**Gyproc Habito**

**INTRODUCTION**

**Characteristics**
Calcium sulphate dihydrate encased in paper liners. Natural constituents may include minor amounts of quartz. Small quantities of chopped glass fibre, fly ash and vermiculite may be added, with starch, foam and dispersants.

**Applications**
Designed for use in Gyproc wall and partitions systems where greater levels of sound insulation, impact/duty and fixing capability are required.

**Board Colour**
- Faced with ivory coloured paper
- Reverse faced with brown coloured paper

**Board printing**
- Face – screw centre markings ‘x’.
- Edge – product name, board thickness x width x length, edge type.
- Reverse – standard and certification.

**Board range**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Width mm</th>
<th>Length mm</th>
<th>Nominal board (kg/m²)</th>
<th>Edge Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1200</td>
<td>2400</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td>Tapered Edge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1200</td>
<td>2438</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td>Tapered Edge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1200</td>
<td>2700</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td>Tapered Edge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1200</td>
<td>3000</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td>Tapered Edge</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**FINISHING**

When installing Gyproc Habito onto a metal frame, tape and joint preparation is recommended and approved by Gyproc.

For timber frame and blockwork, Gyproc Habito can be finished as normal using Gyproc Finishing Plasters.

**Board types**
T/E – for taped and filled joints using Gyproc jointing materials or application of Gyproc Finishing Plasters.

**Plastering**
The face (ivory) of Gyproc Habito can be plastered with Gyproc Skimcoat, Gyproc Carlite Finish or Gyproc Carlite Ultra Finish when installed on a timber frame partition or dot and dabbed onto blockwork. There should be a minimum of delay between completion of the lining and the commencement of plastering.

**Jointing**
Gyproc jointing materials produce a smooth, continuous, crack-resistant surface ready for priming and final decoration. A number of jointing specifications are available to suit the board type, method of application and site preference.

**Decoration**
After the plaster finish or joint treatment has dried, decoration, including any decorator’s preparatory work, should follow with minimum delay.

**Repair**
Minor damage – Lightly sand the surface to remove burrs and fill flush with Gyproc Joint Filler or Gyproc Easi-Fill or two applications of Gyproc Gyp Finisher or ProMix Finish. When dry, apply Gyproc Drywall Primer or Gyproc Drywall Sealer to leave the surface ready for decoration.

Deep indents resulting from impact – Check the board core to ensure that it is not shattered. If intact, apply a coat of Gyproc Joint Filler or Gyproc Easi-Fill. When dry, apply Gyproc Drywall Primer or Gyproc Drywall Sealer to leave the surface ready for decoration.

Damaged core and / or broken edges (non-performance situations only) – Remove the damaged area of core. Score the liner approximately 10mm away from the sound plaster around the damaged area, and peel the paper liner away. Apply Gyproc GypPrime or PVA to seal the core and surrounding liner. Bulk fill the hole with a stiff mix of Gyproc Joint Filler or Gyproc Easi-Fill and strike off flush. Apply Gyproc Easi-Fill, Gyproc Joint Filler, or two applications of Gyproc Joint Cement, once the filler is set / dry. When dry, apply Gyproc Drywall Primer or Gyproc Drywall Sealer (only suitable in non-performance situations).

Extensive damage – When the damage is more extensive, it may be necessary to replace that area of board. It is important that the replacement board is of the same type as specified and installed. Cut out the affected area back to the nearest framing member. Replace the board, accurately cutting and screw-fixing the same type and thickness of board. Fill edge joints, then tape and finish in the recommended way. Treat the finished surface with Gyproc Drywall Primer or two coats of Gyproc Drywall Sealer, if previously specified for vapour control purposes. Redecorate as required.

**Note.** Fixings / fixtures should not be made into repaired / damaged areas.

**Note.** It is essential that repairs are made ‘like for like’. If the finish is skim plaster, jointing material must not be used in the repair.
STANDARDS

Type A: Gypsum plasterboard
Plasterboard with a face to which suitable gypsum plasters or decoration may be applied.

BOARD PERFORMANCE

Fire protection
Board linings provide good fire protection owing to the unique behaviour of the non-combustible gypsum core when subjected to high temperatures. For the purposes of Building Regulations Approved Document B, plasterboard is designated a 'material of limited combustibility', the surface of Gyproc Habito is designated Class 0. Please refer to the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standard</th>
<th>Performance</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EN 520: 2004</td>
<td>A2-s1, d0</td>
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</table>

Effect of temperature
Gyproc Habito is unsuitable for use in areas subject to continuously damp or humid conditions, i.e. above 70% RH, and must not be used to isolate dampness. Boards are not suitable for use in temperatures above 49°C but can be subjected to freezing conditions without risk of damage.

Effect of condensation
The thermal insulation and ventilation requirements of the Building Regulations aim to reduce the risk of condensation and mould growth in new buildings. However, designers should take care to eliminate all possibility of problems caused by condensation, particularly in refurbishment projects. For further information, please refer to the Gyproc System Solutions Book, available to download from www.gyproc.ie.

INSTALLATION

General
It is important to observe appropriate health and safety legislation when working on site i.e. personal protective clothing and equipment etc. The following notes are intended as general guidance only. In practice consideration must be given to design criteria requiring specific project solutions.

Handling
Take care to avoid unnecessary strain. For further information please refer to the Manual Handling section of The Site Book.

Cutting
This product may be cut using a plasterboard saw or by scoring with a sharp knife and snapping the board over a straight edge. Holes for switch or socket boxes should be cut out before the boards are fixed using a utility saw or sharp knife. When cutting boards, power and hand tools should be used with care and in accordance with the manufacturers’ recommendations. Power tools should only be used by people who have been instructed and trained to use them safely. Appropriate personal protective equipment should be used.

Fixing
Fix boards with decorative side out to receive joint treatment or a skim plaster finish. Lightly butt boards together. Never force boards into position. Install fixings not closer than 13mm from cut edges and 10mm from bound edges. Position cut edges to internal angles whenever possible, removing paper burrs with fine sandpaper. Stagger horizontal and vertical board joints between layers by a minimum of 600mm. Locate boards to the centre line of framing where this supports board edges or ends.

For a comprehensive and up-to-date library of information visit the Gyproc website at: www.gyproc.ie