C07

Linings

Linings

This section contains our wall lining systems, covering all applications, from a basic wallboard lining through to high performance linings designed to meet thermal and sound insulation, fire protection, or impact resistance requirements

Linings

Gyproc systems provide high quality internal linings. They cater for a variety of wall constructions, including metal frame and traditional masonry. Linings can be fully or partially independent of the structure, or can simply be bonded or plastered directly to a wall surface. These products are used in all types of buildings and are equally suited to both new-build and refurbishment work.

Each system section takes you through the process of selecting an appropriate lining to achieve a high performing, quality finish:

System cavity width (mm)	Performance			Method of fixing to wall	System	Page
	fire	Acoustic	Thermal			
-	✓	-	-	Direct[1]	Plaster systems	C07. S02. P459
10 - 25	-	-	-	Gyproc Plasterboard Compound dabs	DriLyner	C07. S03. P469
25 - 125	-	✓	✓	Gypframe GL2 or GL9 Brackets mechanically fixed	GypLyner	C07. S04. P485
60 minimum	✓	✓	✓	Independent of wall	GypLyner IWL	C07. S05. P493

[1] Walls and ceilings.
[2] DriLyner RF system is intended for upgrade purposes.
[3] Performances not included within this section. Contact the Gyproc Technical Department for more information.

Enhancing the built environment

Gyproc offers a range of systems to deliver rooms and buildings that offer superior levels of living comfort and sustainability.

Thermal improvement

Gyproc framed lining systems may incorporate Isover mineral wool insulation which can enhance thermal performance and so reduce CO2 emissions and improve occupier comfort.

Acoustic improvement

Gyproc has a range of wall lining systems that offer a number of acoustic performances. Improvements in the acoustic environment of a building can lead to a number of occupant benefits, including enhanced student learning, improved patient recovery, optimised employee productivity and harmonious family living.

Good practice specification guidance

It is well recognised in the construction industry that there is an issue with buildings not performing as intended when it comes to energy efficiency, often referred to as the 'Performance Gap'.

In order to minimise this risk there are two key areas of system design and installation to which particular attention should be paid; airtightness and thermal bridging.

To maximise the performance achieved on site, consider the following good practice specification guidance:

— In order to reduce heat loss via convection currents, it is important to seal the perimeter of the insulating element. To achieve best performance, a continuous fillet / ribbon of Gyproc Plasterboard Compound or Gyproc Sealant should be applied to the wall perimeter and around all services and openings as board fixing proceeds, as per individual system design guidance

— Air leakage through blockwork can be significant, particularly through incomplete mortar joints. Air passing through the wall will take heat energy with it, reducing the thermal efficiency of the wall. A continuous 6mm coat of Gyproc Airtite Quiet, applied to the face of the masonry prior to the installation of mechanically fixed or independant lining system, e.g. GypLyner or GypLyner IWL systems, will seal hidden air paths often found in mortar joints between blocks or bricks. For improved acoustic performance, Gyproc Airtite Quiet should not be trowelled smooth

— Walls must be weathertight and free from dampness before any **DriLyner** or plaster system can be installed

— It is important to achieve as consistent a level of insulation performance as possible across a building element. Areas with less insulation, known as cold bridges, will be prone to attracting condensation and, as a result could promote mould growth. Consideration should be given to minimising the occurrence of cold bridges, for example by applying insulation with appropriate vapour control to lintels and window reveals