used in suspended ceilings to provide sound absorption, e.g. Gyptone or Rigitone acoustic ceilings.

Performance partitions

Partitions that have enhanced sound insulation, fire resistance, impact resistance, or a combination of these, e.g. GypWall ROBUST or GypWall QUIET SF.

Plenum

An enclosed chamber, e.g. space between a suspended ceiling and the floor above.

Racking resistance

A measure of a structure's ability to resist horizontal forces, such as wind loading.

Rendering coat

First coat of plaster on a wall.

Reverberation

The persistence of sound in an enclosure, due to its continued reflection or scattering from surfaces or objects, after the sound source has ceased.

Sarking board

Sheet material fixed to roof framework to contribute to weather protection, which may provide a degree of racking resistance.

Sealant

Gap filling material and adhesive, applied in a plastic state, e.g. Gyproc Sealant.

Security partitions

Constructions specifically designed to be resistant to physical attack and explosions, such as those from letter or car bombs, e.g. GypWall SECURE or BlastWall. For guidance, please contact the Gyproc Technical Team.

Self-drilling, self-tapping

Shank and point design of a metal screw that facilitates penetration and grip into a range of light gauge metal sections.

Setting time

The period from initial mixing through to hardening/setting

Shaft wall

A partition / lining used to form fire protective enclosures to all forms of shafts and risers, including service cores and lift shafts. It consists of specialist stud framing with multiple layers of fire rated gypsum plasterboard to give fire resistance and can be built from one side only, e.g. ShaftWall.

Sheathing board

Sheet material used in framed structures. Fixed to external wall framework to contribute to weather protection, it may provide a degree of racking resistance, e.g. Glasroc X.

Skimming coat

A full surface plaster coat to pre levelled backgrounds.

Skin

A single thickness of panelling or cladding or one leaf of a cavity wall. Single skin or double skin are used to describe a lining consisting of one or two skins of plasterboard.

Soffit

Any semi-exposed under-surface.

Sound absorption

Sound absorption is the loss of sound energy on interaction with a surface.

Sound leakage

Airborne sound transmission via gaps or cracks around or through building elements and services that allow sound to escape from one area to an adjacent area, and thus lower the element's potential sound reduction properties.

Square edge boards

Plasterboard with a square edge profile used for special finishes or tiled applications, as well as being suitable to receive gypsum plaster.

Stone wool

Mineral wool manufactured from stone, used to improve fire resistance and acoustic performance.

Stud

Vertical member in framed wall or partition.

Suction

Moisture absorption of a background.

Suspended ceiling

A ceiling formed with boards or tiles fixed into (or onto) a grid with a cavity between the suspension system and the structural soffit, joists or trusses, e.g. Gyproc MF Ceiling.

Suspension system

Grid of metal sections, consisting of primary & secondary channels, main & cross members, hangers & brackets to support ceiling boards and tiles.

T&G

Tongue and groove (often abbreviated to t&g), a method of fitting similar objects together, edge to edge, is used mainly with timber constructions. Tongue and groove joints allow two sections to be joined together to create a single flat surface.

Tapered edge

A design of a board or sheet material applicable to plasterboard particularly, and to its long bound edges to enable flush seamless jointing or plastering to be carried out in dry construction.

Thermal laminate

A laminate consisting of gypsum plasterboard with a backing of factory bonded insulation material, providing enhanced thermal insulation. Used to provide insulated wall and soffit linings or ceilings.

Undercoats

Gypsum plaster or cement render coats other than the final coat.

Vapour control layer

A material (usually a membrane) that reduces the transfer of water vapour through a building element in which it is incorporated.

Working life

The period during which a plaster mix is workable, i.e. does not significantly stiffen.