

Filling in an existing doorway or window opening

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Materials required

- BGC Multipurpose Joint Compound
- A piece of plasterboard of the same thickness as existing and large enough to fill the opening(s)
- Roll of paper tape
- 30mm plasterboard nails
- BGC Stud adhesive
- Timber framing material as required
- Nails as required for framing
- Skirting as required

Tools required to complete project

- Joint knives (plastic or metal) 100mm and 200mm
- Stanley knife
- Hole saw or plaster saw
- Sanding block
- Timber saw
- Electric plane
- Hammer
- Straight edge or level
- Applicator gun for adhesive
- Gauge pot (mixing pot)

Here's how to do it:

Remove architraves and door frames from opening to be filled.

Using a Stanley knife cut the existing lining material back so that it only covers half of the timber frame around the opening.

Additional framing material will need to be installed if the opening to be filled is greater than 600mm.

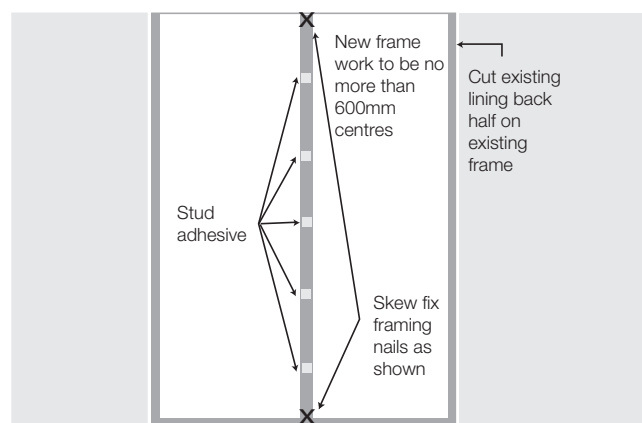
A If filling a door opening, measure and cut a piece of timber for a bottom plate. Ensure timber used is of the same width as existing frame material. Window frame usually will not require a plate.

B Fix plate to floor using either 90mm nails for a timber floor or masonry nails for fixing to a concrete floor, (there are several fixing systems available from your hardware store for fixing timber to concrete). Make sure new plate is fixed to line up with existing frame.

C Measure and cut timber studs to go between the new plate and existing door head. Timber studs should be no more than a maximum of 600mm apart.

D Fix studs into place using 75mm bullet head nails skewing downwards through the stud into bottom plate and into door head.

E Using a straight edge, ensure all new framing materials align with existing frame work. Some planing may be required.

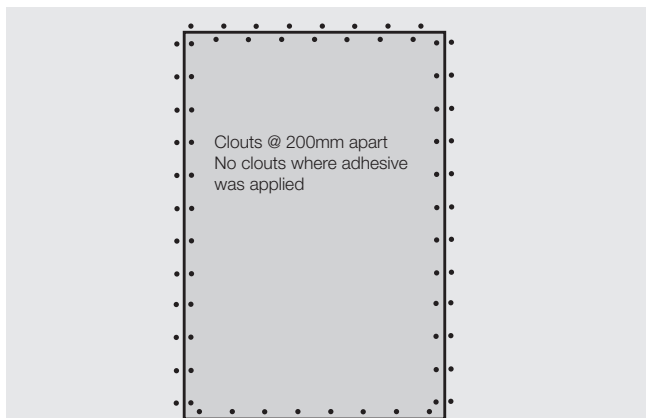


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If the thickness of the existing lining is less than 10mm (ie: some fibrous plaster sheets are 6mm) then pack out the existing sheets as required.

The frame should now be ready to fix new plasterboard.

Using a stanley knife, cut the new plasterboard sheets to fit into the opening.



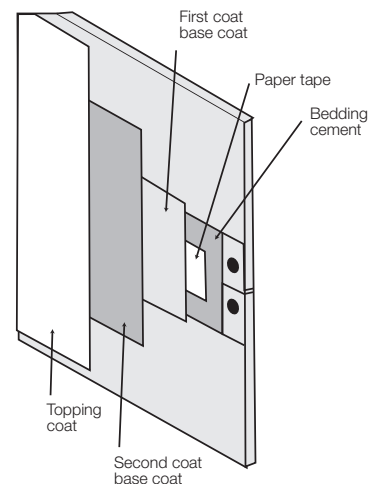
Put BGC Stud Adhesive on to the centre of the studs at 300mm spacing with daubs the approx size of walnuts. Keep stud adhesive 300mm away from the edges of the joints.

Place sheet onto frame pushing firmly onto adhesive, nail sheets using 30mm plaster clouts around the perimeter of the frame at 200mm spacings, keeping clouts away from glued areas.

Prepare area for finishing joints by removing any scuffs of paper, any pre-painted surfaces should be sand papered.

Apply paper tape over the full length of the joints.

First Coat: Apply a thin layer of BGC Multipurpose Joint Compound over the joints using the 240mm Joint Knife, remove any excess and allow 24 hours to dry.



Second Coat: Lightly sand first coat and using the 200mm joint knife apply a second coat of BGC Multipurpose Joint Compound to approx 340mm wide, remove any excess and allow 24 hours to dry.

Final Coat: Lightly sand second coat and using the 200mm joint knife skim a thin coat of BGC Multipurpose Joint Compound over the joint to approx 500mm wide, lightly feather the edges with a soft sponge and allow 24 hours to dry.

Using the sandpaper and sanding float, lightly sand the surface. Being careful to not damage the paper of the plasterboard.

Complete by installing skirting to match existing.

You are now ready to paint, follow paint manufacturers instructions for preparation and application.

Dangers and Pitfalls:

- Take your time to ensure new frame work is in line with existing frame work.
- Keep joints as tight as possible any more than 3mm will need to be pre-filled before taping.
- Make sure compound is completely dry before sanding.