GypWall™ curve

Curved partition system

GypWall™ curve is lightweight, non-loadbearing and easily assembled on site. It provides a highly cost-effective way of forming curved walls and linings. The system can be installed in all types of buildings to achieve the radii required by the designer. Boards do not require pre-wetting and there is no requirement for curved timber templates.
Key facts

- Concave or convex curvature
- Radii down to 600mm
- Uniquely designed channel can be quickly and easily bent to radius
- No requirement for pre-wetting boards
- No need for curved timber templates
- Choice of linings to suit performance requirements and to maintain continuity
- Boards can be jointed or skimmed in the normal way

1. Gypframe 72 EDCL 80 CurveLiner Channel
2. Gypframe 70mm ‘C’ Stud or Gypframe 70mm ‘T’ Stud
**Components**

Gyproc and Glasroc board products

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Thickness</th>
<th>Width</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gyproc WallBoard</td>
<td>9.5, 12.5, 15mm</td>
<td>1200mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gyproc SoundBloc</td>
<td>12.5, 15mm</td>
<td>1200mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gyproc FireLine</td>
<td>12.5, 15mm</td>
<td>1200mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gyproc DuraLine</td>
<td>13.5, 15mm</td>
<td>1200mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glasroc MultiBoard</td>
<td>6, 10, 12.5mm</td>
<td>1200mm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Gyproc Metal products

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Codes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gypframe 'C' Studs</td>
<td>70S, 70S 60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gypframe 'T' Studs</td>
<td>70150, 70170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gypframe CurveLiner</td>
<td>72 EDC1 80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gypframe GS1 Fixing Strap</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Moisture resistant boards are specified in intermittent wet use areas e.g. shower areas, bathrooms and kitchens.

6mm Glasroc MultiBoard is recommended for most curved partition applications.
Fixing and finishing products

GypLyner™

Fixing and finishing products

Gyproc Drywall Screws
For fixing boards to stud framing up to 0.79mm thick.

Gyproc Jack-Point Screws
For fixing boards to stud framing 0.8mm thick or greater and 'T' studs greater than 0.55mm thick.

Gyproc Wafer Head Jack-Point Screws
For metal-to-metal fixing 0.8mm thick or greater.

Gyproc Sealant
For sealing airpaths for optimum sound insulation.

Gyproc Drywall Primer
Used to prepare for painting.
Tub contents 10 litre

OR

Gyproc Drywall Sealer
Used to provide vapour control.
Tub contents 10 litre

Gyproc jointing materials
For seamless jointing.

Gyproc Skimcoat, Gyproc Carlite Finish or Gyproc Board Finish
Providing a plaster skim finish.

Moy Acoustic Roll
For enhanced acoustic performance.

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Table 1 - Minimum bending radii and stud centres

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Board type</th>
<th>Thickness</th>
<th>Minimum radius</th>
<th>Stud centres</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>mm</td>
<td>mm</td>
<td>mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glasroc MultiBoard</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2500</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12 (2 x 6)</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>2700</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gyproc WallBoard</td>
<td>9.5</td>
<td>1800</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>3600</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>15</td>
<td>4800</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gyproc FireLine</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>4800</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>15</td>
<td>5700</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gyproc SoundBloc</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>2900</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>15</td>
<td>3600</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gyproc DuraLine</td>
<td>13.5</td>
<td>4800</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>15</td>
<td>5700</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Concave or convex.
2 For any radius 7m or more, studs can be installed at 600mm centres irrespective of board type.
Construction tips

The following points should be considered in addition to the construction tips for GypWall™:

- Estimated construction time 2m² - 3m² / man hour (single layer partition) or 1.5m² - 2m² / man hour (double layer partition) ready for finishing

- Avoid positioning board joints on the exposed board layers on the apex of a convex curve. The positioning of all studs, therefore, needs to be determined at the design stage.

- Where straight sections occur on runs of curved partitions or linings, stud centres can be increased to 600mm.

- In common with other sheet materials, board ends have a tendency to remain straight, and so the minimum radius will be influenced by the board characteristics, the length of curve, the support centres, and the occurrence of board joints.

Technical support: T 01 629 8400 E technical.enquiries@gypsum.ie

Installation

Install GypWall™ curve partitions as per GypWall™ with the following exceptions.
- Mark lines on the floor and soffit to the curvature required.
• At the floor and soffit, form continuous channel from Gypframe 72 EDCL 80 Curveliner Channel.
• Bend each section to the curvature line and fix through to the structure in two lines at 300mm centres in each line using appropriate fixings (by others).

• Locate 70mm Gypframe metal studs into the Gypframe 72 EDCL 80 Curveliner Channel at required centres. Crimp each stud into the channel at the head and base or fix with Gyproc Wafer Head Jack-Point Screws.

Where a deflection head is required, adopt the principles shown in section 5 – GypWall™ and GypWall™ ROBUST.

Board fixing - single layer
• Fix boards horizontally. Stagger board joints and avoid joints occurring on the apex of a convex curve otherwise problems may be encountered when finishing.
• Insert Gyproc Drywall Screws at 300mm centres in the field of the board and 150mm centres at board ends.
Board fixing - double layer

- Fix the inner layer board horizontally to all supports at 300mm centres in the field of the board and 150mm centres at board ends.
- Fix outer layer boards horizontally at 300mm centres in the field of the board and 150mm centres at board ends, with joints staggered in relation to the first layer.
- Avoid board joints occurring on the apex of a convex curve in the outer layer.

NB Additional studs may be required where multiple layers are specified to account for the difference which arises between the inner and outer radii.