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American Gypsum
3811 Turtle Creek Blvd., #1200
Dallas, TX 75219
214-530-5500
www.americangypsum.com

Technical Information
1-800-545-6302 ext. 5607

1" Shaft Liner GYPSUM WALLBOARD

DESCRIPTION

Shaft Liner panels consist of a fire-resistant type X gypsum core that is encased in a moisture resistant, 100 percent recycled green face and back paper. The face paper is folded around the long edges to reinforce and protect the core. The panels feature a double beveled edge for ease of installation, with the ends being square-cut and finished smooth. Shaft Liner panels are available: 1" thick x 2' wide, and in a variety of lengths. Products manufactured by American Gypsum contain no asbestos and no detectable levels of formaldehyde.

GREENGUARD CERTIFIED FROM UL ENVIRONMENT

Shaft Liner panels have achieved UL Environment's GREENGUARD GOLD Certification. GREENGUARD Certified products are scientifically proven to meet some of the world's most rigorous, third-party chemical emissions standards, helping reduce indoor air pollution and the risk of chemical exposure while aiding in the creation of healthier indoor environments.

For more information, visit www.ul.com/gg.

BASIC USES

Shaft Liner panels are used in conjunction with other American Gypsum products and metal framing members for Shaftwall and Area Separation Wall systems. Lightweight non-load bearing gypsum Shaftwall systems have replaced traditional masonry for interior vertical enclosures including stairwells, elevator enclosures and mechanical chases.

American Gypsum's Shaft Liner has been approved for use in the following assemblies:

U 375	2 Hour H-Stud Area Separation Wall System
V 455	1 & 2 Hour Shaftwall Systems using I, C-H and C-T Studs
U 428	2 Hour Shaftwall System using C-H and C-T Studs
U 429	2 Hour Area Separation Wall System using C-H and C-T Studs
V 433	2 Hour Shaftwall System using I-Studs

LIMITATIONS

Exposure to excessive or continuous moisture and extreme temperatures should be avoided during delivery, storage, handling and installation. Eliminate sources of moisture immediately.

Limiting heights and deflection criteria for the system should be based upon the metal stud manufacturer's recommendations.

Panels should not come in direct contact with concrete, masonry or other surfaces that have high moisture content.

Provide flexible sealant/caulk at partition perimeters and penetrations to avoid air leakage/whistling and dust collection.

Used in non-load bearing systems only.

Not to be used in an unlined air supply duct.

Framing must be spaced no more than 24" o/c.

Not to be used in areas with direct exposure to water or continuous high humidity, e.g., saunas, steam rooms, gang showers or indoor swimming pools.

Avoid exposure to temperatures exceeding 125°F (52°C) for extended periods of time, e.g., located adjacent to wood burning stoves and or heating appliances.

STORAGE AND HANDLING

Gypsum board does not generate or support the growth of mold when it is properly transported, stored, handled, installed, and maintained. However, mold spores are present everywhere and when conditions are favorable; mold can grow on practically any surface. GYPSUM BOARD MUST BE KEPT DRY to prevent the growth of mold. Gypsum board must be stored in an area that protects it from adverse weather conditions, condensation, and other forms of moisture. Job site conditions that can expose gypsum board to water or moisture must be avoided.

Gypsum board should not be exposed to elevated levels of moisture for extended periods. Examples of elevated levels of moisture include, but are not limited to, exposure to rain, condensation, water leakage, and standing water. Some board exposed to these conditions may not need to be replaced, depending upon the source of the moisture and the condition of the gypsum board being considered for replacement.

When gypsum board is exposed to elevated levels of moisture, an assessment of the potential damage to the gypsum board must be made by the contractor/design professional/owner as to whether board exposed to these conditions must be replaced. Gypsum wallboard may experience limited intermittent exposure to moisture from a variety of sources, such as improper storage, construction or design defects, water leaks, etc. Gypsum board exposed to water should be replaced unless all of the following conditions are met.

1. The source of the water or moisture is identified and eliminated.
2. The water or moisture to which the gypsum board was exposed was uncontaminated.
3. The gypsum board can be dried thoroughly before mold growth begins (typically 24 to 48 hours depending on environmental conditions).
4. The gypsum board is structurally sound and there is no evidence of rusting fasteners or physical damage that would diminish the physical properties of the gypsum board or system.

Below are the general recommendations for drying out gypsum wallboard once exposed to moisture:

- The source of water or moisture must be eliminated.
- Adequate ventilation, air circulation, and drying are essential to minimize the potential for mold or other fungal growth. Fans should be used to increase air movement.

SHAFT LINER

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Panel regular para interiores

