

General

- Georgia-Pacific Regular Fiberboard Sheathing (previously referred to as regular impregnated sheathing) minimizes the waviness that often occurs when lap sidings are installed over other thin, less stiff types of sheathing.
- Regular Fiberboard Sheathing allows water vapor generated inside the building to pass through the wall cavity, thus preventing trapping of water vapor within the wall.
- Regular Fiberboard Sheathing is an environmentally sensitive wood product, manufactured from previously discarded wood resources and recovered fiber material.
- Regular Fiberboard Sheathing allows attainment of up to R-17.5 with 2 x 4 studs when used in conjunction with R-13 fiberglass insulation, depending on siding used.

Uses

- Commercial and residential above-ground wall applications.
- Underlayment under wood, vinyl, aluminum, lumber, brick, hardboard and fiber cement siding.

Sizes

Regular Fiberboard Sheathing is available in nominal 1/2" x 4' x 8' and 4' x 9' square edge sheets. Also available coated 6 sides (C6S). Check local distributor for availability.

Properties

R-Value*	1.32
Vapor Permeance (Perms)	>15
Product and Test Method Standards**	ASTM C208 ASTM C209

* R-value shown is based on ASTM Test C-518, C-177 or C-236 at 75° mean temperature. R means resistance to heat flow. The higher the R-value, the greater the insulating power.

** Replaces ANSI A194.1.

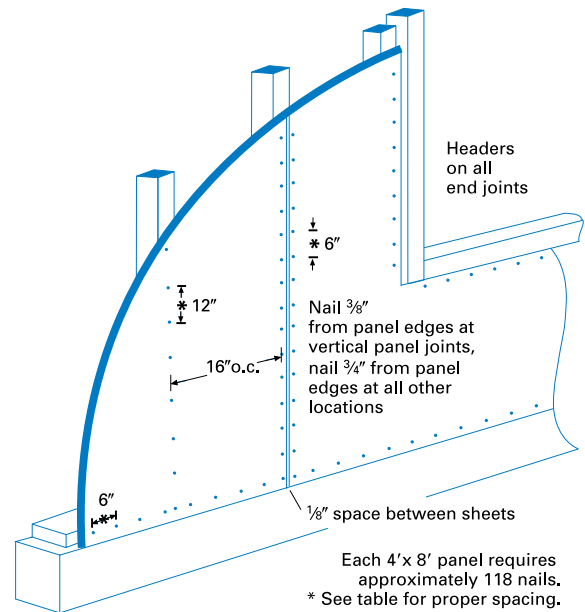
Application

1/2" Regular Fiberboard Sheathing can be applied over studs up to 16" o.c., with adequate corner bracing. When used as a wall sheathing, Regular Fiberboard Sheathing shall be covered by a water-resistive barrier and an approved wall covering in accordance with the applicable building code. A continuous vapor retarder (one perm or less) must be applied on the warm (living) side of the perimeter wall framing members. Sheathing should be applied vertically with the long edges parallel to the vertical studs. Center all joints over the framing members with a 1/8" gap between edges and around doors and windows. Sheathing should extend from sill to top plate. If not, headers for adequate nailing should be provided at all horizontal joints.

Regular Fiberboard Sheathing (non-structural must be corner braced)

Fastener	Size	Spacing	
		Edges	Field
Nails [†]	1 3/4"	6"	12"
Staples	16 ga, 1 3/4" with 1 3/4" crown	6"	12"

[†] Nails used should be 11 ga. galvanized roofing nails with a nominal 3/8" diameter head. Staples may be used in lieu of nails. If staples are used, they should conform to the following specifications: 16 ga., .057" minimum thickness, .063" minimum width, 1 1/2" minimum length, 7/16" minimum crown. Staples should be applied with crown parallel to long dimension of framing members.



Fasten sheathing to the intermediate studs first, then edges. Space fasteners as noted in the preceding table. Drive fasteners flush with surface. Do not countersink.

Panels are cut scant to allow a 1/8" space required between panels.

Sheathing must be dry at time of siding installation.

Storage

Sheathing should be stored flat, and supported and protected from direct contact with the ground. Sheathing must not be stored in a heated warehouse and should be allowed to come to equilibrium at job site conditions prior to application. Sheathing should also be kept dry and protected from rain.

Installation Instructions (continued)

Caution

GP Sheathing products are marked with a hazard label because they may be a potential fire hazard if exposed to flame, such as plumbing torches. Caution must be taken that these products do not come in contact with open flame or with temperatures high enough to ignite them or cause smoldering combustion. Regular Fiberboard Sheathing products should not be used under stucco.

Recommendations for Repair of Overdriven Fasteners, Holes and Damaged Areas

Overdriven Fasteners

If fasteners are overdriven such that they penetrate the face of Regular Fiberboard Sheathing, repair by inserting another fastener into framing or blocking driven flush with the panel face approximately 1" above, below or to the side of the overdriven fastener. A maximum of 10% of the fasteners may be involved in this repair method.

Holes and Damaged Areas (Normal Wind Load Conditions)

1. Small holes or damaged areas, up to a maximum of 12" x 12", can be repaired by cutting out the damaged area in a square or nearly square shape using a utility knife. The cut should be made on a 45° angle with the bevel facing in towards the center of the square. The piece removed can be used as a template to cut a sound replacement piece

from an undamaged piece of fiberboard. The replacement piece should also have the edges cut at a 45° angle with the bevel facing in toward the center of the piece. Apply a ¼" bead of adhesive (preferably mastic or panel adhesive that is gap bridging) to the beveled edge of either the cut hole or the replacement piece and insert the replacement piece. The bevel will prevent the replacement piece from being pushed through into the wall cavity.

2. Areas larger than the maximum 12" x 12" must be replaced by cutting out the damaged section the full width of the panel (4') and installing horizontal blocking behind the unsupported panel edges at any horizontal joints. All panel edges must fall over framing and be fastened per the installation instructions. If damaged areas are very large, it may be more practical to replace the entire panel.

Holes and Damaged Areas (High Wind Areas)

Because of wind load design requirements in high wind areas, panels must be undamaged to validate design values from wind pressure tests conducted on GP fiberboard sheathing. Therefore, repair must be accomplished as detailed in option 2 above.



Georgia-Pacific

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