These recommendations apply to gypsum board installed on interior walls, partitions and ceilings. For gypsum sheathing recommendations, see GA-253 Recommended Specifications for the Application of Gypsum Sheathing. For information on joint treatment drying conditions, see GA-236 Joint Treatment Under Extreme Weather Conditions.

Cold and damp weather conditions can contribute to joint compound bond failure, delayed shrinkage, beading, nail popping, joint shadowing, and board sagging. Observing the following precautions during periods of cold and damp weather will reduce job problems.

- Gypsum board and joint treatment should not be applied to cold or damp surfaces.

- The room temperature shall be maintained at not less than 40°F (4°C) for mechanical application of gypsum panel products and not less than 50°F (10°C) for adhesive application of gypsum panel products as well as for joint treatment, texturing, and decoration unless otherwise specified by the manufacturer.

- Adequate and continuous ventilation shall be provided in the working area during the installation and the drying or setting period.

- Only interior masonry, concrete, or brick above grade walls shall be acceptable for direct adhesive application.

- After gypsum board installation, interior temperatures should be maintained at not less than 50°F (10°C) for a minimum of 48 hours. The gypsum board adhesive should be completely dry and the board firmly bonded before taping and finishing. Subsequent finishing and texturing should not proceed until previous applications are completely dry. Ready-mixed joint compounds and textures shall be protected against freezing.

- Where materials are being mixed and used for joint treatment or the laminating of one layer of board to another, the temperature of the building should be maintained at not less than 50°F (10°C) for 48 hours before and continuously until applied materials are thoroughly dry.

- When a temporary heat source is used, the temperature should not exceed 95°F (35°C) in any given room or area.
• Ventilation shall be provided to ensure normal drying conditions.
  
  Note: Gas-fired heaters generate considerable quantities of water vapor. The use of
  gas-fired temporary heat equipment may result in unusually high humidity conditions.

• The use of setting type joint compounds may prevent many cold weather related finishing
  problems.

• A latex primer should be applied and allowed to dry before decorating. This often takes
  between 36 and 48 hours when the weather is cool or damp.

• The proper thickness, orientation, and type of gypsum board should be used to avoid
  sagging when ceilings are to be textured.

• Where a vapor retarder is required, it is suggested that foil backed gypsum board or vapor
  retarder faced mineral or glass fiber insulation batts be used.

• When a polyethylene vapor retarder film is installed on ceilings behind the gypsum board, it
  is important to install the batt or blanket ceiling insulation BEFORE the gypsum board; when
  loose fill insulation is used, install the insulation IMMEDIATELY after the gypsum board.

Notes: